The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 12.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1889.

NO. 577

The Catholic Record, alshes as an item of information. It has re- doctrinal and disciptinary. The Augli-London, Sat., Nov. 9th, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE were very much pleased this week to be honored with a visit from the popular and talented Chancellor of Hamilton diocese, Rev. Father McEvay. The rev. gentleman is fast making his way into the affections of the people of the West, a trait of character which rendered his partirg from Peterborough diocese an event of general regret.

THE Northwest Legislature has begun the assault on the Confederation compact. On the 28th inst. the Legislature adopted by a vote of seventeen to two a memorial to the Dominion Government praying for a change in the North west Territories Act to abolish the dual language system in official printing. A lengthy discussion that all the wisdom and foresight of the Fraser has put into words the Presbytook place, Judge Rouleau championing Dominion are concentrated in them. Do terian sentiment thereby aroused. Tae the French cause.

THE Canada Presbyterian said lately : "Our French Canadians are quiet, in dustrious, frugal people, and would make excellent citizens if the priests would let them alone."

If the preachers would let them alone they would be still better off, for they would retain their faith and their moral. ity. Even if the preachers-the Mc Gregors, Hunters Johnstons, et hoc genus omne, would let the Protestants alone peace and tranquility and fraternal charity and good citizenship would reign in Ontario. The priests preach peace and good will to men - the Swaddlers must have war.

Catholic gentlemen of Toronto was held of £6 17s. 6d. £71 had to at St Vincent's Hall last Sunday. Hon. Frank Smith presided and ex-Ald D. M. Defoe was secretary. The object of the gathering was to make arrangements to secure a suitable reception to Arch. bishop Walsh on the occasion of his arrival in that city. Representatives of all the Catholic societies were present, and a committee appointed who will doubtless organize a demonstration for the event such as is rarely seen in Toronto.

REFERENCE to Mr. Laurier's visit to Ontario, last Saturday's Free Press of this city quotes Napoleon's saying : "If you scratch a Russian you will find a Tartar beneath," and adds : "If you scratch a French Liberal of the sort we have in Canada there will most assuredly be found below the surface a thorough supporter of the Pope and all the deadly doings of the ecclesiastical organization under which the Province of Quebec lies bound in chains." Undoubtedly it would suit our esteemed contemporary better to find beneath an infidel of the Gam betta stamp. We know plenty of our zealous Protestants of Ontario who, if scratched, would reveal such a phen omenon. The Free Press does not real ize yet that the Catholic Church 18 in

peatedly stated that the Act of Confedera- cans are very slow about giving up the tion was simply the handlwork of the "historic Episcopacy," with the necessity Catholic hierarchy. It was nauseous of Episcopal ordination, and Apostolic enough for the slanderers of the Jesuits succession, while on the other hand the to be told that the Catholic hierarchy had | Presbyterians are quite decided as yet the ability to frame that masterly work of not to concede anything which might be our best statesmen ; but a recent issue construed as signifying that Prelacy has of that journal assures us that the clergy anything Apostolic about it. We do not managed the matter so cleverly, keeping profess to be able to foretell whether so actutely in the back ground, that even this great difficulty will be bridged over, the great no Popery leader, the Hon. though it seems to us evident that one George Brown, thought that it was his or both must yield what has hitherto masterpiece and triumph, and that he re- been held as a divine ordinance before a mained in this delusion till the day of his union can be effected. The Archbishop death, having repeatedly declared, "wa of Canterbury recently uttered very have now all we wanted, all we looked strong expressions as to the lofty position for after a quarter of a century's occupied by the Church of Eogland denunciation of the Romanists and under these aspects, which are by no French-Canadians." This is, truly, a means calculated to increase the probabitter pill for the fledgling statesmen who bility of union. This has given great wish now a new Constitution on the plea offence to the Presbyterians, and Dr.

> "It is curious to notice the cool as sumption of Anglican writers that theirs

matter. A correspondent of one of the religious weeklies finds that insurance is

utterly unjustifiable, if not downright sinful. The theory of this writer is that

that is done is the work of the Almighty.

not the Mail's assertions lead them to sus- Dr. says : pect that there is some cleverness outside of their little clique?

of their little clique? THE arbitrary and unnecessarily cruel manner in which tithes are collected is as much a cause of the resolute opposition The arbitrary and unnecessarily cruel manner in which tithes are collected is as much a cause of the resolute opposition The relatio Christians around them are waifs and strays who have gone out They even call the Episcopal Church in They even call the Episcopal Church in They even call the Episcopal Church in the the the strays who have gone out the call the the strays who have gone out the the strays who have gone out the the strays who have gone out the st offered to the Church Establishment in the United States (a comparatively small Wales, as the injustice of the Establish Read to the Church Establish Religious denomination) the 'American Caurch.' They must descend from their ment itself, imposed upon a people who 'high horse' if they would talk to us to do not believe in and will not attend the any purpose." Church. The clergy by their exactions Those who suppose there can be no are hastening the day when the crash will question as to the propriety of a fire in come, as it must now very soon. If paysurance policy must not flatter them. ment be not prompt, the bill of costs selves that they are quite right in the

which is added to the tithe frequently goes up to seven or sometimes nine or ten times the original bill. In one case A meeting of the most prominent recently on account of a claim

out the Victoria and other great bridges will sink into insignificance in comparison with this one. The plan was proposed by French engineers at a recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute at Paris. The bridge would be thirty. two miles long, and the plans, which the author of the enterprise has already prepared, contemplate a structure of a height from the foundations to the top of 600 feet, carried on 120 piers, and Almighty God allows our house or our containing 1,000,000 tons of steel. Its cost would be about \$175,000,000 With cost would be about \$175,000,000 With

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON. sisted at solemn Mass in St. Phillp Nerl's joined the Orange body the Queen would HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF

KINGSTON IN THE COMBINED MIS-SIONS OF KITLEY AND PHILIPS-VILLE-GRAND AND IMPOSING RE-CEPTION. On the 29th of October His Grace

Most Roy. Dr. Cleary, Archbishop elect of Kingston, in jursuance of his course of pastoral visitations through the diocese, ations and illustrations of the Caurch's doctrines and laws and rules of piety calculated to give the children distinct came from Perth to Kitley, having on the previous day conferred the order of priest hood on the Rev. Charles Killeen in that ideas, and to make lasting impres-sions on their plastic minds. The parents of the children and the entire constraints many when were many hood on the Rev. Charles Killeen in that town, and on the preceding day ordsined him descon in St. Edward's Caurch, Westport. He had come to Smith's Falls by railway, accompan-ied by his acting Secretary, Rev. C. B. Murray, arriving at 4 o'clock p. m., and had been received there by Rev. M. J. Spratt, pastor of Kitley and Philipsville, and Rev. M. J. Stanton, pastor of Smith's Fails. In lees than an hour the Archbishop sud party congregation, among whom were many Protestants, listened eagerly to these valuable instructions. The examination lasted three hours, after which His Grace administered the sacrament of confirma tion to fifty six males and sixty two females. He then gave an instruction to parents on their duty to God, the Church and society, and to themselves an hour the Archbishop and party had reached Toledo, twelve miles distant, where they were met by a large concourse of Catholics in vehicles, and the village brass band, which played lively airs of welcome at His Grace's

approach. A procession was then formed, the band leading and playing sweet music, and in a very short time the church of Kitley was reached just as the else in the diocese required the candisun had set. The presbytery and church dates for confirmation to give him publicly were gaily decorated with arches and festcons and Chinese lanterns, and every a pledge to assist at catechetical instruc thing was in elegant form of preparation. The Rev. Oherles J. Duffus, pastor of Merrickville, Rev. Thomas J. Spratt, pastor of Wolfe Island, Rev. P. A. Twohey, pastor of W-stport, and Rev. J.

J. Kelly, pastor of Yonge, received the Archbishop at the gate of the presbytery, attired in soutane and surplice, and accompanied by a number of altar boys, with candles and crucifix. A procession was formed and moved to the church. where the prescriptions of the Roman Pontifical for Episcopal visitation were carried out, after which the following address was presented to His Grace by the laity of the missions of Kitley and nothing is done by chance. Everything children. He then delivered an ordinance the reasonableness of which he explained Philipsville.

and the action of the formation to pastor and people, that henceforth in-stead of Mass being celebrated only on alternate Sundays in each of the two churches of this m'ssion, the priest shall duplicate every second Sunday, celebrating Mass on that day for both congregations in their respective churches and alternat-ing as before for the celebration of Mass on the Sunday that he is free to celebrate only one Mass in one or other church

half. the chief men of the two congregations

chief speakers representing the different divisions of the entire

1:40 o'clock en route to Kingston.

Church accompanied by a large number never knight him, and hence one can of dergy. The church was filled to over-flowing. After Mass he examined the candidates for confirmation in the several forms of prayer, prescribed in the pastoral flowing. After Mass he examined the candidates for confirmation in the several forms of prayer, preseribed in the pastoral letter, for committal to memory by the the gang." children and in catechism of Christian doctrine, introducing everywhere explan-

Mr. Editor, if you know of a solitary Mr. Ernor, if you know of a solitary Orangeman in Canada or in the world over that Her Gracious Majasty, Queen Victoria, ever knighted, I hope you will inform Your humble servent, Drouwer ENQUIRER.

Meaford, Sept. 29th, 1889.

To the Editor of the Standard : DEAR SIR - In the Union Standard of the 3rd of this month I saw a letter from a person in Meaford who signs himself "Enquirer" stating why the Queen new gave any title to an Orangeman. "E quirer" is all right as far as he goes, but he does not go far enough. All the Orange Lodges in Eagland were suppressed in the reign of William IV., and notwithstandand their families, regarding the observ-ance of the Church's laws and discipline in the rearing of their children, laying ing the conspiracy of the Orangemen against her present Majesty, she forgave them till they burned down the Parliathe chief duty upon the mother of every family, and proclaiming the fundamen-tal maxim of the Catholic religion laid ment buildings and rotten egged our Governor General, Lord Elgin This last straw broke the camel's back, and down by the Apostle Saint Paul, "The woman shall be saved by the rearing of her children." ever since the Queen has nothing but contempt, hatred and disdain for Orange-The Archbishop here as everywhere men and Orangeism, as was plainly shown by her instructions to the Duke of Neweastle, when he brought the Prince of Wales to Canada, not to recognise the tions in the church every Sunday for the next twelve months, also to abstain until the completion of their twenty. Orange society in any respect, but to treat it with contempt. These instructions from the Queen he carried out as far first year of sge from intoxicating liquor of every kind and by whateoever name as he could without causing Orange riots. Now the Queen was a strong personal friend of Lord Elgin's. When she known ; and on arriving at their twenty second year of age to come to their pastor for advice as to the continuance was a young girl he gave her words of encouragement and advice, and when the Queen heard how Lord Elgin had of their pledge for three or four years more. He explained to the parents the been abused and insulted by the Orange-men in Canada she was affected to great importance of this twofold pledge, and most earnestly exhorted them to tears, and said she would rather be used so herself. The Prince of Wales has about the same respect for the Orangeco-operation with him in safeguarding them for their own sake as well as for the temporal and spiritual welfare of the

Meaford, Oct. 7th, 1889.

BENZIGER'S CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC

FOR 1890. Can now be had by sending Twenty-five cents to THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London.

The Chapel of the Catholic University according to its turn. He ordained also that on the Sunday or holyday on at Washington, D. C., will be adorned with seventeen stained glass windows exwhich the priest duplicates Mass, he shall not be required to hear confessions before either Mass or to preach within the Mass, ecuted in the Royal Bayarian Institute at Munich. Five will be in the sunctuary representing "the Sermon on the Mount" on the left, followed by "The Recurrec-tion," the "Ascension," the "Pentreost," but he must always have catechetical inbut he must always have catechetical in-structions in each church by himself or by some religious and edifying females selected for the purpose of instructing the children in their prayers and the Christian and "Christ Giving the Keys to St. Peter." and "Carlat Giving the Keys to St. Peter." and "Carlat Giving the Keys to St. Peter." The subjects of the side windows are: "Our Lady of Lourder," "St. Peter." "St. John the Baptist," "St. Leo Magnus," "St. Thomas Aquinas," "St. Joseph," "St. Faul," "St. John the Evengelist," "St. Faul," "St. John the Evengelist," "St. Augustine," "St. Francis de Sales" and "St. Vincent de Paul."

A case of clerical intolerance is reported in the church for consultation with them in the church for consultation with them as to the place where the new presbytery shall be erected. After the subject had been exhausted in debate by the chief speakers representing the nature of his lordship to the deed granting a site for the purpose, when the vicar, Rev. C. N. Gray, somewhat harriedly returned from a holiday tour on the con-tinent, and having prevailed upon Lord Excerptone to dely a superfile bit devi mission, it was unanimously agreed to ablde by His Grace's decision, who kept the same in abeyance that he might have time for more mature deliberation. At 11:30 a. m. His Grace and Secretary were Feversham to delay appending his signa-ture to the deed, is now busily engaged in escorted to the train, which he boarded at securing signatures to a request to his lordship begging him not to grant the

Oanada to stay.

THE announcement is telegraphed from been gezetted as Special Eavoy to the Pope with reference to the subject of Church England, however, does not take kindly jurisdiction in Malta. This is the first the Pope since the Reformation. Where are the Evangelical Associations and the Equal Rights men ? Unless they are quite dead we may expect from them a fearful pose in view have been indefinitely howling. Here is a chance for such legal postponed. lights as Mr. Dalton McCarthy and Mr. Henry O'Brien to show that the Queen and her Government have violated the Constitution of the Empire, and have broken the laws-the penal laws which they would have us believe are still in force in Canada.

Two of the delegates to the Pan Ameri can Congress who are now the guests of the United States, and who are on a tour of inspection of the cities of the Union by invitation of Secretary Blaine, are graduates of the Jesuit College of Georgetown, Maryland. These are Dr. C. F. Zogarra, Peruvian Minister, and Senor Jeronimo Zelays, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Honduras. We would be delighted to near if the Colleges from which Principals McVicar and Caven hall, or any other colleges in which the Equal Rights parsons are interested, can make as good a showing. The Professors who belong to the Equal Rights Association are probably too busy in finding material on which to base calumnies against the Jesuits to devote themselves to giving such an education to their alumni as to fit them for such positions. They leave the real work to the Jesuits, whom they abuse so heartly.

THE Mail is evidently under the impression that its readers of the Equal Rights Party will swallow any dose which it fur-

the enormous advance that the last are free agents, and can take care of ourdozen years have effected in modern London, Eng., that General Simmons has engineering it would hardly be safe to fair, says the Mail, to attribute to the say that the project is not feasible. to schemes for uniting the Island so appointment of an authorized Eavoy to closely with the Continent, and there The Mail knows a good deal more than may be such opposition offered as will most of them, and shows it when on the delay the carrying out of the project, as right side. all tunnel schemes with the same pur

A PRIEST'S HEROISM. A press despatch to the daily papers,

'Mr. W. H. Smith, the leader of the British House of Commons, has recently British House of Commons, has recently The residents of East Toronto Village The residents of East Toronto Village built a new church at Portses, at a cost of more than \$110,000. He has no interest in the place whatever, but happening to in the place whatever, but happening to an outpress of uppenar in the first with the first star of residents are burgs, for quite a number of residents are he noticed that it greatly needed a new down with the terrible disease. Dr. Brit church. Forthwith he sent for the vicar ton, of Little York, attended the Cook and set the work in progress, sed until a family, who were the first victims, until few days ago no one but the vicar knew he, too, was taken down. He was hovering and set the work in progress, and until a few days ago no one but the vicar knew where all the money came from. That's the kind of man Oid Mortality is." hetween life and death on Saturday, and his

friends had grave fears for his recov-ery. The Cook family, left to themselves, struggled as best they could until their little boy died. Rev. Father O'Rielly, The above announcement has been going the round of the papers, and Mr. Smith has been highly praised for his of St. Joseph's Church, was sent for, and bounty towards the Church. Would it he remained in the solitoted house all not be a glorious stroke of policy for the day. Mother and father were both help less, and the priest washed the little corpse, laid it out for burial with his Government to seize on the property now and call it "public funds ?" Then a great own hands, got a coffin and made final arrangements for the interment. "I had uproar could be made if the Church reto do it," said Father O'Rielly. claimed it. This is just what was done in poor creatures had no one to help them, and in cases like that they always look to the priest." Father O'Reilly said the case of the Jesuits' Estates, and we are told we have not yet heard the last of the denunciations of the aggresive Jesuits and that diphtheria was very rife in the vil-Church which presumed to claim compenlage,

PERSONAL .- Mr. Henry Strafford, of

sation for the robbery.

Almoste, who has acted as Licerse In spector for the past fitteen years for the South Ridlog of Lanark, has resigned for THE Presbyterians, generally speaking, do not profess to be averse to consider the purpose of fulfilling the duties the question of Union with Anglicanism, more lucrative position which awaits him. Mr. Stafford is a brother of the late lamented Rev. Father Stafford, of Lind but so far the matter seems not to have made any substantial progress nor to have got any further on than mere con-BAY.

sideration. Both contracting parties The League of the Sacred Heart in St. Aloysiae Caurch, Washington, D. C, has three thousand members. are very jealous of the distinctive characteristics of their respective sects, both

is not we but He who acts, and that consequently we are not responsible for our actions, whether good
is ble for our actions, whether good
or evil. The Calvinist, while proclaming for himself liberty, denies
it to himself and others by his erroneous
and heretical doctrine of predestination
or fatalism. We should never look for
consistency among heretics. The editor
of the Mail betrays his Catholic training
in tripping up the religious orank who
Almighty God allows our house or our
church to be destroyed by fire, and
therefore it is a sin to insure it. As we
are free agents, and can take care of ourare free agents, and can take care of ouraluded to denies that we are free agents.
Almighty the results of our own
aluded to denies that we are free agents.
and the correspondent
aluded to denies that we are free agents.
anot of them, and shows it when on the
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mains prouse of four oraces whereand and ability. Graces forvent prayers as a requesting new years for the ability of the second second prilips wille. Your Grace's very devoted children, KILEV-Jauces Morrisy, Thomas Ralph, John McNamee and Jeremiah Donovan. PHILIPSVILLE-Plarites Murphy, Thomas Kavanagn aud Michael Dwyre.

The Archbishop replied to the address by a discourse of forty minutes, dwelling upon the several parts of the address in succession, and concluded by arrang ing the order of proceedings for the visitation, and finally giving his blessing

to the people. Referring to the last paragraph in the address which signified the willingness of the people to give effect to the sug gestions made by His Grace at his two previous visitations respecting the unfit ness of the existing presbytery, and the propriety of erecting a new one of suitable character, the Archbishop expressed his pleasure at their readiness one of to conform to his wishes, but he preferred to give no decision on the subject of erecting the presbytery here or elsewhere until he shall have considered more fully this important point and examined the subject in all its bearings; and he invited the people of both congregations, Ktley and Philipsville, to meet him on Thursday morning, 31st inst., at ten o'clock and to name one or two speakers for each sectio of the mission, to state to him in the name

of the two congregations what their views may be regarding the erection of the pres bytery, on the site of the present one or elsewhere. He desired, he said, to serve the general interest of the mission, but there may be many considerations in the case that might not occur to him unless he should have the advantage of hearing what everyone has to say. He then gave the congregation his blessing and dismissed them.

On the following morning, 3oth Ostobar. at 10:30 o'clock, the Archbishop as-

HOW ROYALTY REGARDS ORANGEISM.

The following interesting letters in regard to the Orange Society we take from the Thornbury Standard. The informa-

To the Editor of the Standard :

interest at this time :

DEAR SIR-While at the late exhibi. tion in Toronto, I got into a conversation with R. Gilray, barrister, Mayor Clark, besides the president of the Equal Rights besides the president of the Equal Rights Association for Toronto and other gentlemen. One gentleman in the party, a Mr. Hind, of Bowmanville, asserted that Mr. Hind, of Bowmanville, asserted that the Queen's feeling to Orangeism and Orangemen was such that she never did nor never would confer any dignity or title upon any Orangeman, such as Knight, etc. His alleged reason was that the Orangmen conspired against her the Orangmen conspired against her when a girl and wanted to put the Duke of Cumberland on the throne, as he was a Grand Master of the Orange order. This the Queen never forgot nor forgave. But what put me to thinking was his assertion that the Queen never conferred any title upon any Orangeman. Without binking I told the gentleman he must be mistaken. "Well," he says, "if you can point out a single Orangeman that the

Queen ever knighted, I will set up coampagne for the party." I could not. He instanced that the Queen knighted several Catholics, such as Langevin, Caron, Thompson, etc., but never an Orangeman, although it is well known that Hon. McKenzie Bowell, Hon. John Hilliard Cameron and other prominent Orangemen were exceedingly anxious to be knighted. When the Prince of Wales visited this country, under the guidance of the Duke of Newcastle, it was well known how the Orangemen were treated by royalty. After this the Hon. John Hilliard Cameron was sent home to the Queen by the Orangemen but Her Majesty fairly scorned him. D'Alton McCarthy was asked at Stayner why he never joined the Orange Order, and he gave no reply. The reason, I was informed by the gentleman I refer to, is that consider it the newspaper fit to read in

McCarthy was always very anxious for Kurghthood and Sir John A. Macdonald told him personally that if he ever

atholics the Is attain. A rival petition is also being taken round by the leading representatives of the Catholics, and further develop-ments are awaited with lively interest.

In St. James' Catholic church on St. James street, Montreal, an Inventio tion therein contained will be of special been introduced which will make the control of the largest organs more complete than has been the case hitherto. The organist at any moment, by simply touching with the tips of his fingers a slender horizontal bar placed over each set of keys, brings out an entirely new set of stops without removing either hand from the keyboard or interrupting even for a second the rendition of the music before him. By a most ingenious contrivance he sets beforehand the various consecu-

> Thg "Missionary Annual" for 1889, which has just been published, contains statistics proving that in missionary countries, that is countries in which there are only Titular Bishops, Prefects or Vicars. Apostolic, there has been within the past two years a considerable accession to the ranks of the faithful. Since 1886 the in. ranks of the lalthful. Since 1886 the in-crease has numbered in Europe 118,553 souls; in Asia 87,113; in America 486,861; and in Oceania 142,-807. Deducting from the figures a decrease of 19,859 in Africa, we get a total increase of over eight hun-dred and fifteen thousand. As to the diminution in Africa the only encared diminution in Africa, it is only spoarent, inasmuch as the "Annual" has sup-pressed the figures representing the European Catholic soldiers in garrison in Africa-figures which it gave in 1886. The great increase is very largely due to the wisdom of the administration of the Holy Father Leo XIII.

THE GENERAL VERDICT.

Ottawa, October 30 1889. Thos, Coffey, Eiq-Dear Sir-En-close find amount of yearly subscription. Continue sending me the RECORD, as I Yours respectfully, F. B. LAPPE a family. 603 Kung street.

The Persuasive Peddler.

2

He drifted in, in a quiet way, And he softly said what he had to say, For his manner was bland and his voice washid: He seemed like an innocent, trusting child. How could we kill A visitor who came in like that, Or wipe his feet. Who talked in a gentle, modest way. And softly said what he had to say In a tone discret?

In a tone discret 7 He told of the wares he had to sell. But 5) gonly he told what he had to tell That none of na, somehow, could make 1 seem right The circumambient air with him, Or to discrete him limb from limb, As we called and bothered us so That we had done, till it all was o-Ver, and we'd got through.

So he mildly sold us scissers and knives, And matches, and hair-oil, neckties, and

And matches, and halr-oll, necklies, and lives Of the Presidents. Elastic, and buttons, and necdles, and thread. And shoestrings, and pencils with movable lead

lead (For thirty cents)— And when he went out, in his quiet way, After bidding us all a soft "Good day." With a lightened load, We all locked blankly at what we'd bought, And we all exclaimed, with a common thought.

we all exclaimed, with thought: Well, I'll be blowed !

-Somerville Journal

CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

CHAPTER LIX.

A HAPPY RESTORATION.

The two funerals took place on the same day; but while Rick of the Hills was fol day; but while Rick of the first was for lowed to the grave by sincerely mourning hearts, Mortimer Catter was laid in the ground without a regret being passed above his coffin, and with only the prayer

pround without a higher baryer above his coffie, and with only the prayer said over his remains that charity prompted. The money for which he had toiled and schemed, for which he had eactfloed his soul, having no one to claim, it reverted to that government whose spy and informer he had been. His accomplice in the surreptitious en-trance to Father Meagher's house, who was no other than Thade, Carter's paid apy, being told of Carter's death, and hop-ing to obtain some mitigation of the pun-ishment dae to his own crime, made a frank confession. On that night which had resulted so disastronaly for Carter, the latter, not knowing that Marie had gone to the home of Rick of the Hills, to be absent until moraing, had stolen after witnesses, came in obedience to his sum-mone, and the story of his Irish marriage, with the legitimacy of his Irish marriage, and their right and heirship to his pro-perty, were for the first time given to the English public; then the matter of his will was settled—his title, with the bulk of his property, would descend to Walter, who was the elder twin brother; the to the home of Kek of the line, so de absent until moraing, had stolen after midnight to the pastoral residence, and noiscicesly cutting a pane from one of the kitchen windows, the blinds of which Motra habitually kept unfastened, he had found it easy to insert his hand and loosen the clasp which held the window down ; that done, be had raised the eash and enthat doue, he had raised the sash and en-tered the kitchen, while his companion watted withoat. His purpose had been to drug every sleeper that he found in the house, and then, with the insensible form of Marle in his arms, to walk boldly out of the front door, which he, being within, would have little difficulty in opening. He intraded to have borne her to a vehicle ihat, in the charge of another hired accom-plice, waited a little distance up the road, and the driver of which, at the first sound of Tighe's voice calling to his companions. and the driver of which, at the first sound of Tighe's voice calling to his companions, had whipped up his horse and escept; Thade gave his name and description, but the efficients of the law were unable to find

Intense relief.

intense relief. Walter wrote a faithful account of sil to the anxious dear ones in Dhrommaco-hol, adding that, as his father's death seemed so near, his guests would remain

The end is take place, but not as the young priest and Marie had devoutly prayed and wished—Lord Heathcote did not die a Oatholic; though expressing himself satisfied that his children should

one of his efforts to respond. Carroll and Clare, now deeming it a

Thade's punishment was mitigated Carroll and Clare, now deeming it a duty to join their bereaved friends, arrived in London in time for the courtly funeral; and when the obsequies were over, and everything pertaining to the strange events which had been made public regarding Lord Heathcote's early life was arranged, then all turned their faces once more to Ireland.

Thede's purishment was mitigated through the merciful interposition of Father Messher, and the follow in his gratitude promised with apparent encer-ity to reform his evil ways. Father O'Connor was summoned to Dhrommacohol, and just as he had heard a full account of Carter's death a letter came from Walter Berkeley, he who had been so well known as Captain Dennier. The letter contained an alarming account of Lord Heathcote's falling health, and Father Messher, perceiving Marie's eyes fill with tears, and Father O'Connor look troubled, said, with his hand on the young

of their telegram he had acquainted his father with the facts, and the suffaring noblemau-aiready strangely softened because of that very suffaring, and yearn-ing, as he felt his death approaching, for another sight of his children.—broke forth into joyful expressions at the unexpected news, acknowledging to Walter that for the last few days he had been struggling with himself to subdue his pride and send for them. "I shall go to him now," said young Berkeley, "and tell him all; and in the meantime you can rest, and partake of some refreshment." He rung for a servant to conduct his this matther o' our coortship-he purtinds to be noticin' nothin'! an' came tolme sure the whole o' Dhrom-macohol can see that I'm dyin' about you.

Now it's hard to be thrated in this manner, an' I lave it to yersel', Moira, if I haven't been as sober, an' as dutiful, an' as attin-tive for the past two months as you'd wish me to be-haven't I left off all me wild thricks ?" He rung for a servant to conduct his guests to separate suites of private spart-ments, and he repaired to Lord Heathcote. In a comparatively short time, however, he rejoined his brother and sister—his face sglow, his form so violently trembling that his very voice quivered : "Come," he said, seizing a hand of each ; "he knows all, and he is convinced—he yearns for you, he waits to clasp you both !" He rung for a servant to conduct his

thricks ?" "Indeed you have, Tighe !" said Moira warmly ; "and I undertook to tell uncle something about it last night." "An' what did he say, darlin'?" And Tighe leaned forward with bated breath

Igne leaned forward with bated orean "Why, he said that you hadn't been tested enough yst...that I must wait until you were more settled down, and until he could be sure that you would abstain yearns for you, he watts to thap you both !" Yes, there he stood in the centre of his private apartment, actually standing, though his feeble strength had not permit ted him to assume that position for days before—his arms outsretched, his stern face now softened to inlimitable terder ness by suffering and the wild yearning of his long pent, heart, and his voice crying: "Come! my children—my chil dren !" He encircled them both, he pressed each in turn to his heart, but it was to Marle his longest and fondest cares was given. "My darling!" he

he could be sure that you would abstain from liquor." Tighe leaned back in his chair, disap-pointed and crestfallen. "Well now, that's molghly hard, wid me heart breakin' for you the way it is! but niver molnd; it's far off God sinds, an' mebbe He'd sind a bit o' luck to us afore the wake is out." His hone was realized, for on the even-

wake is out." His hope was realized, for on the even-ing of that same day, meeting Oarroll and Ciare together and unaccompanied— as on most other occasions they were --by the young Lord Heathcote and Marie, Tighe stopped them to ask a favor given. "My darling! my darling!" he murmured ; "it is as if my lost one had murmired; "it is as if my lost one had returned to me-my poor, injured, slan-dered lost one!" His sudden strength gave way, and be was borne to his bed, but with his children about him : Marie's hand performing for him the tender clices she had so often performed for the sick and lonely poor. With the next day came a transient return of streng'h, and while it lasted the nobleman would work. Lawyers and friends whose friendship he had tested, and whom he wanted now to serve as witnesses, came in obedience to his sum-mone, and the story of his Irish matriage, favor. "G anted before you ask it, Tighe,'

"Granted before you ask it, ligue, said Oarroll laughingly, "even to the half of my estate, my faithful fellow !" "No, Mr. O'Donoghue, it isn't any-thing lolks that I want, it's to ax you to

get something for me that will make me happier than the whole o' yer estate could do. You see, Masther Carroll, me beart is breakin' wid love o' Moira Moynahan, is breakin' wid love o' Moira Moynshan, an' Father Mesgher thinks I'm not shieady enough to get her, though I've been on me good behavior so shtrict that I didn't as much as give one crooked luk this while back. Now, mebbs if you'd give Father Mesgher this characther o' me, an' at the same toime puttin' in a coaxin' word to hilp the matther, an' mebbe if Miss O'Donoghue would do the same, things would come night for poor Moira

of his property, would decend to waiter, who was the elder twin brother; the remainder of the cetate, comprising a much larger portion than Marie dreamed of, would be divided between her and Father O'Connor, now compelled to as sume his true name of Berkeley. When all was completed Lord Heathcote laid his head on the pillow again with an air of intense relief. things would come right for poor Moira Carroll laughed heartily, and Claro joined him in the burst of merriment. "Why did you not tell me this before ?"

he said. "Bekase I thought his riverince, seein' me efforts to do betther, an' me melan-choly luks, would take pity on me, an' tell me from himsel' that I moight have Moirs."

Moira." "Well, well, Tighe, make yourself con-tent--I think I can manage it for you." "Thank you, Masther Carroll ; vouwere niver yet wantin' in settlin' a difficulty !"

and Tighe a Vohr departed, so light hearted that his joyful spirits would find vent in a merry refrain. That evening he was summoned to Father Mesgher's himself satisfied that his children should be of the faith of their mother, he per-sisted in his determination to die in that creed in which he had been reared. So, even with his priestly son at his bedside tenderly holding one of his hinds, the Episcopal elergyman came and read the prayers prescribed by the Church, and the old nobleman breathed forth his soul in one of his efforts to respond "Now, Tighe," said the priest, assum

"Now, Tighe," said the priest, assum-ing a severity to make his words the more impressive, "if I consent to your maringe with my niece Moira, remember that I shall be confiding to your care the only, and to me the dearest, relic of my family; she is young and guilelees, and unfit to cope with the trouble which an unsteady husband would bring upon her. "I know that, yer riverince, but mar-riage'll make a man o' me." And Tighe a Vohr straightened himself, and looked with clear, frank eyes into the priest's face. "It will be the dearest task o' me life, yer riverence, to protect ivery hair

CORNY O'TOOLE IS SATISFIED. The little village of Dhrommacohol eemed to have lost its identity in the

The only visage that was somewhat lengthy was that of Tighe a Vohr. "Faith, Moira," he said one day, just a week before the eventful day of the wed-ding, "it's a burnin' shame, afther all me good behaviour, that Father Mesgher won't as much as tip me a wink to let me know that he's aware o' me impatience in this matther of our courtable the issue of the wispered, "to your noble his wretched abode, and having no one t derived not a little of their beauty from the loveliness of the pure scale within. Father Barkeley was the last to receive their adieus, and to his siter he turned for the final embrace. He held her to him; it was the first time his mortified heart would permit him so fond a caress. "Marie!" he whispered, "to your noble sacrifice is due all our happiness. Heaven has well rewarded your devotion to duty. May He in whose footsteps you have sought to follow ever keep and guide you !" laim it, it reverted to the government.

One kiss upon her forehead, one more touch of his beloved hand, and he turned away, while she, weeping with joy and gratitude, stepped into the carriage in waiting.

The quiet little wedding ceremony which Father Meagher desired for his neice was performed, and Tighe's "best man" had been Corny O'Toole. Tighe, however, had stipulated with Corny that he must permit himself to be dressed in accordance with Tighe's taste, and the latter man, too happy in the prospect of an opportunity to be near Mira. Carmody, willingly assented. The result was that Corny ap-peared to better advantage than he ever had done before, although pretty Meira, excited as she was with joyful atteipa-tior, could not help laughing at his odd little figure, and wrinkled, ill-featured face. face. Cathleen Sullivan and Mrs. Kelly, with

fragile Bartley Donovan-the latter grow-ing more fragile, and at the same time more beautiful every day-were also more beautiful every day-were also present, with many of Tighe's old friends

present, with many of light's out friends and acqualitances. At the repast which followed the cere-mony, Father Masgher presided, and a merrise party had never assembled. In the midst of a temporary full which had But the heartless and ungraterul man who fishes to day will be everywhere followed by his double—a phantom fisher in a phautom boat. All signs fail him, all fish escape bis net. Again and sgaln he draws it in empty. If he persist, at length he thinks himself rewarded. His followed the ebullition of mirth caused by one of Father Mesgher's excellent by one of Father Maagher's excellent witty stories, the company were suddenly and amusingly electrified by Corny O'Toole--who had contrived to be seated next to Mrs. Carmody--rising and saying with bis hand on his heart: "Understand me, Mrs. Carmody; I never meant to here here are net is so heavy he nearly swamps his boat in the endavor to draw it in; and horin the endavor to draw rible to say, his catch is only grinning skulls and dijointed human bones. At night, tosing on his sleepless pillow,

bitter

affections from the cold grave of your affections from the cold grave of your lamented husband; if it is any satisfac-tion, me'sm, to have them remain there, Corny O Toole is not the man, no Mas. Mollie Carmody, Corny O'Toole is not the

Molite Carmody, Corny O Foole is not the man to ask you to remove them !" The words, the look, the attitude of the little man, together with Mrs. Carmody's flushed and indignant face, convulsed the assemblage. Roar after roar shock the table, in the midst of which Father Mea-gher's hearty laugh could be distinguished ; he remembered the episode of Mrs. Car-mody's love-letter, and it made his mirth the heartier, while Tighe a Vohr, laughing as loudly as the rest, thought within him. self :

"Poor Corny has proposed to me mother at last, an" I'm a feered he's got his final

answer." Quiet was restored at length, and Mr. O'Toole humbly saying that, as he now was convinced of Mrs. Carmody's centiretiring to a neighboring monastery, he took upon himseif a voluntary bondage ments, he would no longer annoy her by an offer of himself, that indignant lady consented to pardon him; and when he explained further to the company how he unbounded admiration which, from is earliest manhood, he held for Mistress his earliest manhood, he held for Mietress Molle Carmody, would descend un-charged with him to the grave, she deigned to be exceedingly friendly, thus cheering the little man's heart, and the lights. Black draperles hang about the lights. Black ordered and choice and choice the sitar, black robes are upon the officiating priests. The clow, mournful chant of the Dies Irw, sung by a choir invisible in the darkness, resounds through the dim, lofty perfect peace and pleasure of the party were restored. On their short wedding trip to Tralee,

husband would bring upon her. "I know that, yer riverince, but mar-riage'll make a man o' me." And Tighe a Vohr straightened himself, and looked with clear, frank eyes into the priest's face. "It will be the dearest task o' me life, yer riverence, to protect ivery halr o' her head." "Well, Tighe, if you will promise to be as true to her interests as you have been to those of your young master, Carroll O'Donoghue, I shall be satisfied." "Oa, thin, I can shwear to that, yer riverence—you'll never have cause to "I supposed he learned all about the aisles o' her head." "Well, Tighe, if you will promise to be as true to her interests as you have been to those of your young master, Carroll O'Donoghue, I shall be satisfied." "Oh, thin, I cas n shwear to that, yer riverence—you'll never have cause to regret givin' Moira Moynahan to Tighe a Vohr !" "The provide the same to the interest of the construction of the same to the interest of the construction of the same to the interest of the construction of the same to the interest of the construction of the same to the interest of the construction of the same to the interest of the construction of the same to the interest of the construction of the interest of the construction

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could not be ! It was too dreadful ! God could not be so cruel ! Besides, there were no better sailors than the Payens, father and son; none who knew the coast so well, with all its perils, hidden rocks and dangerous currents. Their vessel was new and strong; why should they be lost; they alone ? Jean Pinsard was not positive it was their vessel he had esen; how could he tell in a for? No; she was sure they were safe. They had put into one of the islands. They would not rick a dangerous journey in stormy weather just to tell her, what she knew already, that they were safe. To Mere Suchet's Mathilde, the batrothed of Jacques Payen, how much better and clearer was this reasoning than the submissive grief of her plous old grandmother! Young people cannot easily believe the worst when it concerns themselves. Mathilde could not pray for the repose of the souls of her lover, brother and cousin. With the passionate, impatient yearning of a heart new to affliction, she beacugh the Biessed Mother for their asfe return. Her brother Jean did not try to destroy her hopes, though he would not say he shared them. As time passed on and brought no news of the absent, the hearts of these two poor women grew faint and sore ; but they refaced to acknowledge it to one another, or even to themselves. Their days passed in feverish, and often vain endeavors to could not be ! It was too dreadful ! God We leave them all at last-the friends whose fortunes we have accompanied so long-happy in the reward of that virtue which ascrificed no duty, and which never forgot its allegiance to Him who even in this world so lovingly rewards goodness, and so justly punishes crime. A LEGEND OF ALL SOULS

THE END.

DAY.

A gloomy three days' storm has pre-valled all along the French coast. Dall gray clouds hide the bine vault of heaven and frown upon the tossing waters beneath. The fresh, invigorating air, remembered with delight by all who have ever been in Normandy, has given place to a damp, chilly heaviness, broken occasionally by fierce gusts of wind and raim. The fisher-boats are all in port, the the small ones drawn up high on the beach, the larger securely anchored. But this is not due only to the storm. Even if it were the fairest of weather, no Dieppe fisherman would set sail to day. It is All. Souls' day-the feast of the dead, the commemoration of the loved and lost;

It is All. Souls' day—the feast of the dead, the commemoration of the loved and lost; and who is there that has not loved and lost? But among these simple Catholic souls one feels that the loved are never lost. The dead live still in the tender remembrance of those left behind. Tears abed in reverse for the denested here are rused to acknowledge it to one another, or even to themselves. Their days passed in feverish, and often vain endeavors to be cheerful and busy; their nights in anguish all the more bitter because silenced and ur confessed. On All Souls' day old Toutain and Mere Suchet had wished to hed in prayer for the departed have no But the heartless and ungrateful man

Toutain and Mere Suchet had wished to have a Requirem Mass offered for the lost sallors, but Mathilde wept aloud at the suggestion, and Manon forbade it in-stantly, positively, simost angrily. Manon had borne up well through the sad funeral services of the church. She emiled upon her little ones, and returned a serone and cheerful greeting to the curi-ous or pitying friends who accosted her. All day she had carried the burden of domestic cares and duits, while her heart ached within her bosom and cried out for solitude. Now, at night, slone with her ached within her bosom and cried out for solitude. Now, at night, slone with her sleeping babes, the agony of fear and pain, so long repressed, takes full possession of her sinking heart. Mingled with the roar of the treacherons sea she hears the volces of husband and son, now calling loudly for help, now borne away on the fitful wind. She sees their pale faces, with un-closed eyes, floating below the cruel green water, their strong limbs entangled in the twisted cordage. Now great, gleaming fish swim around them. Oh! it is too fearful. From her knees she falls for-ward upon her face and greans aloud. But on a sudden she hears a stir without the hears the ghostly "white car" rolling through the silent street. He hears his name called in the voice of the latest dead through the silent street. He hears his name called in the voice of the latest dead of his acquaintance, and dices himself be-fore the next All Souls' day. Spite of the bleak and rainy weather, all the good people of Dieppe, or rather of its finer surburb, Le Pollet, are gathered together in church. Rudeas it is, weather beaten, diccolored, gray-green, like the unquiet ocean it overlooks. Notre Dame du Pollet is still grand and picturesque. It has suffered both from time and dese-cration, as is seen by its broken carvings, empty niches, and ruined tombs The altars are plain, the ornaments few and simple. On the wall of the Lady chapel hang two rusty chains—the votive offering, it is said, of a sailor of Le Pollet, once a slave to Pirates. Miraculously resoued by our Lady, he returned to his native place only to sing a *Te Deum* in her chapel and hang up his broken fetters therein ; then, retiring to a neighboring monastery, he But on a sudden she hears a stir without -a sound of repressed voices and many hurrying feet. Hope is not dead within her yet, for she springs to the window with the wild thought that it is her absent returned. No, 'the but a group of fisher-men on the way to the pier; but Pinsard stops to tell her, with a strange thrill in his rough voice, that there is a fishing boat coming into port ! Mahon screams to her father to watch

took upon himself a voluntary bondage which love made sweet and light. It is the solemn Mass of Requiem, and almost noon, though the sombre day, subdued yet more by stained glass win-dows, seems like a winter twilight. The church is all in deep shadow except the sanctuary with its sofily burning lamp, and its altar decked with stary wax. Ukoba Black draperles hang about the raising, and she raturns to snatch her wakened and sobblag babe, and wrap him in his father's woolen blouse. She does not know when Mathilde joins her; she

not know when Mathide joins her; she is scarcely conscious of the warm, exult-ant clasp of her hand. Jean is there, too, sgitated but grave. As they turn the angle of the village street before them lies the open bay. It is past midnight, but the pler is crowded. There turks coming on with outerread There, truly, coming on with outspread canvas, white in the struggling rays of a canvas, white in the strugging the 'They watery moon is the missing ship! They know it well. Upon the broken, pebbly Taey shore the two women kneel to thank God; but they can only lift up their

aisies. Motionless upon the uneven stone pavement kneel the people, a dark and silent mass, only relieved here and there by the gleam of a snowy cap or bright. voices and weep. "They are not safe yet," says Jean shortly. "The wind takes them straight upon the pier. They will need all our by the gleam of a snowy cap or bright colored kerchief, for the fisher folk, and

The crowd make way instantly for the breathless women. The lighthouse keeper stands ready with a coil of rope. The fishermen range themselves in line, uighten their belts, and wait to draw the NOVEMBER 9, 1889.

For the CATHOLIC RECOR CONFESSION.

CONTINUED. At the dawn of Christianity At the dawn of Christianity is was groaning under the tyrann devil. Everywhere was a mi race for pleasure; the impress of was stamped on every heart. Of its fullest growth was the appanag rupt society. Man, a willing passlons, sat down contented shadowy region of death; bound if foot, he willingly embraced his amid the dismai clanking of his efflattered himself. This deplorab flattered himself. This deplorab dation pressed heavily upon soci yoke of slavery, for four thousan reminded man of his fallen and wrenched from his impassion sighs and mournings. Satan, a master, compelled enclaved h to pay a heavy tribute in th of passions, hatred and disorded of passions, hatred and disorder tions which bound our faller in still faster service. The God, when the fullness of time h looked down upon His oppresse and sent, after the manner delegated to King Pharaoh in his children of predilection, begotten Son to pay and exh for all the general price and r all mankind. Thus wrapped human neture, Christ caused th liberty to shine into the dat misery and servitude. He c mission of mercy and compas principal object was to allevia and miseries of heart rending h and miseries of heart rending ! His very name implies that H. rescue from the bonds of soul of man: "Thou shalt name Jesus, for He shall people from their sins." (Mat The whole history of His replenished with facts each an holding His esgements to confi ing hearts ; but the chiefest glorious victory over death an which he stamped His mission, and institutions with the se Divinity. Among His institu one standing out most prom His Church, His visible repr and mouth piece upon earth channel through which He dis mankind the graces of redemp ing by His glorious resurrection seal of His Divinity upon this i He then proceeds to enrich it v ures and to provide it with means of which it may be e discharge its high office. At treasures with which He en one of the chiefest and most is the sacrament of penance Church was established by Je to perpetuate the work of n sinners to God, it obviously for the reconciliation of sinners t to be the principal office of the Dath here monthly a second in But how was that reconciliat made? Was Christ to come to every sinner and say to each to every sinuer and say to each the case of Magdalen and of sick of the palsy: "Thy sins a thee;" or was the power of for to be delegated? Carist n come personally if He had se but St. Paul teaches us t delegated a minister to per work. We read, 2 Cor., v. 1 arrangement of Divine in the reconciliation of sinn all things are of God who h ciled us to Himself by Chris given to us the ministry of rec

ciled to Himself the world who in turn appointed His a their legitimate successors in ministers, i e, to reconcile those guilty of post-baptisms us now see what is the reme will leave for the cure of th into which man may fall aft In the sixteenth chapter of S beginning with the eighteent read : "Thou art Peter an rock I will build my Church. And I will give to thee the kingdom of heaven. And thou shalt bind upon earth bound also in heaven : and thou shalt loose on earth, locsed also in heaven." An apostles assembled together occasion He uses the sa language in precisely the (Matt. xviii., 18.) We mu (Matt. xviii., 18.) We mu serve that Christ, in this met a twofold promise which He after His resurrection, viz primacy of Peter over His (firmed by these words, "feed primacy of Peter over ins of firmed by these words, "feed "feed My sheep" (John xx and secondly, the power of the power of torgiving sins ment of penance. The apos legitimate successors as promised to partake of of binding and loosing, due subordination to the invested in supreme auth according to St John, when of time had come, Uhrist promise which He had may ferred on His Apostles t releasing the soul from the of sin and of restoring it to of a child of God. Jesus His resurrection, appeared of His disciples assembled i for fear of the Jews, greeting them with the salutation, "Peace be with added : "As the Father hath humanity, to release ma bondage of sin; and after shall return to My Father. by the power entrusted to you to continue the work by Me, and thereupo you to continue the work by Me, and thereupo upon them, He said, the Holy GLost, who shall forgive they are fo whose sins you shall ret retained." (John xx, 22, 25 ises made by our Blessec America prior to His deat Apostles prior to His deat rection are now fulfilled, guage He employs to cont of loosing and binding is of and consequently cannot strued: "The power whic My Father, the same I co

you. Receive the power

. We are therefore at for Christ, God as it were ep us. For Christ we beseech reconciled to God." It is er these words of St. Paul that

troubled, said, with his hand on the young priest's shoulder : 'Charlie-forgive me-William, it is

but just that you all, father and children, but just that you all, takiner and enforces, should meet once more; you and Marle be yourselves the bearers to his lordship of this paper signed by Carter; I shall tele-graph to the Bishop for leave of absence for you, and Father McShane will go down to reper please will His Green and a down to your place until His Grace sends a substitute

Marie hailed the proposition with frantic delight; the young priest, with some misgiving as to whether it was quite his duty to leave his beloved parish for the sake of visiting a parent who had even doubted the evidence of his own heart; and Carroll looked with blank dismay at the prospect of a separation from his affanced, short though it might be; he would have accompanied her, but Father

Meagher said quietly : "No, Carroll ; this affair comprises a a time and a place upon which you must not intrude-Lord Heathcote's family not intrude-Lord Heathcote's family must be alone until this dreadful business is finished.'

So the brother and sister departed, first telegraphing the time of their start from Dhrommacohol, and that they bore im-portant news. What was their surprise, portant news. What was their surp on their arrival in London, to be met on their arrival in London, to be met by a cervant in livery who mentioned their namee, asking respectfully if he was correct. Being answered in the affirmative, he requested them to follow him : he led the way to an emblazoned carriage, drawn

by two magnificent horses. "Mr. Berkeley sent it for you," said the liverled servant ; and with wondering looks at each other, the brother and sister took their seats within the handsome

palatial edifice before which the carriage, stopped? It was, for Berkeley himself, too impatient to wait, at the first sound of the wheels grating on the space before the house had come forth, and was descend. ing the broad stone steps. Another moment, and he was embracing his brother and sister. He drew them within the house, so excited, so esger to tell them his news that he could hardly wait to hear their tidings; and when he heard, when he held the paper and saw upon it that blotted mark—the hand had been so weak that made it—when he read the signatures of the witnesses, he fell upon his knees

and said sloud : "My God ! I thank Thee." Rising, he told them how on the receipt

gala place which it had become-it was so utterly unlike its former staid, quiet self. Excitement ran so high within it owing Excitement ran so high within it owing to the many strange events that were taking place-Miss Barkeley, regarded as the angel of the little district because of her kindness, to the poor, turning out to be the daughter of an English lord, and about to wed young Carroll O'Donoghue, the darling and idol of all his tenantry;

CHAPTER LX.

then Carroll's sister-equally loved with himself, though she was not noted for himself, though she was het noted to the gentieness which marked her friend, Marie,—about to marry Marie's brother, now bearing a title, and the possessor of a vast English estate, and better than all, here here here a Catholic in reported to have become a Catholic in faith and practice. In addition to these startling facts, there was still another:

startling facts, there was still another: that of Father O'Oonnor being now Father Berkeley, and the son, also, of this great Eaglish lord. People wondered some-what if the wealth which report said was now his would make any difference in his stuple style of living. In a little while they were answered : the aid which poured into every impoverished cablo, which provided for the sick and the ignorant, which lessened not a mite of the economy

which lessened not a mite of the economy of his own household, told of one who in wealth, as in poverty, would follow in his

Master's steps, Both weddings were to take place on Both weddings were to take place on the same day. Father Meagher, assisted by Fathers Barkeley and McShane, was to perform the ceremony in the little to perform the ceremony in the little parish chapel of Dhrommacohol ; immedi-

ately after, the bridal parties were to start for London, in which city Walter Barkeley – now holding his father's title of Lord Heatbcote—and his ebicle. Could that be their destination-that intended to make their home during cer-

tain seasons of the year. So it was little wonder that the whole village of Dhrommacohol was aroused, and in such a state of joyous excitement that even old Ned Maloney, the miser,

who was yet alive and pursuing his osten-sible trade in his general shop, was noticed by parties who entered his dingy place to be more gracious than usual-it might be owing to the stir given by approaching events to even the little business he conducted. Disgusted and alarmed by the deception practiced upon him regarding the first and only race in which he had ever engaged, he had, on recovering his horse, availed himself of the first oppor-tunity to sell the animal, and to discharge

the groom, Arty Moore.

"Then God bless you, Tighe ; and may He ever keep you faithfal to Him !" The priest's hand was raised in blessing which Tighe, deeply affected, knelt to re-ceive. Then Father Meagher said: "Send Moirs to me—I have something

to say to her." With a light heart he sought the young girl, and in the exuberance of his joy, when he had told her the good news, for-getting that he had not yet the right which alone would make Moirs grant bigs the would have sought which alone would make Moirs grant him the privilege, he would have caught her to him and pressed a kiss upon her forehead, but she, with instinctive dell-cacy, drew herself back : "You forget, Tighe, we are not married vat "

"Thrue for you darlin,' an' I loike you the b he betther for yer modesty." But when she had gone, and he was

alone with Shaun, feeling that he must give vent somehow to his wild emotions, he caught up the dog, much to the animal's astonishment, and gave to it the embrace he would have fain bestowed on Motra.

"Shaun, agra ! sure we were niver in such luck : marriage afore us, an' oceans av joy ! Oh, how'll we contain oursel's at all, at all ?'

And Shaun was hugged until the poor brute, foud as he was of his master, fain would free himself.

Had Carroll O'Donoghue his wish, he would have had the wedding of Tighe a Volr occur at the precise time of his cwn, but Father Meagher refused to have it so, saying that it would be better, and that the young couple themselves would prefer to have a quiet ceremony when the other bridal parties had gone to London. So it was arranged; and the important day arrived on which four faithful hearts were to be united.

The ceremony was quiet and simple, devoid of showy costumes and megnifi-cent wedding favors; the ostentation consisted rather in munificent gifts to the poor, in lavish hospitality to the tenantry poor, in lavian noepitality to the tenantry ; and true blessings went up from simple, earnest hearts, and grateful God speede, which bore an omen of good in the very manner of their utterance, followed the

to Moira, "an' that's the rayson he gev suck a luk whin he passed." And there-upon Tighe told the whole story of the race which had resulted so disastrously for Mr. Canty, concluding with a humor-

for Mr. Canty, concluding with a humor-one detail of the deception regarding the Widow Moore which he had practiced on the soldier Garfield, and Moira was so convulsed with laughter that she was obliged to lower her vell. Weeke passed, marked by no sad event save the death of Bartley Donovan, and that was so like the end of some fair, youthful esint, that even those who loved him best could scarcely regret his demise. With his hand in Cathleen's, with his eyes fixed upon her face, he had said with one of his exquisite smilles : "Do you think I shall see that Heaven you used to tell me so much about--and that dear God, and His blessed mother ?" His lips and his eyes had closed simul

His lips and his eyes had closed simultaneously with the utterance of the last words, and with one gentle sigh he had Father Meagher, hardly thinking that

the end was so near, and yet prompted by a singular impulse, had brought him the Viaticum scarcely an hour before. Mrs. Kelly would 'no longer detain Cath-leen from the desire of her heart-to conleen from the desire of her heart-to con-secrate hereif to God in religion ; and as the good woman herself had been offered a permanent and lucrative position in the home of Carroll O'Donoghue, and nothing now remained to keep the young girl, the latter gladly availed hereelt of the oppor-turing Marka or Mar (Donoghue) intter gially availed hereef of the oppor-tunity. Marle, or Mrs. O'Donoghue, on being told of Cathleen's desire, insisted on furnishing a munificent dower. Mrs. Carmody had taken the place of

Moirs in Father Meagher's household, and Corny O'Toole was quietly living his old obscure life in Tralee ; but he sometimes cheered himself by a visit to his Dhrom macohol friends.

Tighe and Moirs were the happy owners of a pretty little home on the O'Donoghue domain, and Shaun, faithful Shaun, as

domain, and Shaun, faithful Shaun, as devoted to his master as ever, had a most honored place in the household. One morning the whole village was electrified by the news that Maloney, the miser, had been found dead in his bed. "Died widout praste or docther !" was the conclusion of every announcement of his death made by the simple folk and accom-

old woman perhaps seventy years of age, and looking as the Norman pessants usually do, even older than her years. The full glow of light from the altar falls upon her white cap, with the bright blue kerchief thed over it. A string of large beads hangs from her bony fingers. Her eyes, singularly bright for one so aged, are raised to the black veiled crucifix, and tears glisten upon her brown and withered cheeks. Her arm is drawn through that

cheeks. Her arm is drawn through that of a slender young woman, and near them is a little girl, round and rosy. All three are dressed nearly alike, and all say their beads, though not with the same tearful devotion. Anxiety and weariness are in the young girl's pale but pretty face ; and the child looks subdued, almost frightened, be the gloom around her

by the gloom around her. Behind them kneels a comely matron,

little child clinging to her gown ; near her two fishermen, one old and gray haired. The other, who is young, has an arm in a sling; he kneels upon one knee, his elbow on the other, and his face hidden in his hand.

They are two households over whom hangs the shadow of a calamity, perhap all the greater because of its uncertainty. Two months ego Jacques Payen and his son salied for the fishery. Jacques Suchet and his cousin, Charles Rivaud, completed the crew; for Jean Suchet, disabled by a broken arm, remained at home with his grandmother and sister. The season proved unusually stormy. Two fishing-boats of Le Pollet narrowly escaped the terrible rocks of the Norman coast; and all the greater because of its uncertainty.

one of these reported seeing a vessel, re-sembling that of the Paynes, drifting past them in a fog, with broken masts and cor dage over the side. They hailed the wreck, but heard no reply, and concluded

wreck, but heard no reply, and concluded that the crew had been swept over board, or possibly had escaped in their boat. Weeks had passed since this vague but terrible intelligence had reached the stricken families. Old Mere Suchet had at once received it as conclusive. She wept and prayed for the bold young fishers, the hope and comfort of her old age. Not so Manon Payen. No one dared condole with her, not even her old father Toutain. Life hitherto had gone so well with her ! Her husband loved her ; her son was her pride and delight ;

which bore an omen of good in the very "Died widout praste or docther!" was the pride and delight; manner of their utterance, followed the wedded couples. Never were there two more beantiful beides—the very simplicity of their cost tumes enhancing physical charms which

friendly hawser. Great waves thunder against the long pler, sending showers of spray high above the pale crucifix at the end sgainst which the women lean. Now spray high above the pair cruthin at the end sgainst which the women lean. Now the moor, emerging from a light cloud, sends a flood of pale radiance upon the vessel's deck. It is they ! Jacques Payen is at the helm; young Jacques stands upon the gunwale. The light-house keeper throws his rope ;

the fishermen raise their musical, long-drawn cry. Jacques catches the rope, but in silence ; and silently the crew make

"It is their vow !" cries Manon, darting forward among the wondering men. "They will not speak until they sing Te Deum at Notre Dame for their safe return.'

Reassured. the men pull in vigorously, but to no effect. Again, and yet again, but the ship does not move. A moment since it came on swift as the wind; now it seems anchored forever not fifty yards away. They can see plainly every object upon the deck, where the slient crew stand gazing towards the pler. Even Munon and Mathilde have seized the rope, and draw with the strength of terror. and draw with the strength of terror. Breathless, unsteady, large drops of sweat standing upon their faces, they pause irresolute. Stretching her arms toward her husband, Manon holds out her babe. A white mist rises out of the sea and haugs like a well between them. Sad, re-proachful voices rise out of the waves, some rear at hand, others far out. An key wind life the mist and carries it slowly wind lifts the mist and carries it slowly away, clinging for a moment like a shroud around the crucifix. The cable falls slack in the strong hands that grasp it. The ship is gone-vanished without a sound :

sup is gone-vanished without a solud; but far away echoes a solemn chorus, "Have pity on me, have pity on me, at least you, my friends, for the hand of the Lord hath touched me."

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For the CATHOLIC RECORD, CONFESSION.

CONTINUED.

At the dawn of Christianity mankind At the dawn of Christianity mankind was groaning under the tyranny of the devil. Everywhere was a maddening race for pleasure; the impress of luxury was stamped on every heart. Crime in its fullest growth was the appanage of cor-rupt society. Man, a willing slave to passions, sat down contented in the shadowy region of death; bound hand and foot, he willingly embraced his fetters; amid the dismal clanking of his chains, he ilattered himself. This deplorable degrafattered himself. This deplorable degra-dation pressed heavily upon society; the yoke of slavery, for four thousand years, reminded man of his fallen nature, and wrenched from his impassioned heart and wrenched from his impassioned near sights and mournings. Satan, a heartless master, compelled enclaved humanity to pay a heavy tribute in the shape of passions, haired and disorderly affec-tions, which bound our failen nature in still faster service. The merciful God, when the fullness of time had come, looked down upon His oppressed people and sent, after the manner of Moses delegated to King Pharson in behalf of bis children of predilection, His only begotten Son to pay and exhibit once for all the general price and ransom of all mankind. Thus wrapped up in human neture, Christ caused the light of for all the general price and ransom of all mankind. Thus wrapped up in human nature, Christ caused the light of liberty to shine into the darkness of misery and servitude. He came on a mission of mercy and compassion; His principal object was to alleviate the lift His very name implies that He came to rescue from the bonds of sin the coult of map. "Thou shall call He and miseries of heart rending humanity. Christ's Church, to which this power is His very name implies that He came to rescue from the bonds of ain the soul of man: "Thou shalt call His name Jeaus, for He shall save His peeple from their sins." (Matt. i., 21.) The whole history of His life is replenished with facts each and all up-holding His segements to confort bleed. In generate the the chief st was His history of His life is history of the shall save History fall into sin after baptism, let him be anathems (Can, i. Works of Satisfaction.) The power, which our batter the chief st was History of the shall save history of the shall save history of the shall save here there there the shall save here the shall save here the holding His esgemess to comfort bleed. ing hearts; but the chiefest was His glorious victory over death and hell, by which he stamped His mission, His works nucl institutions with the seal of His Divinity. Among His institutions the and institutions with the seal of His Divinity. Among His institutions the one standing out most prominently is His Church, His visible representative end mouth piece upon earth and the channel through which He dispenses to markind the graces of redemption. Hav-ing by His gloncus resurrection placed the He then proceeds to enrich it with treas-ures and to provide it with helps by memory of mile with man on earth. Hence it is that The channel it mouth of the world." Two to the consummation of the world." (Matt, xxviii, 20) Therefore this power of the keys belongs to each and every la sub-continue while in lasted ; and sin will unfortunately co-exist with man on earth. Hence it is that The content bas anathematized all those who He then proceeds to enrich it with treas-ures and to provide it with helps by means of which it may be enabled to discharge its high office. Among the treasures with which He enriched it, one of the chiefest and most necessary is the sacrament of penance. As the Church was established by Jesus Christ to perpetuate the work of reconciling sinners to God, it obviously follows that the reconciliation of sinners to God was to be the principal office of the Church. But how was that reconciliation to be made? Was Christ to come personally to every singer and say to each one, as in penitent, in that power bestowed on the Apostles and their lawful successors in the priesthood. It is true that our Lord did not directly command the neces-sity of confession for the remission of the case of Magdalen and of the man the case of magoatch and of the main sick of the palsy : "Thy sins are forgiven thee;" or was the power of forgiving sins to be delegated? Carist might have come personally if He had so willed it, but St. Paul teaches us that Christ sin, still we must be impressed with the conviction, that he who is dead must be restored to spiritual life by making delegated a minister to perform that work. We read, 2 Cor., v. 18, the final arrangement of Divine Providences in the reconciliation of sinners: "But all things are of God who hash reconbe restored to spiritual file of making use of the means left us by Christ. And this means is inherent "to the keys of the kingdom of heaven." (Matt. xvi., 19) The metaphor of the keys implies the concurrence of the key holder to gain ciled us to Himself by Christ and hath given to us the ministry of reconciliation. We are therefore ambassadors

for Christ, God as it were exhorting by us. For Christ we beseech you, be ye reconciled to God." It is evident from these words of St. Paul that God recon ciled to Himself the world by Christ, who in turn appointed His spostles and ther legitimate successors in office to be minimum in a to reconcile to Christ gain entrance into neaven. Of what avail would this great prerogative be, were admission into heaven's portals obtained without the keys? This power would be nugatory. But of what use would the keys of the treasures of redemption be to the Apostles if these ministers, $i \in$, to reconcile to Christ those guilty of post-baptismal sins. Let us now see what is the remedy that He will leave for the cure of the maladies into which man may fall after baptism. In the sixteenth chapter of St. Matthew, beginning with the eighteenth verse, we read : "Thou art Peter and upon this dispensers ?

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nd the burn's cursory proof. I will consequently select a few apologists of the Church who have written so explicitly and abundantly on this subject that their testimonies will be amply sufficient to prove the dogma without taking the Fathers collectively. St. Basil writes : "Necessarily our sins must be confessed to those to whom has been committed the dispensation of the mysteries of God. For it is written in the acts. Holy Spirit to repentant souls possessed by the spirit of darkness." Christ nere manifestly stamps His Apostles with a sacerdotal character and constitutes them judges in the causes in which this them judges in the causes in which this discretionary power is to be exercised. It obviously follows that Christ, about to part from earth, did not will to come personally to every repentant sinner and say, as in the case of Mag-dalen and of the man sick of the palsy, "Thy sins are forgiven thee." (Mattix .2.) In virtue of the omnipotence which has been given Me on earth and in Heaven, "I give to you the right of binding and God. For it is written in the acts, 'they confessed to the Apostles by whom also they were baptized.' Two conclusions obviously follow from these passages : First, the necessity of con-fession. Second, the obligation of de labeled on sing to a priset to whom is "I give to you the right of binding and "I give to you the right of binding and loosing consciences, of judicially remit-ting and retaicing sins; I bind Myself to ratify in Heaven the sentence which you shall pronounce on earth." To con-firm the truth of this doctrine I shall quote the holy Synod of Trent: "If any one saith that those words of the Lord the Saviour, "Receive the Holy Ghost, ... are not understood of the power of for-giving and of retaining sins in the sacra-ment of penance, as the Catholic Church has always understood them from its claring our sins to a priest to whom is committed the dispensation of the mysterics of God." St. Chrysostom mysteries of God." St. Convestor says: "Do not confees to me only of fornication, nor of those things that are manifest among all men, but bring together also thy secret calumnies and evil speakings." Again, "To priests is given a power which God would not grant to either angels or archangels; insomuch that whatever the priests do below, God ratifies above, and the Master confirms the sentence has always understood them from its very foundation, but wrests them contrary to the institution, to the power of preaching the gospel, let him be anath-ema" (Can. iii, Works of Satisfaction.) of His servants. For He says 'whose sins you shall retain they are retained.'" The Great Doctor gives us the weight of These scriptural quotations prove con-clusively that the sacrament of penance His testimony to establish more firmly two great truths : "First, the Divine instiby whom they were baptised." Hence, I gather that all post-baptismal mortal for reconciling the faithful unto God as often as they fall into sin after baptism, let him be anathema (Can, i. Works of of a divine right, submitted to the power of the keys in the sacrament of ance.

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hold favorite.

CATARRE.



end of 1883, the symptoms being unusual max-iety in connection with sleeplessness, which had 32-ba an effect on her mind that delusions made toelr appearance. It was therefore nec-essary to watch hereday and night for fear that she night have here be brought to au insame asylam. After a three-months' trial her con-dition had not improved in the least, and she was taken home again. About this time the fev, Pustor Koenig was asked to treat the adv, and in the month of January, '84, she had so much improved by his treatment that she could sleep again, and the excitability and de-tusions were growing perceptiby less, she had the last of such an attack in the latter part of that month, and to-day she is a healthy person that will always remember the great blessing bestowed upon her by the Rev. Pastor E. Keenig.

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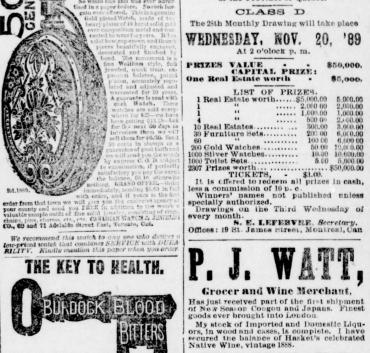
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CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

UNDERTAKERS

thou shalt loose on earth, it shalt be locsed also in heaven." And to all the apostles assembled together on another occasion He uses the same forcible (Matt. xviii., 18.) We must here ob-serve that Christ, in this metaphor, made a twofold promise which He will execute after His resurrection, viz., first, the primacy of Peter over His Church, con firmed by these words, "feed My lambs," firmed by these words, "feed My lambs," "feed My sheep" (John xxi., 16 17.); and secondly, the power of the keys, or the power of torgiving sins in the sacra ment of penance. The apostles and their ment of penance. The apostles and their legitimate succesors are likewise promised to partake of the power of binding and loosing, but with a due subordination to the one head invested in supreme authority. Now, according to St. John, when the fulness of time had come, Uhrist fulfilled the promise which He had made, and con-ferred on His Apostles the power of releasing the scul from the galling fetters of sin and of restoring it to the hberty of a child of God. Jesus Christ, after His resurrection, appeared in the midst of a child of God. Jesus Christ, after His resurrection, appeared in the midst of His disciples assembled in the temple for fear of the Jews, and after greeting them with the accustomed salutation, "Peace be with you," He added: "As the Father hath sent Me, I also send you" . . . I am sent to alleviate the ills and miseries of fallen humanity, to release man from the bondage of sin; and after forty days I shall return to My Father, consequently by the power entrusted to Me, I send you to continue the work commenced by Me, and thereupon breathing upon them, He said, "Receive ye by Me, and thereupon breathing upon them, He said, "Receive ye the Holy Ghost, whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven; and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained." (John xx., 22, 23) The prom-ises made by our Blessed Lord to the Apostles prior to His death and resur-rection are now fulfilled and the lanrection are now fulfilled, and the lan-guage He employs to confer the power of loosing and binding is of the plainest,

specifically declared? How else can a judge remit or retain sins aright? The greatest living authority would not be suf-ficient; there must be prudence and knowledge to direct authority. It is knowledge to direct authority. It is necessary therefore that he obtain an exact knowledge of the number, the gravity and quality of the offences, of the dispositions of the guilty person, of his firm resolutions, of his earnest desire to give satisfaction both to God and to man. And can that knowledge be obtained ex-cept by confession? The priest is not empowered to give absolution to every one indiscriminately. He must exercise the nower with indement and discretion. the power with judgment and discretion. And that he cannot do unless the sinner unfurl the fold of his conscience and con

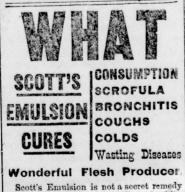
graces treasured up were made to flow into the soul of sinners without the con

currence of those divinely constituted

Priests in the confessional are called

unfurl the fold of his conscience and con fess the secrets of his heart. It manifestly follows, therefore the the very power of binding and tasking, of retaining and forgiving, confident decessors in the ministry, necessarily implies a strict obligation on the part of the sin-strict obligation on the part of the single decessors. strict obligation on the state of his soul by a humble and sincere confession to receive the full benefit of that power. Such is the doctrine of the holy Synod of Trent: "If any one saith that in the sacrament of penance, it is not necessary, of divine right, for the remission of sins, to confess all and singular the morial sins which after due and diligent pre vious meditation are remembared, even those which are (mortal sins) secret let him be anathems." Hence we are not surprised when we read that the first Christians accused themselves at the feet of the Apostles : "Many of them, who believed, came confessing and declaring their deeds," (Acts xix., 18) Why did those Ohristians confess at the feet of those Christians contess at the feet of the Apostles? Simply because of the divine injunction, "confess therefore your sins one to another, that you may be saved." (St. James v. 14) They felt and were made to feel this point of the divine law, that is, a divine inductive law that confession is a necessary condition unto forgiveness. I might here adduce the testimony of the Fathers to confirm of loosing and binding is of the plainest, and consequently cannot be miscon-strued: "The power which I hold from My Father, the same I communicate to you. Receive the power to impart this ali within the compass of this fold by all Druggists.

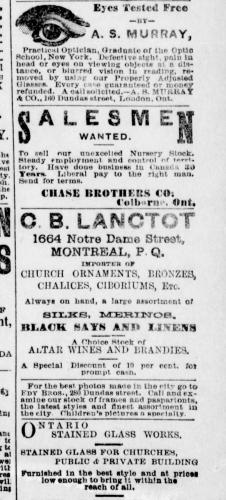
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The Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Nov. 9th, 1889.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN THE WEST.

The notion of the pretended lovers of Equal Rights is that the greatest care should be taken to meet the views of Protestant ministers of every denomina. tion, be they Anglicans, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, etc., but to allow Catholics no voice, no choice, as to the kind of education which should be imparted to their children. When considering the recent utterances of our enemies, we must keep this fact in view. The question of separate schools in Manitoba and the North west must be settled, according to these meddlers, just as Protestant feeling may decide, or rather just as the most fanatical among Protestants may wish, no matter what ir justice Catholics may thereby endure. Hence great attention has been accorded to the proceedings of the Anglican Synod of the diocese of Rupert's Land, which was in session last week. The question of separate schools came up for discus sion in synod, and while, for the most part, the speakers, as far as we know, ex. pressed the desire to abolish Catholic separate schools, with very few exceptions, all expressed the wish that some kind of "Common Christianity" might be discovered which should be taught in the public schools and which would be in. offensive either to Catholics or Protestants, and the synod resolved to appoint a committee which should see that their views be carried out. We understand that no tangible plan has been adopted by the synod, but whatever this com mittee may decide upon is to become the law of the land, without reference to any one else, whether Catholics, or even other Protestant denominations,

In justice to the Bishop of that diocese, we must say that the cool impudence of the above decision was not urged or advocated by him. Like his clergy and the lay delegates of the synod, he would be glad to see separate schools cease to exist; and yet he desires that religious education should be given in the schools. He suggests that "each religious body should prepare a short compendium of the chief truths of the Coristian faith and practice ;" but he thinks that "compendium had better be confined to the Apostle's Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the ten commandments, which are the common heritage of all Christendom," But His Lordship is of opinion that by no means should the schools be entirely secularized. He says, and in this we perfectly agree with him :

right to force our views upon them. We equally deny their right to force their views or their system of education upon us. This is what the pretended Equal Rights Association proposes to do, but if the Catholics of the Dominion be only true to themselves we have not the least doubt of the result. The efforts of the fanatics will come to naught. It is the duty, and of course the right,

of parents to see to the instruction of their children, morally, doctrinally, and secularly; and though we admit the advisability of the State aiding parents in the work of education, we assert the inalienable right of parents to insist upon it that the instruction imparted shall be religious and moral. This is the dictate equally of reason and religion. The State, or the majority of the people, have, therefore, no right to interpose any impediment against parents fulfiling Jeir obligation to their children. Any attempt to do this is not law, but s

tyranny to be resisted. The compromise suggested by the Bishop of Rupert's Land cannot be ccepted by Catholics, though we acknowledge and reciprocate the pacific ation. and kindly spirit with which he seems to propose it. If he will direct his eyes towards the United States he will find that though the Catholics of that country are unjustly compelled to pay for the support of schools to which they cannot conscientiously send their children, they are besides sustaining a system of religious schools, in which 1,000,000 Catholic children are being educated, at a cost which cannot be less than \$16 000,-000 annually. Of this sum the State

positively robs them, because the infidels the fanatics to enter into a combinati with them to make the State schools God. less. The fanatics, however, are even now beginning to see that their hatred of Catholicity has blinded them into playing into the hards of the infidel, by rearing an infidel generation. Except in this particular, the Catholics of the United States enjoy, equally with their Protestant fellow citizens, the protection of just laws; but it is not surprising that they should endeavor, as they are doing, to

secure justice in this matter also. The Bishop may see from these facts that Catholics are in earnest in the matter of securing a really religious system of education, and that they cannot adopt his proposal for the teaching of a mutilated religion, almost a pure Daism, under the name of "our Common Christianity." Morals are founded upon the dogmas of religion, and cannot be taught as a thing Independent; and religious dogmas are interwoven with each other, and dependent one upon the other, that

any attempt to teach the mutilated system of Christianity proposed by the Bishop must end with a failure, which would be ridiculous, if it were not disastrous both to the country and to religion. We hold, therefore, that the Catholic idea of religious teaching is alone practicable, as it is alone truly patriotic. We hope, therefore, that the Bishop of Rupert's Land will be as good as his word, and that he will be found battling on the side of Freedom of Education. That is the true freedom of education which gives to parents the perfect liberty of educating their chil-

hich they b

Bill respected the rights of Protestants, and even gave Protestants what was more than their right ; but Mr. Greenway's proposition tramples under foot the rights of Catholics, and, if passed, it will be the signal for a similar attempt in Ontario. The fanatics are encourag. ing each other by declaring that this is the case, and they say that Quebec will not dare to retaliate by depriving the Protestants of that Province of their "Dissentient" schools. We are advo. cates of justice and truly equal rights, not of retaliation ; still we say that in laying this flattering unction to their souls the fauatics will probably find themselves mistaken. The security given to the separate school system by the Act of Confederation cannot be taken away in any Province without giving a rude shock to it in Quebec

unite with fanatics of the West on this question, it must result that their position on the question will be as precari ous as that of the Western Catholics. We believe, however, that the alternative will not present itself for consider-

as well : and if the Protestants of Quebec

CHANGES IN EPISCOPALIAN-

The Episcopal Convention which met recently in New York, while revising the prayer book, have changed the passage in the Litany wherein it is said : "From lightning and tempest; from plegue, pestilence, and famine ; from battle and murder, and from sudden death : Good Lord deliver us." Finding that not all forms of sudden death are here specified, they have added to the list fire, flood of the country have succeeded in duping and earthquake," The Globe very pertinently remarks :

tinently remarks: "This completely spoils the rhythm and beauty of the passage, and, moreover, even the amended numeration is by no means complete. There is nothing about railway accidents or imperfectly insulated electric wires. If the amenders wanted to be so very precise why didn't they say, 'and all other forms of sudden death not hereinbefore specified.' The framers of the prayer book were where. They knew that a complete catalcgue of calamities, even if attainable, would be grote:que, and they selected a few of the most striking, and put them into a beauiful and poetic form—which the revisers have and poetic form-which the revisers have spotled."

It is clear that the motive from which the Convention acted in this and other changes was simply to show the world more manifestly that the P. E. Church of the United States is no longer the Church of England. It is a wonder that doctrines now common to the two Churches did not soffer as well as liturgy ; but doctrinal charges were made lorg ago, and the prayer book of the American Episcopallans is quite different, even doctrinally. from that of the Eoglish Church. This was to be expected as the result of senaration, for there can be no "Holy Catholic Church." that is to say a Universal Church. without a head whose authority extends over the whole world. It needs no argument to show that

Christ in establishing a Church for the world must necessarily have established a supreme authority, which does not now exist even in Anglicanism. In the not distant future the differences between the multifarious branches of Anglicanism will undoubtedly be as great as between the most discordant sects existing outside that

raised against this step was the doctrine and in the "House of Duputies," consisting that the "Holy Gbost proceedeth from the Father and the Son." The words "and the Son" were deemed objectionable, not because they were supposed to teach false doctrine, but because the the doctrines of the Catholic Church which Greek schismatics do not accept them, and it is well known that both the Anglican and the American Episcopal Churches are anxious to cultivate fellowship with the Russian Church. sult. Notwithstanding all this, and that it was vigorously insisted on by several speakers that the formal adoption of this Creed would be an obstacle to any kind of unity with the Greeks, a large majority voted for the compulsory reading. The Arglican Praver Book makes it compulsory whenever the Communion service is celebrated, so that while the Americans are departing from the Greek unbelief, they are really coming nearer to their

own parent Church, from whose practice they had already strayed. It is needless to say that those who are advocating corporate union with Presbyterians and other sects regard this as a done. step backward, inasmuch as it makes the Creed more defiaite. The fewer the

doctrines insisted on by any of the contracting parties, the easier will it be to mske compromises hereafter. Hence the tendency is, nowadays, to eliminate doctrines which it is thought will be a barrier to the institution of a great Church formed by the corporate union of many discordant denominations. But these considerations did not prevail with the Convention. Orthodoxy has gained a point by the innovation, for, as is well known, the Nicene Creed was, in the fourth century, the battle ground between Catholics, and the Arians who denied the

divinity of our Blessed Saviour. It was necessary, unless the Episcopalians intended to merge themselves entirely into Unitarianism or pure Delsm, to make strong profession of the divinity of Christ : and we do not see that they could have asserted this in better form than that em. ployed in the Nicene Oreed. We take the action of the Convention as an indication that Delam and Unitarianism have not made such inroads upon Episcopalian. ism as upon other sects which openly allow their clergymen to impugn Christ's divisity from the pulpit, and to speak of our Lord as if He were merely a man of great virtue. The vigorous opposition offered to the compulsory reading of the Nicene Creed, shows that pure Delsm is the actual standing ground of many clergymen even in the Episcopal Church and it is stated on good authority that it was more through fear that the Church would be charged with not belleving in the doctrines of the Creed, than through a desire to make the teaching of the Church more definite, that the action was taken,

Whatever may have been the motive Catholic truth has scored a victory, and we are glad of it, amid the dangers which are threatening us from the spread of unbeief. Another alternative was seriously pro

posed to the Convention, viz, to adopt the Nicene Creed as it came from the hands of the Council of Nice, that is to say, without the word "filioque," "and the Son." This course would have evaded the difficulty that its adoption would create an obstacle to union with the Greeks, who reject this clause. If the dren in the principles of the religion in Communion. The acknowledged four Convention had taken this course they United States bigots which has been openly Communition, Inc. Landstranger 10th, would have rendered themselves a laugh- expressed by the chief Equal Rights organ

of two hundred and thirty members, it was lost by only five votes. This is incontrovertible evidence that the Bishops and about half of the Church are returning to have been so persistently rejected in the past. It may be hoped that a complete return to ancient Christianity and to the Catholic Church will be the ultimate re-

Concerning the whole work of the Convention the New York Herald has the following very appropriate remarks :

"The Epicopal General Convention has adjourned after its customary triennial three weeks' deliberations. It has stood by the Nicene Greed, adroitly dodged the colored ibrother, postponed reenacting the Mosaic Marriage law, given a strong the Mosaic harris and forefor missionary impulse to home and foreign missionary work, passed on the task of Hymnal re vision, and managed to accompilsh con-siderable Prayer book enrichment, while still vigorously waving the American flag in the faces of our Anglican fathers. So, like the individual poor sinner, it has done some things it ought not to have done and left undone some things it ought to have

A "NON-SECTARIAN" SCHOOL. BOARD.

An exhibition of bigotry has been given by the Board of Elucation of Painesville, Ohlo, which shows how, while pretending to unsectarianism, school boards may be guilty of the grossest bigotry. Six applicants presented themselves as candidates to fill a vacancy in the teaching staff of the public schools, of whom two failed to pass, and two fell shorth of the eighty per cent. which was necessary to secure the position, according to the school regulations. The two candidates who came up to the requirements were Irish American Catholics, Mies Margaret Gill, and Mies Margaret Murray, Miss Gill, the highest on the list, having been a successful teacher for five years, and holding the best possible recommendations as regards character. This; young lady was, accordingly presented by the examiners for the vacancy, but three of the members of the Board of Education for Palnesville said :

"They did not care how long she had taught, nor if her percentage had been a hundred and fifty, they would never con-sent to hiring an Irish Catholic as teacher a our public schools."

The other three members of the Board voted for Miss Gill, but, of course, she was not chosen. This is just the kind of justice which might be expected from the fanatics who are now clamoring in Optario for the abolition of Catholic separate schools. It must be remembered that in Oblo Catholics pay school rates equally with Protestants ; yet such is the justice shown to them by professedly non-sectarian School Boards. The Cleveland Catholic Universe calls upon its readers to remember the bigots at next election, and sdds :

'So vile and unmanly a course could never have been pursued by Americans. Bosworth, Sanford, and Gray must surely be imported bigots ; Orangemen likely.

WHICH ?

We cannot say whether the bigots in question are Orargemen or not, but the experience of the past is sufficient to show that Catholics here would just get the same measure of justice in many places if once the pseudo Equal Rights men were to succeed in their efforts. We have evidence enough of this in the sympathy with

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anything like an Act which established the Church. He did not know what it meant. He had been rather a careful reader of history, and if he read it aright the Church established the State. It was the Church which made the State was the Church which inder the State possible. The State never established the Church, and the State could not disestablish it if such meetings as those were to be held every year. He, however, did not think they need fear dis-establishment. He was told when he went to Llandaff that a church stood on what spot in the year 180, and he saw the effigy of a bishop which had been there since 530. That was before the State was known. The State before the State was known. The State had never been heard of at that day, and the Church of England did not ex-ist then, but the Church in Wales did. When he looked at the wonderful work that had been done in Cardiff during the last few years and the number of churches that had been built, he could not help thinking that the prople were coming back from Dissent to the Church."

The Doctor seems to be in blissful ignorance of the fact that the British ishops equally with the succession of the Saxon line derived all their authority from the Pope. In the life of Oudoceus, who flourished in the sixth century, just about the date last named by the Doctor, it is stated : "And as the Church of Rome has dignity above all the Churches of the Catholic faith, so the Church of Llandaff exceeds all the Churches of Southern Britain in dignity and in privilege and in excellency." This is the record given in the book of Llandaff. A little before, in the same Book, it is stated : "This is the law and privilege of the Caurch of Teilo of Llandaff, which these kings and princes of Wales granted to the Church of Teilo and all its Bishops after him forever, and was confirmed by the Popes of Rome." Such references to the Apostolic See are fre. quent at this period, and, going back to the year when we have the first evidence of the introduction of Christianity into Britain, we find this record of the year 167 in the Angle-Saxon Chronicle : "To him (Pope Eleutherius) Lucius, king of Britain, sent letters praying that he might be made a Christian ; and he fulfilled that he requested. And they afterwards continued in the true faith to the reign of Diocletian," Venerable Bede and the Book of Llandaff relate the same fact, the latter naming Elfan

and Medwy as the two ambassidors sent by Eleutherius on receiving the request of Lucius. The Book of Llandaff places the event eleven years earlier than does the Anglo Saxon Chronicle; but there is ne doubt that the date is really about A. D. 180 or 183.

The claim of identity fails as egregiously in one case as in the other, whether it be with the Argle Saxon or with the British Church. It has no foundation except in the accident that owing to lack of communication between Wales and Rome, the British Bishops fell into the error of observing Easter on the wrong dey. But on this subject the modern Church of England follows the Roman

SAM, THE BROTHER OF THE OTHER HUGHES.

and not the ancient British custom.

The Oblate Fathers have established missions in all parts of the North-west territories and along the north tributaries of the Ottawa river. In winter they visit the lumbering regions and preach on Sundays to the raftsmen employed in

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wisest course to pursue. But the Fathers can po think otherwise, and they promise in re. miles stance turn for the modest contribution of twenty-five cents what they can only give, these some \$ \$12.00 their prayers. This is what stirs up aliSam Hughes's bile. Why should they pray, why should Jesuit priests-who are not proof, teresti Jesuits-dare to offer up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in British territory? If Sam had the power he would very soon

enforce the Act of Queen E izabeth not If th yet repealed, and have every Oblate and to cha Jesuit Father in the country sentenced ary vis to be "hanged, drawn and quartered," of con The Fathers, besides their prayers, offer isolate a town lot, donated to them for the pur-North pose, to be refiled for and bestowed on are ho the drawer of the lucky number-or its the O Hughe equivalent, \$100, will be sent instead. This is what Sam Hughes calls swindling pettica and rascality. Let us reason a little on should Prizon the depth of the crime involved. The verdic Rev. Fathers are building a church in a poor locality. They solicit subscriptions not m from members of their own belief to the ence t amount of twenty five cents. For this poker donation they have nothing to give in And th return but their prayers and a memento tory, h at the Holy Sacrifice of Mass, which they

say every morning. However, a man of M property comes to their aid and donates a town lot which cannot be given to all Two the subscribers, but they will cast lots were r

among themselves to decide who is going city. to obtain it. Most probably the man Hunte who wins will make a present of the proptional erty to the Fathers and tell them, as all of Hu those who sent in twenty five cents or a Churc larger sum could tell them. "that he had have no such mercenary motive in contribut. claim ing his mite to the new church : that his preach object was charity and not 'filthy lucre.' -yet

Mr. Sam Hughes is editor of the Vicspoke hate toris Warder, a low, vulgar Orange sheet many printed at Lindsay.

men In referring to the subscriptions called Fowel for by the Oblate Fathers to help them the s in the building of their new church at woode Mattawa, the Warder says :

Mattawa, the Warder says : "A few months ago we got an offer from a Jesuit ranche in London, England, which is far ahead of the above. For one dollar they would shove a feller's soui right through Purgatory, and into Heaven; and for fifty cents more would give him a seat in the front ranks near St. Peter. Recently another Jesuit con-cern in return for selling ten twenty. your] feelin the b agains Fowel Sund direct cern, in return for selling ten twenty-five cent tickets, made almost as good ago th an offer as pardon and absolution for all the sins one ever had committed or ever glow were would commit. In comparison with bunte those truly liberal offers one is con | Peter strained to ask, why the Mattawa gang keepi give one only two years' prayers ?

heart All this hornible trash is pure inventhe p tion on the part of Sam Hughes' fertile a cha brain, fired, no doubt, with Orange hate in the and bad whiskey. Let him produce the have documents and prove that he is not a pread vile calumniator of good men, and a purch sacrilegious trifler with holy things. has b

In conclusion the Warder claims ten event cents per line for the liberal space it and] devotes to advertising of the Mattawa end. Catholic bazaar, and asks besides : quest

"If in addition he chooses to give us wond absolution, and a free pass in perpetuity, through purgatory, and up to a seat 'among the saints' at 'David's hip,' we like s ablewill not object. But would be not pre-fer giving us 'a front seat with a short poker' in the nether regions ?" WART Hew

It is not very likely the pious Fathers DIO will be found in the lower regions to ac. commodate Sam with "a short poker." He will have congenial company enough Th

in his brother James L. and the other St. A

"Dear brethren in the Lord : We are a Caristian people, and should be very jeal-ous of our faith. This is a divine assurance, 'Them that bonor Me, I will bonor ? There can be nothing unreasonable in this that we should require in the education of our young people that which we regard primary importance for their ns of fature.

This is exactly the position which Catholics take. We hold that religious instruction is of primary importance to Catholic children, and, as the Bishop says, there is nothing unreasonable in the demand that our conscientious convictions be respected.

The Bishop expresses the hope that Catholics may come to his views ; but he admits that if his views are not acceptable to Catholics in their entirety, it is better that the separate school system be continued than that the schools should be seeularized.

Rupert's Land. If these gentlemen carry With the live branch thus held out out their principles consistently. as we by the most prominent representative presume they intend to do, the Greenway of the English Church in that part of Government will find that in attempting the country, we would be ungracious the abolition of separate schools, and thus were we not to acknowledge the concilirunning counter to the Christian sentiatory spirit in which His Lordship ment of the country, they have underspeaks. We cannot agree with his views taken a task which is more gigantic than throughout; but in our mixed populathey expected. It is in the nature of tion nothing would conduce more to hings that these two gentlemen represent disaster than to insist that every one the opinions of a large body of their coshould be of the same way of thinking religionists, but however this may be, it is as ourselves. We must, therefore, agree plainly the duty of Catholics throughout to differ, and we certainly do not object the Dominion to resist the tyrannical to Protestants taking any such course agression with which they are threatened as regards either religious or Godless against their most sacred rights.

schools, as they think proper, for Our opponents do not attempt to con their own children. We regret it when eal the fact that the warfare in the we see them prefering a Godless system North-west is a piece of retaliation and of education, because we know that it spite which is attempted in consequence will produce in the next generation a of the Quebec legislation on the Jesuit creed compulsory on five days of the year. crop of unbelievers ; but we have no Estates question. The Jesuit Estates The principal objection which was

Cathollcity, Apostolicity, exist in the Cath-One of the chief arguments which we are accustomed to hear advanced against olic Church, subject to the successor of St. the separate school system is that it Peter, but not elsewhere. The Nicene and Athanasian Creeds, con-

applies public funds to sectarian purposes. Public funds are justly public cerning which the eighth article of the only inasmuch as they are applied to Church of England says : "They ought purposes which are for the public benefit. thoroughly to be received and believed, The school fund is a trust fund to which for they may be proved by most certain Catholics and Protestants contribute warrants of Holy Scripture," have naralike, and the State is bound to apporrowly escaped being tampered with by the tion it so that Catholics and Protestants present Convention, but who can say how alike may profit by it, consistently with long the hands of ecclesiastical vandals

their religious convictions. If this diswill be kept off ? A thirst for change is tributive justice be not observed, it ceases in the Protestant atmosphere now, and we to be public money. It becomes merely may soon expect that the Nicene and plunder unjustly taken from the pockets Athanasian Creeds shall be discarded, and of the injured to enrich the more powerful majority. It becomes the law of might over right.

then the doctrines contained in them will go likewise. There can be no more powerful argu-We are pleased to notice that ment for the necessity of one Supreme the Rev. Dr. Kirg, President of Head of Christ's Church than this con.

Manitoba Presbyterian College, has also stant itch for changes which affects those denominations which are senarated from declared himself in favor of religious education. We are told that he spoke in the centre of Catholic unity. In regard to the Nicene Creed, it is reterms almost identical with the Bishop of

markable that the prayer book hitherto in use does not make its reading compulsory. Hence when it was proposed to make it so, one of the speakers against this change, Dr. Huntington, chairman of the Committee on Revision, opposed it, saying that it introduced a doctrinal change. This implies, what indeed is really the case, that many of the Episcopallan clergy do not believe the Nicene Creed, but it is sure that many of them disbelieve other essential doctrines of Ohristianity as well, and if they must adhere to the formulas of faith with s mental reservation, it is as well they should have plenty of subjects on which

that "some souls suffer for a time before they may exercise their skill at such mental they enter into heaven," that is, that there gymnastics. At all events, such seems to is a purgatory, for otherwise such prayers have been the opinion of the majority, for would be useless. This doctrine is con-It was decided to make the reading of the demned in the present Prayer Book : yet

lng stock before the whole world. Of whenever Catholics of the United States course, it is perfectly true that the Creed have had an appointment to public in it original form sets forth divine truth, schools, and whenever Catholics have probut the clause filioque was added aftertested sgainst turning the schools into wards to express a truth which the Greek instruments of anti-Catholic propaschismatics denied, the truth which our gandism, as in Boston, Haverbill and Pittsburg. Lord expresses when He says : "The Para-

clete whom I will send you from the Father, the Spirit of Truth who proceed-ANGLO SAXON OR BRITISH : eth from the Father, He shall give testi-

mony of Me." (St. John xv., 26) The same truth is implied when Christ imparts the Holy Ghost to His Apoetles, saying : "Receive ye the Holy Ghost." (St. John xx, 22.) If the Convention had adopted the more ancient form of the creed which omits this doctrine, a form known now in the Western Caurch only as a matter of history, they would have

virtually declared that they do not believe the truth cencerning the Holy Ghost, a truth which is recognized by the Anglican Church, and which even the Greeks acknowleged at the Council of Florence.

Anglican Council met. St. Augustine Another question which came before maintained against the British Bishops the Convention met a fate which gives us the necessity of yielding to the Pope's an insight into the progress of opinion authority in regard to the observance of within the Episcopal Church. It was Easter, and the duty, in charity, of conproposed to introduce into the liturgy a verting the Saxons, and it was undeni prayer commending the soul of the deceased ably in virtue of the Pope's authority to God, that is to say, in plain terms, a that he became Archbishop of Canterprayer for the dead. Such a prayer were bury. This is a nut with a very hard exceedingly proper, for Holy Scripture shell for those who maintain the identity says "It is a holy and wholesome thought of St. Augustine's title to the See of to pray for the dead that they may be Canterbury with that of the present loosed from their sins," and we have claimant. Still it is by succession from the testimony of antiquity that such St. Augustine that the present incum. prayers were offered both under bent holds his See, if he has a claim on the Old Law, and from the beginning

it of any value at all. under the New Law. But all this implies Dr. Patterson evidently recognizes the incongruity, so he claims the continuity of Auglicanism, not through the Anglo. Saxon episcopate, but through that of the ancient Britons. He said :

"He had read a great deal, but, so far the proposal passed the House of Bishops, as he knew, Parliament had never passed probably it would have been after all the

felling timber and squaring logs in remote districts where no village exists. The rafesmen erect shanties after the manner of Indian wigwams, and have no means of hearing Mass or of spending the Sunday in a Christian manner except by the ministrations of the devoted and

indefatigable Fathers of the Order of Mary Immaculate. About ten years ago the Fathers erected a log chapel in Mattawa, a rising village situated in the At the Church Congress which remidst of rocks and hill lands about two cently assembled in Wales the Rev. hundred and fifty miles north of Ottawa Dr. Patterson, of the American Protestcity and on the banks of the river of that ant Episcopal Church, fell into the very name. Raftsmen, Indians and charcoal common but very absurd claim that the ourners leave their leafy abcdes in the Church of England, that is to say, the forest every Sunday and crowd into Matpresent Church as evolved from the tawa to assist at the Holy Sacrifice and ands of Henry VIII, existed over a listen to the word of God. It goes with. thousand years before it was hatched out out saying that ready cash is scarce in by that monarch of uxorious memory. It those regions, and that if a decent will be seen that he does not pretend that church must needs be erected and supit is the Caurch of St. Augustine, and St. plied, the charitable amongst the Catho. Anselem, as was claimed by the Archlics of other and more favored districts bishop of Canterbury when the last Pan. must be appealed to for a small contribution. Such is exactly the state of things in Mattawa, The Oblate Fathers have in course of construction a beautiful church, and, not being able to procure the necessary funds, they have appealed through the post office to the charitably-disposed in many parts of Ontario. For this praiseworthy conduct on their part Orange Sam Hughes calls them "Jesuits," which is a falsehood on the part of Sam, or proof of his most stolid and stupid ignorance, since he confounds "Jesuits" with "Oblate Fathers." He also styles them a "gang of scoundrels" worse than

hay fork rogues and swindlers, because they ask from each one the modest sum of twenty-five cents. Had the Oblate Fathers simply asked for a contribution and promised nothing in return Sam would have no objection to offer, and

vile persecutors of holy men-the Wilds solen and the Hunters-for whom a hot place on S is reserved by Him who said : "Lying lips are an abomination" and, further chur on, "Refrain your tongue from detrac. emin Woo tion, for the mouth that lieth killeth the chur soul " are

excl In another column of the same page heig of v the Warder tells how Protestant minishun Gotl ters rake in the shekels : Special to the Warder:

A basket social was held at the resi-dence of Rev. Mr. Currie on Friday deep The evening last, and was remarkably well attended. The baskets were sold at high figures by Mr. Black. have Those basket socials, necktie and

A

sugar socials, and other abominable incentives to lasciviousness, are called into requisition every week in the year for the purpose of money making, yet we never read indignation articles or protests from the Warder in condemnation at th of such questionable means to acquire wealth. It appears the Warder was present and enjoyed some of the good things going round, for we read further

"Rev. Mr. Currie proved himself a splendid director of ceremonies as well as host. The Warder respectfully ac-knowledges his courtesy and kindness and hopes he may be spared to have many such social evenings with the people who have grown up under his teaching of the gospel." It is not said there was a church in

course of construction in the district, or that twenty.five cent subscriptions would suffice. "The baskets were sold at high figures." The Toronto Empire of Thursday last contained a letter which we transcribe and will speak for itself : ray CLERICAL FEES.

To the Editor of the Empire : syn tak SIR-In my recent letter to the Empire or this topic, to show that the schedule of clerical fees authorized by the Angli-can Synod of the Diocese of Toronto was not regarded as a dead letter, I said : "I the

why should Jesuit priests-who are not Jesuits-dare to offer up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in British territory? If Sam had the power he would very soon enforce the Act of Queen E izabeth not yet repealed, and have every Oblate and Jesuit Father in the country sentenced to be "hanged, drawn and quartered." The Fathers, besides their prayers, offer a town lot, donated to them for the purpose, to be refiled for and bestowed on the drawer of the lucky number-or its equivalent, \$100, will be sent instead. This is what Sam Hughes calls swindling and rascality. Let us reason a little on the depth of the crime involved. The Rev. Fathers are building a church in a poor locality. They solicit subscriptions from members of their own belief to the amount of twenty five cents. For this donation they have nothing to give in return but their prayers and a memento at the Holy Sacrifice of Mass, which they say every morning. However, a man of property comes to their aid and donates a town lot which cannot be given to all the subscribers, but they will cast lots among themselves to decide who is going to obtain it. Most probably the man who wins will make a present of the property to the Fathers and tell them, as all those who sent in twenty five cents or a larger sum could tell them, "that he had no such mercenary motive in contribut. ing his mite to the new church ; that his object was charity and not 'filthy lucre.'

Mr. Sam Hughes is editor of the Victoris Warder, a low, vulgar Orange sheet printed at Lindsay.

In referring to the subscriptions called for by the Oblate Fathers to help them in the building of their new church at Mattawa, the Warder says :

"A few months ago we got an offer from a Jesuit ranche in London, England, which is far ahead of the above. For one dollar they would shove a feller's soul right through Purgatory, and into Heaven; and for fifty cents more would give him a seat in the front ranks near St. Peter. Recently another Jesuit con. cern, in return for selling ten twenty, five cent tickets, made almost as good an offer as pardon and absolution for all the sins one ever bad committed or ever would commit. In comparison with those truly liberal offers one is con. strained to ask, why the Mattawa gang give one only two years' prayers ?

All this horrible trach is pure invention on the part of Sam Hughes' fertile brain, fired, no doubt, with Orange hate and bad whiskey. Let him produce the documents and prove that he is not a vile calumniator of good men, and a sacrilegious trifler with holy things.

In conclusion the Warder claims ten cents per line for the liberal space it devotes to advertising of the Mattawa Catholic bazasr, and asks besides :

"If in addition he chooses to give us absolution, and a free pass in perpetuity, through purgatory, and up to a seat 'among the saints' at 'David's hip,' we will not object. But would he not pre-fer giving us 'a front seat with a short poker' in the nether regions ?"

It is not very likely the pious Fathers will be found in the lower regions to ac. commodate Sam with "a short poker." He will have corgenial company enough

in his brother James L. and the other

can point out in a parish, not twenty miles from Toronto see house, an in stance in which the incumbent not only billed the relatives of the deceased with these burisl fees, but added thereto ome \$8 00 for clerical visits, etc." Total, \$12.00 If "Common Sense" desires further

Church.

proof, I can supply names and an in-teresting letter that accompanied this Yours, etc , C. BACHELOR.

If the Oblate or Jesuit Fathers were to charge mileage for clerical or mission ary visits they would have a poor chance of converting the starving Indian or the isolated pioneer in the Algoma and North West territories. And yet they are hounded down and calumniated by the Orange Warder, edited by Sam Hughes, who calls them "scoundrels in petticosts, who, if they got their deserts, should be breaking stones in the Central Prison." All we can say in reply to this verdict of Sam Hughes is that if he does not mend his ways he may yet experience the "prison of fire" and the "hot poker" of which he loves to speak. And that, if he will not have it in Purgatory, he may go further and fare worse.

> MR. FOWELL AND MR. HUNTER.

Two pulpit utterances of last Sunday were reported in the daily press of this city. The irrepressible and warlike Dr. Hunter held forth in his little Congregational Church, and Rev. Principal Fowell. of Huron College, held the fort in Christ Church (Episcopal.) The day, as we have noted, was Sunday-the churches claim to be Christian churches-the preachers claim to be Christian preachers -yet not a word of brotherly love was spoken, but many words of intense

hate for fellow.Christians, and yet many more words which truthful men would have left unspoken. Mr. Fowell fired the Young Briton heart with the same dear old brass-money-andwooden-shoes-Battle of the Boyne keep. your powder dry orations, and doubtless feelings of hatred were engendered in the breasts of his ill-directed hearers against their Catholic neighbors. Mr. Fowell was not doing God's work on last Sunday. He was working in the other direction. As to Mr. Hunter: Some months

ago the Congregational Church was in a glow of prosperity. The collections were enhanced the more the preacher bunted his head against the rock of Peter-the Jesuits all the while keeping guard on the top and laughing heartily at the Doctors's antics. Finally the people became tired. They wanted a change. They always want a change in these little conventicles. They must have a change, or changed will be the preacher. The next change was the purchase of a vocalion. We suppose it has been in use for some time, but at all events another change is now demanded

and Mr. Hunter, dear man, is at his wits' end. Again he picks up the Jesuit question-worn threadbare, but yet a wonderfully serviceable theme. It is like a neat suit of black-always service-able-good for any occasion. Mr Hunter was not doing God's work on last Sunday He was working in the other direction.

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH. NEW CHURCH AT WOOLER.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. The beautiful new church, dedicated to St. Alphonsus, at Wooler, Hastings Co.,

St. Alphonsus, at Wooler, Hastirgs Co., in the diocese of Paterborough, was solemnly dedicated to the service of God n Sunday 27th alt by Picht Per

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

explain the reason they were assembled there that morning. They were there to witness the solemn dedication of their beautiful church to the honor and glory of God. They were there to witness their balowed Bishop bless the frnits of their faith and generosity, adding another new flower to the crown of our Holy Mother We are not here to celebrate the Church. We are not here to calebrate the coming of a great man, not to splaud any work of political or commercial impor-tance, but to welcome the coming for the first time of our dear Lord in the Holy Sacrament of His love. The Church to day stands in all her beauty, grandeur to day stands in all her beauty, grandenz and strength, the wonder of an admiring world, condemning all error, courting no favors here below, for she seeks only the favor and approval of her Divine Spouse. The Rav. Father spoke in elequent terms of the early persecutions of the Church, after she had taken possession of Rome, hiding in the recesses of the cats-comba. The cry of death was raised

combs. The cry of death was raised against her, and her faithful children were against her, and her faithful children were condemned to suffer a cruel death by being torn to pieces by basats of prey. Allucion was also made to a persecution of a different nature by Julian, the apostate, not so cruel, perhaps, to the worldly eye. Instead of torture he used every empine plat and statement he could every cunning plot and stratagem he could devise—building altars to the false gods, etc ...but he failed, and acknowledged his etc --but he failed, and acknowledged his defeat when death claimed him for his own. Grasping a hand full of his heart's blood he cried, "At last i at last! Jeaus of Galilee, Thou hast conquered." After alluding briefly to the various schisms against which the Church had to contend the prescher snoke of the

contend, the preacher spoke of the Protestant Reformation, and alluded to the many different sects that have branched off from it; but the Catholic Church is today the same as it was in the first cen-tury, and although she has had to contend with kings and emperors and republics she has never surrendered. She has re sisted the world as no other Church has, and has given tangible evidence that Christ was and is with her "all days, even to the consummation of the world

The Rev. Father also alluded to the great progress made by the Church on the con tinent of America, comparing her position timent of America, comparing her posttom now and one hundred years ago, and feel-ingly alluded to the part taken in establishing the Church by the Irish people, who see in this newly blessed edifice a continuation of the grand old churches. monasteries, convents and other religious institutions now going to decay that recall persecutions in the dear old land. He also alluded to the hardships of the early settlers in Canada, who came here poor in settlers in Calaca, which can be pool in everything but faith, which they have kept, and will leave behind as a price-less heritage to their sons and daughters. He congratulated pastor and people of Wooler partsh on their beautiful church. All had done their share for God's bonor and glory. They worked together, and this was an eventful day, a day of j.y. At the dedication of Solomon's temple God appeared in a cloud and spoke to the people, promising to hearken to their prayers, but here we have a temple where God is continually present, ready to hear our prayers, to bless us and even to unite Himself with us in the Most Holy Sacrament.

After Mass His Lordebip addressed the congregation, expressing his great plessure in being among them to bless their new church. He was well pleased with everything, and paid a most deserving tribute to Father McCloskey for his zeal and energy in bringing the church to comple-tion in such a short period of time, and exercising such care and management in spending the people's money, thus reduc-ing its cost to the lowest possible figure. His Lordship also expressed his pleasure at the liberality of the people, who gave freely of the means God gave them to

erect a temple to His same. The congregation again assembled at 5 o'clock for Vespers, Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, and a sermon by His Lordship on the Blessed Eucharist.

We regret we cannot give His Lordship's sermon in full. It was a most elequent, clear and forcible instruction on the great

gentleman said these words of Holy Writ explain the reason they were assembled CHINIQUY'S LECTURE.

To the Editor of the Richmond Hill Liberal SIR-Some time ago the Rev. Mr. Percival undertook to prove that the Catholic Church teaches the doctrine that the end justifies the means. He promised also to prove that the same Church was opposed to the circulation of the Bible in the vulgar tongue, and held other doctrines subversive of the principles which bind civil society. He laimed to have made out a strong case against "Roman Dogmatics," as he im properly called the doctrines he attacked Lest, however, there should be the slight est suspicion of his having failed in all that he undertook, he invited the in-famous Chiniquy to endorse all that he famous Chiniquy to endorse all that had said, as he could get no respectable or reliable authority to do so. Graciously did the unscrupulous apostate respond, and for the trifling consideration of s small collection, gave to Mr. Percival that endorsation, which he may now

rejoice in, for all it is worth. It is useless to remonstrate with men of the Chiniquy or Percival stamp, or to expect anything like justice at their hands, when treating on matters pertain-ing to the Catholic Church. I therefore charge the Presbyterian community here with having inflicted on us a wanton cut-rage, when they consented to have this nan come in their name and under their auspices to insult and vilify their Catho

lic neighbors. In the course of his lecture Mr. Chini-quy said that the French Canadians are taught by the priests that it is not wicked to kill a Protestant. He says also that the French-Canadians are priest ridden, and must do what the priests tell them. If this is all true, how is it that we never hear of those wholesale massacres of the true reasons which obliged the Protestants, which would be the natural Bishops to suspend and expel him from

Protestants, which would be the latter a outcome of such teaching iA few days ago a yarn which Mr. Chimquy told about Archbishop Lynch, who is dead, and a certain candidate for the priesthood, whom Mr. Chiniquy does not name, was reported in the news

not name, was reported in the news papers. Why did he not place the scene of such an occurrence at the door of Archbishop Walsh, or Archbishop Cleary, who are living and could contradict him? He invariably locates the scenes of his nerrations at a long distance, and in regions generally whence there is little danger of refutation. This is precisely after the fashion of Bob Ingersoll, who entertains enraptured audiences for fity cents a head about the mistakes of Moses, when he knows right well that Moses, being dead, has no chance of ap.

Catholics do believe is that God alone discourses derivered by Mr. Cathaduy can be, and alone is, infinite. They do not believe that there can be two infinite beings—that would spoil all their theo-logy—and I think that statements like or wiser, unless hatred of Catholic that are calculated to go far in shaking the confidence of honest and intelligent Presbyterians in adventurers like Chin iquy. If Presbyterians believe such statements against us, no wonder they should consider us benighted, as they say we are. If, on the other hand, they did not believe him, and knew he was doing us injustice, how is it that not one of them had the manliness to protest against this insult to the feelings of their Catholic neighbors ! True religion should not require such aids.

Non tali auxilio. Does Presbyterianism require such services? It would seem so from the services ? It would seem so from the taotics now in requisition by the clergy of that denomination. They are taking occasion of the excitement of the times, and the bitter feelings they themselves

torough the passing of the Jeauits Estates Bill, to deepen and widen still more the guif they themselves have dug out, be tween ourselves and our Protestant neighbors, with whom we could lies in narmony were it not for the machinations of their parsons. They are incessantly warning their flocks against the dangers to be apprehended from Catholicism.

when we spurn their mutilated, ill trans. lated text, where whole books are omitted, where varses are changed, particles omitted, or introduced to suit certain purposes. Would they have us to adopt this corrupted Bible, and by doing so involve our creed in a common ruin with theirs ? By the way, the Presby terians are about to change their creed. They find now that the texts of scripture which proved the doctrines contained in the Confession of Faith can no longer be used to prove these same doctrines. After that it is highly refreshing to find Presbyterian parsons lecturing the Cath olic Church, the rock of ages, on Bible reading. Of all the nausesting cant of modern

times the most sickening is the charge that the Catholic Church is opposed to the Bible. Who collected the different books of Holy Writ ? Who decided their integrity and authenticity? Who stamped them with that authority with. stamped them with that authority with-out which they could not vouch for themselves? Who proved their inspiration ? and who preserved them amidst the wreck of the Roman Empire, the convulsions of ages, and the changes of dynasties, races, creeds and tongues ? Will any reader of history risk his repu-

tation as a reader and a scholar by ing it was Calvin, Knox, or any of their disciples ? Cainiquy makes his asser-tions before audiences whom he looks upon as ignorant dupes, who know no better. He insults their intelligence by thus presuming on their ignorance, or he supposes they will swallow anything, no

supposes they will swallow anything, no matter how improbable, that is uttered against the Oatholic Church. Mr. Chiniquy gave his alloyed reasons for leaving Rome. He did not give his real reasons. In the archives of the diocese of Montreal are kept records of the true reasons which obliged the the ministry of the Catholic Church. He never tells that, though; it would not take, but he knows what will take, and

take, but he knows what will take, and that's what he tells. Chiniquy has left, and to take the opinion of any sensible Presbyterian, what good has he done? He is not even thankful, for he complained that the collections were far too small, and he did not consider them in any degree proper. not consider them in any degree propor tioned to bis services in the c gospel truth.

It is really astonishing how ready ome people are to be gulled by any ramp or adventurer who comes along in the garb of an ex-priest, ex monk, or ex anything at all, provided be can give a discourse on the abominations of Romanism, Will this obscenity in the More and a local states of ap-pearing in propria parsma to expose the mistakes of Bob Ingersoll. Again he said, the belief of the Catho-lics is that the Pope, Bishops and priest sind if so, is slander a proper means of are infinitely above God, etc. What Catholics do believe is that God alone of the catholics do believe is that God alone of the catholics do believe is that God alone of the catholics do believe is that God alone of the catholics do believe is that God alone discourses delivered by Mr. Cainiquy

> institutions, and every element necessary to that end. It is really humil-iating for Catholics to be from time to time subjected to the scorn which these vagrants elicit before audiences of their Protestant neighbors, whose esteem and good will they would wish to culti-vate and cherish. Why, then, I would vate and cherish. ask, are these itinerants encouraged to pour out on us the turbid torrent of their abuse? How is it that our respect. able neighbors permit this perpetual stirring up of bitter strife? What have

we done, or what are we doing to merit all this, and if we have not by want of due consideration for the feelings of our Protestant fellow.citizens, merited it, why thus wantonly insult us by ridi culing and lampooning what we venerate and hold sacred ?

Now are not the minds of our Protest ends of the land on the wings of an un-tiring press, and when the truth comes limping after it, its progress is checked. How many think you of the hundreds of

draw them from the errors of their way. Look at what they are taught. They are not allowed to read the Bible. They are taught it is no harm to kill Protestants, and that the Pope, Bishops and priests, who teach these doctrines, are infinitely above God. These Catholics are a real menance to our institutions, and would kill every one of us if they could After all this the preachers look up to heaven, in pious gratitude that they are not like the rest of men, and then go snivelling and whining about equal rights. It is time to bring this letter to a close, but I am not through. J. J. EGAN.

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

The number of Catholics in Australia is ow eight hundred thousand.

In the East Indies there are nearly ne million and three quarters Catholics There are about two hundred and twenty thousand priests in the Catholic Church

The Franch Government has decorated The French Government has decorsted two priests, the Abbs Gay and the Abbs Voisin, for their courage in saving life during the inundations in the Department of Sarthe last June.

The New York Catholic Club has purchased for its new club house a plot of ground, 75 by 210, in Fifty-eighth street west of Sixth avenue. The ground cost \$165,000, and the building will cost \$175,-000 more.

The Benedictine Brothers are about to build in Peoria, Ill , a convent and monas tery to cost \$400,000. The bailding will be five hundred by four hundred feet, three stories high with basement, and will be of pressed brick and stone.

Right Rev. A. Van Devyver was conseerated bishop of St Peter's Catholic Cath-edral, Richmond, Va, Sunday. Cardinal Gibbons was consecrator, after which the sermon of the day was preached by Bishop John Keane.

The Benedictine Fathers are about to build eight churches in Oklahoms for Catholic settlers. There will be eight large parishes, grants of land having been obtained on which the parish churches are to be erected.

Father Nugent, the well-known able temperance advocate and editor of the Catholic Times, of Liverpool, is now in invitation of Bishop Keane to attend to the opening of the Catholic University and the Catholic Congress.

In Chins there are about twenty-eight Bishops, over five hundred native priests, and over a million and a quarter native Chinese Catholics. Every day the Church is receiving a large increase to the number of its converts in China. The Catholic Church is progressing in Japan also.

Rev. Father Danmortler, who died recently at S: Mary's Marlooro', Mass., has bequeated \$10 000 to St. Anne's convent and schools, Mariboro', Mass.; \$1,000 to his native parish, S. Butholomew, in St. Hyacinthe, Can, \$1,000 each to an hos-pital and a deaf mute institute in Montreal.

Bishon Lammens, of Vancouver Liland. as announced that the erection of the new cathedral, which was unfortunately postponed owing to the tragic death of Archbishop Seghers, is now to be undertaken with as little delay as possible, so as to have the edifice finished before next fall.

It is announced from Pittsburg that Miss Kate Drexel, a daughter of the late Francis A. Drexel, of Philadelphia, who has been in retreat at the Mother House of the Sisters of Mercy, in Pittsburg, since June, has finally decided to embrace a religious life, and will take the veil next month, probably within two weeks. Miss Drexel is worth \$7,000,000.

The Congregationalist says: "More than one-half of the church property in Chiczgo, about \$5,000,000 worth, belongs to the Catholics. The Methodists, who come next, own about \$1,250,000 worth? The Catholic parochial schools are at-tended by 43,000 children, that number being more than one-half of the school population of the city."

The Hon, John B. Sathala, Mayor of

ile persecutors of holy men-the Wilds and the Hunters-for whom a hot place is reserved by Him who said : "Lying lips are an abomination" and, further on, "Refrain your tongue from detraction, for the mouth that lieth killeth the soul?

In another column of the same page the Warder tells how Protestant ministers rake in the shekels : Special to the Warder :

A basket social was held at the resi-dence of Rev. Mr. Currie on Friday evening last, and was remarkably well attended. The baskets were sold at high figures by Mr. Black.

Those basket socials, necktis and Those basket socials, necking and deserve deduction work and money. sugar socials, and other abominable in-tributions, both in work and money. A faw works about the cost. Three centives to lasciviousness, are called into requisition every week in the year for the purpose of money making, yet we never read indignation articles or protests from the Warder in condemnation of such questionable means to acquire wealth. It appears the Warder was present and enjoyed some of the good things going round, for we read further

"Rev. Mr. Currie proved himself splendid director of ceremonies as well as host. The Warder respectfully acas nost. The warder respectfully ac-knowledges his courtesy and kindness and hopes he may be spared to have many such social evenings with the people who have grown up under his teaching of the gospel." It is not said there was a church in

course of construction in the district, or that twenty-five cent subscriptions would suffice. "The baskets were sold at high figures." The Toronto Empire of Thurs-day last contained a letter which we transcribe and will speak for itself: CLERICAL FEES. To the Editor of the Empire: SIR-In my recent letter to the Empire of clerical fees authorized by the Angli can Synod of the Diocese of Toronto was not regarded as a dead letter, I said : "T suffice. "The baskets were sold at high

on Sunday, 27th ult, by Right Rev. Dr. O'Comor, Bishop of Peterborough. The church is beautifully situated on an eminence a little east of the village of Wooler, and is one of the nestest country churches in the diocese. The dimensions are as follows: Main building 72136, exclusive of tower, vestry and sacristy height of tower and spire 110 feet, height height of tower and spire 110 feet, height of wall 20 feet, seating capacity three hundred and fifty. The style is plain Gothic. The material is brick, with a deep, solid foundation of stone work. The interior is nicely finished and painted,

The interior is interly initiated and painted, a new altar is being prepared, and will shortly be placed in position. On the whole, the good people of Wooler parish have reason to be proud of their church, and deserve credit for their liberal con-

res were purchased for \$300, and the cost of material and work about \$4000; a new organ, furnace and other articles will bring the total to about \$4,600, and to look at the building as it stands one must conclude that it is a marvel of cheapness, due, in a great measure, we are told, to the tact In a great measure, we are told, so the tack and good manegement of the pastor, Rev. Father McCloskey. His Lordship, accom-panied by Rev. E: Murray, P. P. of Cobourg, arrived at Trenton by the noon train Saturday. He was met by Rev. Father McCloskey, and driven directly to Wooler

Wooler. The ceremony of the dedication began

at 10:30, in the presence of a large con-course of people, both of Wooler and sur-rounding parishes. Many Protestants were also present. Previous to the blessing of the walls His Lordship explained the cere

the while his horosing explained the crie-mony of blessing churches set aside for the glory and worship of the Most High. Everything used in the service of the Church is blessed and dedicated. After the ceremony of blessing the walls inside

that eateth My flesh and drinketh My blood shall have life in him and I will rates him up on the last day." Our Lord foresaw the difficulty of making the Jews understand this dogma, and prepared them for it by frequent parables and instructions, also by the miracle of the loaves and fishes. He promised them a life cliring bread scaing "I am the Bread loaves and hence. He promised them a life-giving bread, eaving "I am the Bread of life," and spoke of feeding them with His flesh, but they wondered all the more how would He give them His flesh to eat. They had seen Him perform miracles, but this was too much for them, and even some of His disciples laft Him and "walked no more with Him." but Ha allowed them more with Him," but He allowed tham to depart, only reiterating His words all

to depart, only reiterating His words all the more firmly, thus showing us that He meant it to be literally His Fleeh and Blood, but in a mystical manner. Then, turning to His remaining Apostles, He asked them if they believed in Him, who answered "Yea, Lord, whither shall we go? Thou hast the words of eternal life." His Lordship then dwelt on the great importance of frequenting the mest Holy Sacrament: by this means grace is con-Sucrament; by this means grace is con-veyed to our souls, and we become as it were incorporated with our dear Lord, who promised to "raise us up on the last day." It is the sacrament of His mercy

day." It is the sacrament of His mercy and of His love. Why should any have doubts about it? Is it not as easy to turn bread and wine into His Body and Blood as to raise the dead to life Body and Blood ised to give us His Flesh and Blood to eat and drink. Did He fulfil His promise

At the Last Supper He establish ned thi At the Last Supper he established the most consoling sacrament, and told His Apostles to continue it for all time. It was not to die with the Apostles, for was not those who came after Him as precious

to Him as they were. Oa Monday, at 9:30 a. m., His Lordship administered confirmation to about fifty boys and girls, also some adults, previous to which he gave a clear and lucid explan tion of this socrament, and told the newly-confirmed to stand fast in the faith. His

Lordship also administered the total abstinence pledge to the newly confirmed. After confirmation His Lordship blessed beautiful set of Stations of the Cross and they were caponically erected, H and they were calculated freeded. In Lordship explaining the nature of this most consoling devotion, with the indul-gence attached thereto. L. K. Wooler, October 29th, 1889.

thousands who swallowed with avidity This they do lest the people should by the poison of Maria Monk's obscene im any chance come to know what the doc-trines of the Church really are. The posture, known now by all to be result is that the average Presbyterian is like a certain man who believed he was were allowed to receive the antidote? How many of the religious press pub-lished the contradiction of that wicked made of fresh butter, and could never book ? How many millions are there even now, of the ignorant haters of e induced to go near the fire, and though his friends made every effort. that mortal ingenuity could devise to the Pope, who still devoutly believe cure him of this monomania, he want to every syllable written in that infamous book ?

his grave regardless of every persussion, and died underground, out of the reach of the sun, shivering with the cold. The report given of this performance, or farce, says, that "After singing by the choir, and prayer by Rev. Mr. Percival, the lecturer was introduced." "He (the lecturer) said Rome not only hates, but fears, the Bible." Well, the idea, the hypocrisy, this mockery of God, of hav ing, what he well knew, and what every intelligent person in the audience knew, to be most unmitigated slander, com menced by asking the Divine blessing. Do these people know that such con-duct is calculated to promote infidelity ciation of its un Christian spirit and and bring nothing but ridicule on reli glaring preachers, and men of standing in th gion ?

With regard to the Bible, did I not offer to discuss this whole question amicably with Mr. Percival? and does he now fancy that the mere assertions in pouring over this virgin hemisphere of Mr. Chiniquy will cover his cowardly spirit so unclean ?

delinquency i Is it possible that the Presbyterian people of Richmond Hill can be again imposed upon by that old stereotyped he that the Catholic Church is hostile to vithout justice and charity? I think that parties who had any the Bible ? The Catholic Church teacher the contrary. The Pope, Bishops, priesta all teach it, and the whole world knows

eives. It would appear that what parsons of this, except the poor, wretched dupes of the swarm of bigots who blind the eyes ing to inculcate is not so much a love for of their bewildered followers to such an their own creed, if they have any, which of their bewindered bilowers to such an their own creed, it they have any, which is credible degree of biblical infatuation may be set aside for some fresh one that we hear and read statements every day in contradiction to facts as clear as the noon day sun of a summer sky. Not the precept of their quondam apostle who said, "Lie, and lie boldly about the the least singular part of this crafty who said, "Lie, and lie boldly abou hypocrisy is when they assert that Cath-olics are hostile to the Word of God; can—some of it will stick " They d Papists, throw all the mud at them you say hate them, it is not put in that way just because Catholics will not receive

just because Catholics will not receive asy hate them, it is not put he that way, their perverted text of it. And although they will not take our Bibles, with our notes and our comments, they fancy they stand acquitted of all hostility to the Word of Old Vot thes will not the desired result all the same. Word of God. Yet they will not allow As Mr. Chinquy put it, one must pity the same argument to be applied to us, these poor benighted Catholics, and

Duluth sent his congratulations to Right Duluth sent his congratulation newly ap-Rev. Dr. Jas. McGolerick, the newly appointed Bishop of the city, and expres his earnest hope soon to see the distin-guished prelate at his new home. The bishop returned sincero thanks for the Mayor's kind words, and declared that he would take the greatest pleasure is operating for the advancement of the "wonderful City of D lluth."

How many there are who believe the The Hungarian Oatholic journal, the statements in the obscene book written Magyar Allam, says that the Dowager by Chiniquy, and now to be found in almost every Presbyterian family? The Empress Augusta, the wildow of the Emperor William I., has been converted to the Catholic faith. Also the wellbook is replete with obscenity, and, even if true, would be unfit reading for any pure-minded person. How any parent informed Catholic paper of Vienna, the Vateriand, the organ of the Catholic party in Austria, not only endorses this report, but affirms its correctness. It will be remembered that in July last it was could tolerate in his house such a book open to the perusal of his family, is narvel. Is it not a burning shame that venemently contradicted by several jour-nals, but there now seems to be no do ubt that the information as first given was such things should be done in a Christian land, in the light of the nineteenth century? And when this course is still persisted in, in spite of our just denun accurate.

The London Universe says : Some of injustice-when even rev the best men of the Catholic party refused to be led, or rather misled, by General Boulanger ; most of them have been placed at the head of the poll in the divisions for ommunity, are the active instrumente in encouraging this impure bigotry, and which they stood. Such are Monsignor Freppel, Bishop of Angers; M. Rloust de Largentaye, M. de Kermanguy and M. de this foul torrent of impurity-can soft language be employed in rebuking a Bolsbolssel, all of them representatives of Catholic Brittany, who would have nothing What is religion neither justice nor charity, but the low to say to M. Boulanger, though he is a native of Brittany himself. M. Jules est form of bigotry, in conduct like this Farry, though repentant, has met with a signal defeat, which no Catholic will gradge in it have reason to be ashamed of them im, at the hands of a man with no politi-

cal past.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE DEVIL'S THIRTEEN.

Air .- " The Laird o'Cockper

stands in Carlisle Place, a quiet street of one of the main thoroughfares of West-minister. It was on a grey September morning, warm and still, and the news-venders were shrieking in the streets the announcement of the latest White-ohapel tragedy, when, leaving the hum of traffic in Vauxhall Bridge Boad behind us, we came into the comparative silence of Carlisle Place. The Cardinal's outlook is not a cheerful one. In front of his windows is a waste plot of ground covered with rubbish of building ma-teriale, his site for the Catholic cathedral, one day to be built. On another side the windows overlook a row of mean looking workmen's houses, so that the Cardinal fittingly dwells with the poor always at his doors. On the other side indeed maneions broken up in luxurious sets of flats lie between Archbishop's House and the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, which flanks it at the other end of the street, but the great windows look away from such comfortable neigh bors. At the Cardinal's door, when we reached it, his old servant, who came to him from Cardinal Wiserman, was die-missing a needy looking workman, a docker perhaps, for those were strikemissing a needy looking workman, a docker perhaps, for those were strike-times. We went through a bare hall, all of grey stone, and up a wide stone stairs, which led to a balistraded gallery overlooking the hall, and whence various doors go off. We waited for the Cardi doors go off. We waited for the Cardi nal in a stately room—a room in which councils might be held. A long table went down the centre, and around it was great chairs, French chairs of ormolu and crimeon satin, with an air of old world magnificence. The room hed its chara of pictures and curing

air of old-world magnificence. The room had its share of pictures and curios. There was a portrait of Blessed John Fisher, an old portrait, or an exceed ingly clever copy; there was a large picture of the last Vatican Council and a little one of Our Lady of Good Counsel. Under a glass shade was Cardinal Wise-man's biretta, and on another table, in marble, an Italian Mater Dolorosa. There were also some delicately-painted nortraits, family-portraits apparently. There were also some unitate opparently. All this one had time to notice before the Cardinal's entrance. Within this room is a smaller one, where he receives his visitors sometimes; of a wet or cold and visitors concentres, of a work of the of

Greek poets done into English. Presently the Cardinal came in, a tall old man and thin to attenuation, with the face of a saint, colorless and ascetic, in which the eyes, full of kindness, smiled for the stern mouth. He was smiled for the stern mouth. He was attired in a long cassock trimmed with the red of his Cardinalate, and on his thin silver hair there was a scarlet skull-cap. As he seated himself in an arm-chair he drew his Irish visitor a chair by chair he drew his Irish visitor a chair by his left hand with a gesture of fatherly kindness. One felt filled with a mixture of awe and reverent affection for him. He was tired with the labor and anxiety of the strike, and leaued back in his chair, looking very frail. His strength must be far greater than its seeming or he could never get through the work he does. He talked through the work he does. He talked first of poetry, mentioning, among recent poetry which had interested him, that of Mr. Arthur Symons, whose "Days and Nights," dealing, as they often do, with painful social problems, would naturally interest so great a social reformer as the Cardinal. Other poetry which he men-tioned with much appreciation was that of Mrs. Hamilton King. of Mrs. Hamilton King. Presently he branched off to other

Presently he branched fit to other topics. Ireland, lying near his heart, easily came uppermost. He spoke of the goodness of her people. Before the Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor it had been proved, he in-stanced, that in the most extreme cases of paperty and overcrowding no such had disturbed tass countries, had left them deeply in debt, and most of their debt was due to British creditors. Appar ently there were just two methods by which to pay the debt. The n overty and overcr evils had arisen as in other countries course certainly seemed to be that of drink was the only trouble, and the drink question seemed to lie heavily on reviving and developing their manufac-tures and commerce. This could only be done, however, by adopting a protective tariff on imports. A few years of such a him. He referred with satisfaction to the temperance work being done in Cork by Mrs. Barry and her helpers. He tariff on imports. A few years of such a system, wisely administered, would have replenished the treasury for these coun-tries, and have made them industriously said the Irish made homes under the protection of God, and no enemy came to break through except drunkenness. "Men," said the Cardinal, "can build houses, but only God can build a home." Then he branched away to the newspaper press, and what it was doing, and with especial SWSY reference to the Catholic press. The doings of a certain class of anti-Irish English Catholics and its mouthpieces in "The Weekly Register," he said with emphasis, "never offends." My friend had brought him a newspaper cutting which purposed to give authentic account of his way of living, how he had a farm in the country whence come fort and account the country whence come fowl and eggs and butter for his table ; a pretty fiction over which His Eminence amiled as he the various means employed by clover British diplomacy to keep the markets open for Britons. The Catholic Caurch read it. "There is my only farm," he said, pointing to the desolate plot of building ground outside. The news of and the religious orders were assalled with a venom that now-a-days seems almost in-Whitechapel horror seemed yet another whiteensper horor seemed to move him deeply; his face took on a new pallor, if that be pos sible, and as he closed his eyes, in pain and horror, he looked like a saint whose reward is already redible. Literature was brought to bear. Americane also were skillfully made use come. The sin and misery of the great city must lie heavily at his heart, though of : Washington Irving during his sojourn in Spain as American Minister, and George F. Marsh during his many years residence scarcely any other man has done as much to lessen the burden. I thought of what r. marsh during his many years restricted in Italy, in the same capacity, are merely two examples of how British diplo-macy has been able to cajole even the Americans into lending a hand to forward British interests. The scheme prospered Lord Shaftesbury's son wrote when his "I often heard my father lay dead : father say of you that wherever ther was good to be done and evil to be fought he was always sure of you." to a great extent; the dishonest method of paying the public debt by robbery of the Church was adopted, and British free-One carries away two impressions from the Cardinal-his stateliness and his meekness. He never for a moment is trade continued to flourish, and the Britless than a Prince, and there is an ish creditors were paid. It is noteworthy, atmosphere of Royalty about him which might well be missing in the Courts of this world, so that the recipient of his however, that all of these countries, in spite of the heavy annual tribute which sweetness feels at the heart a little throb they have continued to pay to British manufacturers and ship owners, are still as heavily in debt as ever; and that their of passionate loyalty with the reverence and love which go out to answer his graciousness He is well nigh, it seems creditors still are Britons. Now, on reading to me, the most impressive tigure of our day. Unlike his great brother Car graciousness He is well nigh, it seems

By Rev. W. FLANNEBY, Editor of the Catholic Record.

A VISIT TO CARDINAL MAN-NING. MATHABINE TYNAN DE SCRIBES THE CHEAT PRELATE. Special Correspondence of the Pilot. Dublin, Oct. 7. Archbishop's House, the lonely-look ing palace of the Cardinal's Archbishop, stands in Carliale Place, a quiet street of minster. It was on a grey September wenders were shricking in the street the announcement of the latest White-of Carisle Place. The Cardinal's couldon of carisle Place. The Cardinal's couldon is not a cheerful one. In front of his windows is a waste plot of ground windows wis a waste plot of ground windows is a waste plot of ground windows wis a waste plot of ground with the with the substance with a whither group trials with the substance with the substance with the substance waster waste tarian. He has traveled through many propensities and many trials to this grey palace of his, whither go the prayers and heart-beats of his spiritual children in London, and the myrlad of his spiritual children elsewhere, who are so through love and loyalty. Even in the eyes of men it is a proud lot—far prouder than any to which he might have traveled from the green lances and dusky woods of his Sussex paraonage. And away from his Sussex parsonage. And away from the eyes of men the gifts of God and the consolations of God are God's secret and KATHARINE TYNAN. eacred.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD ENGLISH DIPLOMACY.

Remarks suggested by an article under the caption, "The Papacy ; a Revelation and a Propines," in the Contemporary Re-view for August last.

view for August last. No other nation has been so acute as England in furthering its foreign trade by diplomatic agencies. Cardinal Wolsey in Henry the VIIL's time was probably the first to direct English diplomacy to the accomplishment of this one chief end. Ever since his day, while the ambassadors of France Socia and the Garman nations Ever since his day, while the ambassadors of France, Spain and the German nations were disputing or intriguing over ques-tions of precedence, negotiating about the rights of sovereignties of their own or other states, English diplomacy has had but one thing in view: English trade. England has been called a Protestant power, yet the listory of her wars, alliances, and treaties, shows that her diplomacy seldom or ever paid much sincere atten-tion to the promotion of the Protestant canse, except when that cause offered a pretext for advancing English commercial interests. Quite the contrary, English interests. Quite the contrary, English diplomacy never hesitated to join with Catholic against Protestant nations-even When England was governed by so thorough a Protestant as the dictator Cronwell-if there was a prospect that English trade would be benefixed by the alliance. Just after the middle of the English trade would be benefited by the alliance. Just after the middle of the last century, at the time that the Oatholics of Ireland were ground to the earth by the penal code. England conceded to the Oatholics of Canada the same religious liberty and privileges which they had en-joyed under France. Indeed, one of the blots on the bistory of the American Bavo-lution is that a few of the leaders in ft, and notably John Jay, of New York, alleged as a "grievance" sgainst England the toleration accorded to the Catholic religion in Canada. But if English diplo-macy has been habitually, almost con-temptabusly, 'indifferent to religion and religious prejudices—has been, in fact, genutnely solicitous about nothing eise than the prosperity and increase of Eng-lish commerce and the opening and main-tenance of markets in all parts of the world, for the sale of English goods—the question networkly Portugal, Spain, and Spanish-America, in favor of the confisca-tion of the Ohurch estates I Bat a few years before, England had been on the side of the ultra-Conservative party in those countries. What supears to be the correct answer to this question involves those countries. What appears to be the correct answer to this question involves some interesting circumstances. The Napoleonic wars, or the revolutions, which had disturbed these countries, had left

reasonable and patriotic



Bold Rykert arose in his place and declared Of Jesuit Preachers he never was scared; He'd advocate union of Orange and Green— "We vote you a fraud," said the Devil's Thirteen.

John Charlton swore that he'd rise to his feet And vote down the Pope if it cost him his seat ; Although I'm a Yankee I'd die for the Queen— "We believe you all right," said the Devil's Thirteen.

Then Protestant Colby rose up like a man-My Catholic friends I'll defend if I can; No bigotry ever among them is seen-"You're an ass and a fool," said the Devil's Thirteen.

These arguments Scriver attempted to meet He'll burst our whole scheme," says the Devil's Thirteen.

While Barron protested against all such Bills, His mad course was checked by Philosopher Mills, Who said: But for the Preachers all things were serene. "The Preachers are right," said the Devil's Thirteen.

But Dalton McCarthy condemned all the rules And Jesuit maxims as taught in their schools; They teach black is white, and right wrong, I ween-"You must be our chief," said the Devil's Thirteen.

Then Hon. John Thompson arose in his might, And he knocked all such logic and proofs left and right; His grand peroration created a scene— "He's a terror at law," says the Devil's Thirteen.

Sir John showed disgust of such bigoted work

And he instanced a Jew who was tempted with pork; But the Heaven's then thundered, that erst were seren And the same fate was promised the Devil's Thirteen.

The MAIL had a medal presented to each Who voted the wrong way, and rose to a speech; On the reverse, in haloes of glory, is seen The name of each one of the Devil's Thirteen.

There are Cockburn, Charlton, Barron and Bell, Denison, the three Macs,^{*} and O'Brien as well; Sutherland, Scriver and Tyrwhitt so mean, And Wallace, the last of the Devil's Thirteen.

*The three Macs-McDonald (Huron), McNeil and McCarthy.

NOVEMBER 9, 1889.

CONSUMPTION

AN EXPLANATION.

two articles, a wrong impression has been formed as to what they are; and as,

doubtless, some of your readers have no other data to refer to, I propose, with your permission, to correct it in your

During the presidential campaign 1884 quite a number of the prominent men in the Republican party became disgusted with the tactics of the managers,

in the questionable efforts they were making to secure the election. As these plans had the sanction of their candi-

date, J. G. Blain, the question quite naturally arose in their minds, what kind of an adminstration

what kind of an adminstration can we expect from a man who can stoop to such methods now ? The result of their cogitations was that they left their party and supported Cleveland. For thus having the courage of their convictions, and daring to prefer the man they be-lieved the best fitted for the position, and the principles he supresented them rate

the principles he represented, they were dubbed "Mogwump" by their disgrantled

former political associates, In the honest effort Mr. Cieveland made to set up to the principles of the civil service plank in the democratic plat-form, on the strength of which he was

elected, he made innumarable enemies smorg the old-time democrats who were hungry for office, and believed that "to

the victor should belong the spoils." The consequence was they become little less

vehement in their denunciations of him, than his political opponents were; and regard dube Republicans with less dislike

regard: d the Republicans with iess dislike thru they did those of their own party, who believed the promises made prior to elec-tion should be kept. Thus the extreme party men of both dides were arrayed against the Olevelard administration, the supporters of which were soon put in the same category as his Republican supporters, and because they preferred measures to men, principle to party, were all called Mogwumps. But, in spite of all this opnosition, these same

In spite of all this opposition, these same Mugwumps gave us the cleanest admin-istration we have had in thirty years. As I fail to trace any resemblance be-tween those men who held their integ

rity above party tics and those cranks, intolerant bigots, and hot headed ignora-muses who comprise the so-called Equal

Rights Party of Canada, I hope the term applied to them will not sgain in your columns offend the senses of an

umble MUGWUMP FOLLOWER Wheatland, N. D., Oct. 29, 1889.

AN INCIDENT.

aumble

To the Editor of the Catholic Record :

To the Editor of the Catholic Record: Some time ago there appeared an article in your paper, in which a compari-son was made between the American "Mugwumps" and the Equal (1) Rights Party of Canada, both being made to appear equally contemptible. In the issue of October 29th your Montreal cor-respondent, taking his cue, doubtlees, from that article, calls bis letter a "Pen Picture of the Mugwumps," and then pro-ceede to describe the doir gs of the Equal Rights Party. As is evident from those two articles, a wrong impression has been N its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the later the cough is periods of that disease, wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

wonderfully reheved by this mentane. "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottie and a half of the Pectoral cured me."—A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middleton, Tannessee.

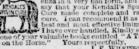
Tennessee. "Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health remains good to the present day."—James Birchard, Darien, Conn. "Several years ago, on a passage home

Darien, Conn. "Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state-room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this prep-aration."-J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

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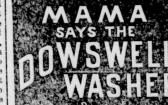




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NOVEMBER 9, 1889.

Indigestion Fold ;

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not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become depraved and the system en-feebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony

when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.:--"Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untoid agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving re-hiel. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsapa-rilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength im-proved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions. I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of Hier." Bear Safe to They a Apo aver

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Aver & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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have good of the A CADEMY OF THE SACRED

A CADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT. Conducted by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart. Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive get unds afford every facility for the erjoy-ment of invigorating exercise. System of the standard the start of the start of the reduction thorough and practical. Educa-tional advantages unsurpassed. French is practically by conversation. The Library contains choice sha standard works. Litter any reunions are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental music form a prominent fea-ture. Musical softees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and instrumental music for a standard works. Litter available to promote physical and intellectual dirent avelopment, habits of neatness and coon-omy, with r finement of manner. Terms superior.

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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 an-num, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of plano, \$40; Drawing and Paint-ing, \$15; Bed and Bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; private nooms, \$20. For further par-ticulars address the Mother Superior. guag moth mode Ther and tian ence

ante A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-wich, ONT. The studies embrace the Classical and commercial Courses. Terms, bioluding all ordinary expenses, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Rev. DENIS O'CONNOR, President. scru reli guar WIM quan ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, tollo and BERLIN, ONT. quic Complete Classical, Philosophical and Commercial Courses, and Shorthand and Typewriting. rella For Further particulars apply to pare lics, REV. L. FUNCKEN, C. R., D D., President. ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE, regu DTOP TORONTO, ONT. chu

To The Editor of the Catholic Record : SIR-I am not aware that your paper, or any other paper, has given a report of the discourse which Archbishop Dubamel delivered on occasion of the unveiling of the statue of his predecessor. It is too late now, perhaps, to reproduce it at length. But a certain clause may be ad mitted, on account of its singularly great importance. The Archbishop, in dilating on the personal sanctity by which his predecessor was distinguished, alluded to a circumstance which is particularly note-worthy. Soon after he (Mgr. Duhsmei) becsme Bishop of Ottawa an intelligent Protestant came to him and earnestly entreated him to heal his son who was fil of a disease that physicians could not remove. On the Bishop protesting that he had no power of healing, his visitor stated that his predecessor possessed that power, and exercised it in restoring to health another son of the same person who labored under the same disease and was pronounced incurable. Why should not he do the same now, having succeeded to the power as well as to the chice of his predecessor 1 His Grace would not antici-

independent. But this action would have been highly injurious to British trade. Hence, British diplomacy set to work at once; it became the patron of "En lightenment" and "Progress." The secret societies were stirred up from the head-quarters in London. Espartero in Spain, Mazzini and his lieutenants in Italy, and a host of similar men, though of less calibre, in Mexico and South of less calibre, in Mexico and South America, were openly or secretly, as occa-sion dictated, taken under the protection of the flig or the pay of Eagland. The easy way out of dobt, and the first step in the glorious road of "progress" for these peoples was declared to be the con-fiscation of the Church property. It would take a good-sized volume to record the variance means employed by clever

in the Contempory Review, advocating THE SERVICE FOR THE DEAD. the adoption of London as the future

people, cannot surely, without making restitution of all her ill-gotten wealth,

become the permanent seat of God's holy Church. The vision of the writer of this

lectual brightness and acute diplomatic

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

H. ANOR.

Such may not, and can never be

The following extract from the late Matthew Arnold's "Last Essays on Church and Religion," page 221, may serve to direct greater attention to the residence of the Pope, one cannot fail to see that it is merely a bid for the aggran. dizement of England's power and the con sequent extension of her vast trade. London, in such case, would become the beauty, harmony and appropriateness of the Church's Liturgy, a portion only of which is here referred to by the writer cynosure of over 200,000,000 of Catholics, distributed over the whole face of the named, who, it may be added, although possessing a brother a Catholic, was far carth. The robber country, and par ex-cellance the persecutor of the Oatholic Church for over three hundred years, would become the seat of the Church of from favorable to Catholicism in general

lessons there

mate the consequent expansion of her wealth, her power and greatness. But I do not believe that truth and spiritual darkness can become so united or recon-ciled. It may be in the providence of ciled. It may be in the providence of God that many, very many, of England's great men and intellectual champione, as Catholic service. h

porter than them, and they are much shorter, similing at being, as far as possible, all of them complete wholes

well as many of her now grossly ignorant people, though having the richest, most highly-endowed clergy in the world paid to instruct them, may become Catholic. In themselves, earth, as Rome now is, and will remain until time shall be no more, seems to me to be utterly impossible. Justice and iniquity cannot lie down together. The and the persecutor and the persecutor and the persecutor and the sector of the sect in themselves, and at producing one dis tinct, powerful, total impression; which and the persecutor, evictor and impover-isher of Ireland and the Irish Catholic mish doctrines, but simply to produce a clearer and stronger impression. The unknown arranger of the old lessons has simply followed the instinct of a true critic ; the promptings of a sound, natural love for what is clear and impressive. article is from below, whence all error love for what is clear and impressive. proceeds, and, though set forth with intelof the truth of what I have somewhere iectual brightness and acute diplomatic skill, is concelved and inspired by British pride, and dictated by quasi-Oatholic or Pasylstic ambition, which error, having some glimpses of the light of the train faith, would fait try to unite the vain conceptions of men with the everlasting promises of God to His holy Church, and can never he

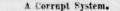
Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "For years I could not eat many kinds of food without producing a burning, kinds of lood without producing a burning, excruciating pain in my stomach. I took Parmelee's Pills according to directions under the head of 'Dyspepsia or Indiges-tion.' One box entirely curred me. I can now eat anything I choose, without dis-tressing me in the least." These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and should be used when a cathartic is required.

pate the judgment of the Church, but he could not refrain from alluding to a fact of which there was no room to doubt. ONE WHO HEARD.

Octawa, October 29.h, 1889.

Have You Neuralgia!

If you are suffering the agonies of euralgia, and have failed to get a remedy Polson's Nerviliue. No remedy in the market has given any thing like the same degree of satisfaction. Its action or nerve pain is simple marvellous, and as it is put up in 10 cent sample bottles no great ex pence is involved in giving it a trial. Pol-son's Nerviline is the most pleasant, power fal, and actian pair remody in the morth nl and certain pain remedy in the world sold by all dealers in medicine, 10 and 25 ents a bottle.



Bad blood may corrupt the entire system Bad block may corrupt the entire system and carbo storblock sores, swellings, ulcers, salt rheum, erssipelas, sore eyes and skin diseases, as shingles, tetter, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood and cleanses, tones and strengthens the entire system.

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

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A THE REPORT OF A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRIPT
DR. ROURK, MANAGER.

NOVEMBER 9, 1889.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

geance of the law upon an honest citizen, but thieves and blackguards have perfect

impunity if they are emergencymen. Such is the law which Irishmen are ex

The Poneonby, Olphert, Clanticarde,

The Ponsonby, Opper, Connections have and other estates on which evictions have been carried out by wholesale are at pre-sent either in a condition of utter desola-tion or are rapidly approaching thereto.

New tenants cannot be got to take the places of the evicted, and the latter are walting as patiently as circumstances per-mit until self governing and free Ireland will restore them to their holdings. They are living in huts near their former houses,

confident that the time is not distant when

they will recover their rights. Mrs. Bateson, one of the English dele

gates who were received with so much honor by the people of Ireland, having finished the work for which she was dele-

gated, returned to Cambridge, where she was re elected President of the Women's

Liberal Association, and was presented with a magnificent bouquet, together with

a basket of Venetian glass, and wrought

iron work and four beautiful candlestick

The house of John Coleman, of Talle

bay, from which he was evicted on August

18th. was burned down by order of the

for doing so was sentenced on the 10th ult. to two months' imprisonment with

At Ballymote, on 10th Oct., Removable

the Irish delegates had the hardihood to

lodge," over $\pounds 12,000$ have been sent by the three delegates for the coffers of the Nationalist party to enable them to carry on the war for Home Rule, and the re-

ports of successful meetings and subscrip-tions continue without abatement. At West Msitland there was an enthusiastic

meeting, Mr. Alexander Brown, M. P., occupying the chair. An eloquent pane-

gyric was pronounced by Mr. Brown on William O'Brien, "a man," he said, "whose name should be dear to them, a man who

fought bravely and fearlessly for right and justice." Mr. Dillon also spoke with

his usual earnestness and patriotism, £308 were subscribed for the Irish cause.

At Tamworth meeting £304 154, were subscribed. The total amount received

to match.

hard labor.

BRETON.

divine service on October 13. The day was

fine and pleasant and an immense con-

course of people assembled from all the

course of people as embled from all the surrounding parishes to witness the im-portant ceremonies of the day. His Lord-ship Biehop Cameron, of Antigonish, with many clergymen, commenced the ceremonies of blessing the church at 10:30 a. m., which having been finished His Lordship commenced to celebrate High Mass immediately, the Rev. T. Richard, P. P., Care Canso, and Rev. M. A Mc-Pherson, P. P., Little Bras d'Or, acting as deacon and sub deacon : and Rev. A. Mc-

deacon and sub deacon ; and Rev. A. Mc-Kenzie, P. P., Low Point, master of cere-

Kenzie, P. P., Low Point, master of cere-monites. In the sanctuary were Right Rev. Monsignor McLeod, of East Bay; Revs. James Quinan, P. P., Sydney; John McDougall, P. P., Red Islands; R. Grant, P. P., Jona; D. M. McGregor, D. D., P. P., Bridgeport and the Reserve Mines; D. J. McIntosh, P. P., North Syd-ney; Finlay Chisbolm, P. P., Little Glace Bay, and P. Forgeron, Bridgeport. After the gospel the Rev. Dr. McGregor preached a very able and interesting ser-mon on the nature and use of eactflice as a most acceptable and pleasing manner of worshiping God. His arguments were

worshiping God. His arguments were explanatory of the subject and his con-

clusions philosophical and convincing

His fine discourse must have produced a favorable and lasting impression on the

vast multitude of people present. This being the first occasion upon which the Rev. Dr. appeared before the public on

here, Dr. appeared before the public on such an important event since his arrival in Cape Breton we must agreeably say that no one was disappointed in his dis-tinguished abilities and finent orstory. It is only about two years since the Rev. Father McKenzle took charge of the mission of Low Point and Lingan, and.

mission of Low Point and Lingan, and, judging him by the work which has been

done in parochial buildings in that mission since that time, he is really an industrious,

persevering and most efficient priest-s

persevering and most efficient priest—a priest popular, pious and worthy of the good and generous people entrusted to his charge. When he was appointed to that parish there was no glebe house, no church at Low Point—well, yes, there was a church at Low Point and the same is there yet, standing on the same old site; and if we are disposed to draw a contrast between it and the new, many of our good friends might find fault with us; but truly when we looked on both last Sunday we found ourselves a little in clined to smile. It is a memento of olden times no doubt. Well, the good people of Low Point went to work in earnest, and built within the short space of two years

built within the short space of two years one of the most msgnificent churches in

the dioces of Antigonish. The size of the church is eighty feet by forty feet with a vestry of thirty-two feet by twenty-eight feet. The plan was drawn by Mr. R Gillis, architect, Sydney, who also had obtained the contract of

fulshing the outside of it for \$5,750, and that of completing the inside for \$3,250

It is built in Gothic style of architecture, and standing on a high eminence gradu-ally sloping to the shores of Sydney Har-

ally eloping to the shores of Sydney Har-bor, and commanding an excellent view of the neighboring localities with its neatly-built spire it presents a magnifi-cent appearance to people travelling by sea or land, as they may happen to pass by. It contains ninety-four pews, built in a semi-circular shape, painted drab color, with ends painted ash with walnut trimming. The wainscenting is of a

trimmings. The wainscoating is of a drab color, like the pillars, with wainut

cappings. It has a front gallery which is built in semi-circular style between the

always met with newly formed parishe

Still his courses was undaunted, and having full faith in the good disposition

and generosity of his parishioners, he wen

to work again, and there now stands on the

western side of his church one of the finest

glebe houses, in any parish on the island—so completely furnished inside

and outside. Great credit is due to the plous Catholics of the parish of Low Point

for coming forward so liberally and man-fully in contributing means for the erec-tion of a new church and the replacing of

the glebe house, both of which were badly needed.

The collection taken up on Sunday

You may sing of the beauty of springtime That glows on the check of the young. But I sing of a beauty that's rarer Than any of which you have sung. The beauty that's seen in the faces Of women whose summer is o'er, The autumn-like beauty that charms us Far more than the beauty of yore.

But this beauty is seen too rarely. The faces of most women lose the beauty of youth too soon. Female disorders are like

Oct. 16,

unted to \$189.-Sydney Reporter

ndigestion

not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become depraved and the system en-facebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla malaules. That Ayer's Sursaparities is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway

is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.:-"Ilver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untoid agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most deleate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving re-lief. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsapa-rilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength im-proved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household anew lease of H.e."

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The Poor, Poor Souls. THE CHURCH IN CAPE Fold your wings softly above them, Sweet angels; The poor, poor souls-Ye hear each picating cry, Each plaintive praver and sigh. Softly, softly, sweet angels, The poor, poor souls! CONSECRATION OF A BEAUTIFUL EDIFICE AT LOW POINT. The new Catholic church at Low Point was solemply consecrated and opened for

Spread your white pinions above them, Sweet angels, The poor, poor souls.-We are so powerless here. Ye are to heaven so near. Gently, gently, sweet angels, The poor, poor souls!

Bear them on swittest wings upward, Sweet angels; The poor, poor souls-Safe to God's shining throne, They are His very own; Swiftly, swiftly, sweet augels, The poor, poor souls! —MARY E. MANNIX.

New York Catholic Review.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES.

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

WENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. "And himself believed, and his whole

house." I wish to say a few words this morning, dear brethren, on the force of example. St. Paul tells us in the Epistle to the Romans that "none of us liveth to himself, and no man dieth to himself;" and, again, that we are "members one of another." That is to say, we all influence the conduct of others and determine the course of their lives far more than we perhaps imagine. This is especially true in regard to parents and children. Bad parents, as a rule, have bad children, and good parents good children. How striking an example of the former is the inherited tendency to

drink so often seen in those whose fathers and mother were drunkards before them ! such children may have lost their parents very young and been brought up away from all temptation, but the tendency is there; there is in them a secret yearning after stimulants and the first occasion awakes this sleeping appetite, and they end in the great majority of cases by be-coming in their turn the abject slaves of strong drink.

You remember how, in the fable, the father crab was so worried that his chil-dren would not walk straight along the

dren would not walk straight along the sands, but persisted in scuttling along sideways. When he reproved them for so doing, they replied: "Well. father, show us how to walk straight *yourself* and we will all dutifully follow." So, my brethren, if you wish your chil-dren to walk in the straight path of plety and virtue first see to it that your foot-steps are directed in that path. Lead the way yourselves and then there will be little doubt that your children will follow you. Do you, Catistian father, wilsh your you. Do you, Caristian father, wish your sons to turn out well, to keep away from the salcone, to avoid oaths and foul lan-guage? Then set the example, by avoiding those things yourself. Do you, Christian

mother, wish your daughters to be gentle. modest, sweet, self respecting girls? Then set the example! Do not be a gossip and a gadabout yourself. Do you, Chris-tian parents, wish your children to reverence God's sanctuary, to be devout attend ants at Holy Mass on Sundays, to be scrupulous in their fulfilment of every religious duty? Then set the example ! Do you want your boys and girls to set a Do you want your boys and gris to set a guaid on their tongues, refrain from wrangling and suspping and scolding and quarrelling with each other? Then set the example? Lead the way, that they may follow. Guard your tongues; be gentle and forbearing, husbands and wives, with each other; and your children will be quick to see and profit by and imitate such a beautiful model.

unta to see and profit by and initiate such a beautiful model. We hear a good deal nowadays about "heredity." Well, there is heredity in religion as well as in other things. If parents are good, devout, reverent Cathopillars, corresponding with the build of the pews and the sanctuary. The altar is of Gothic style, built by Mr. Gillis, the architect, and sets off the whole interior of the church to great advantage. The lics, attentive to their duties, peaceable and considerate of one another at home, church, slthough not as large as other churches in the diocese of Antigonish, is and considerate of one another at none, regular in their reception of the sacra-ments, punctual and unfailing in their presence at Mass and the other services in church, living in charity and good will Gillis' gentus and and the other services in church, living in charity and good will

with their neighbors, never forgetting to commend themselves and their households

peasantry, and their difficulty in pro-curing food from the bog and granits for which they have been paying most exor-IRELAND'S STRUGGLE. A tradesman of Mitchellstown named John Casey was waylaid and severely besten on the 25th September, on the high road near the town, and was robbad

1

bitant rents. The Derry journal reports that the voters' list for North Tyrone has a Nationallat mejority of fifty. The people of Limerick County have shown their sympathy for the evicted sufferers of Glensharrold by saving their crops. Five thousand farmers and laborers assisted, and the crops were saved before the agent could serve a notice not to remove them. bitant rents. of his watch and a sum of money. He identified three emergencymen as his assallants, but at the Mitchellstown Petty

Sessions the District Inspector stated that the Crown would not prosecute, and the defendants were discharged. This illustrates the equity with which the law is ad ministered. A wink or a nod at a sale of cattle is enough to bring down the ven

before the agent could serve a notice hot to remove them. Among those injured by the police in their savage and unjustifiable attack on the people at Youghal was an old woman named Mrs. Mary Prendergast. She died on the 10th October from the injuries she eceived, another victim of Secretary Balfour's misrule.

four's misrule. A meeting was held in Lismore on the 9th inst. to congratulate the people of Elgin, Nairn and Paterborough on having elected Home Rulers. Over a thousand people were present, though the potter of meeting are only out helf on notice of meeting was only out half an hour. Vigorous speeches were made by several eloquent speakers. The police were onche ground, and forbade the meet-ing, but it was held in their presence. several gentlemen insisting on their right as British subjects. Sixteen tenants were prosecuted at

Clogher for unlawful assembly on the 9th ult. An auction sale of stock had been announced, and they were playing football near by, cheering and blowing horns. A bailiff, who joined in the game, gave evidence to this effect, and on this evidence three of the number were sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The rest were bound to ball in $\pounds 2$ each. A notice of appeal was given. Sir Edward Clarke, the second law offi

her of the Crown and a member of the lovernment, stated recently in a speech landlord. He took refuge in part of the barn which remained after the fire, and at Doncaster that the party "would take care that the results and decision of the Special Commission were accepted in their fulness, and were brought freely home to the knowledge and conviction of the peo-ple of this country." This indicates that At Bailymote, on 10th Oct., Removable Magletrate Brady sentenced three young men to two months' imprisonment on a charge of intimidating a land grabber named King who had taken possession of the Iris country." Into incluse that is a subscription of the inter-judgment that the three judges would report in favor of the Gov-ernment and the Times, whatever might be the evidence; but they will not svert a farm from which a poor widow had been evicted. The defendant's solicitor the popular verdict condemning the Gov-ernment for the whole nefarious plot in been evicted. The defendant's solicitor gave notice of appeal, whereupon the magistrate after some consideration quashed the sentence. Since Mr. Joseph Chamberlain stated a few weeks ago that Mr. John Dillon's maxim in Amstalia was an uttar failure which the Times, the Government and the Irish Protestant League were associates. The Irish members did well to retire from a case in which they knew that the judicial decision was cut and dried in the face of mission in Australia was an utter failure. scarcely amounting to enough "to pay their bills at the first class hotels where

the clearest evidence. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, speaking to his Bradford constituents, entered into a full description of the sad condition of Ireland between the tyranny of the landlords and that of Mr. Balfour. In regard to the criminal speeches for which Mr. Wm. O'Brian was three times imprisoned he said that Mr. O'Brien had not said a single word which he would not himself have been proud to utter. He said also that Mr. Balfour has been the ruin of his party and that when the hour of their peril will be at hand he will be thrown over like Jonsh to feed the fishes. Mr. Balfour has been called to Bal-

moral to give the Queen a personal report on the condition of Ireland. With his known truthfulness it is to be expected that Her Majesty will be very much enlightened by the interview. Mr. Chamberlain said at a private cau-cus at Birmingham on the 29th ult. that

from Australia down to the latest advices reached over £23,436, When the news of the Liberal victory reached the National Liberal Club in he desires to withdraw from political life. He added that "considering the abuse heaped upon him, he had more than once reflected whether the game was worth the candle. Only love of country had in-London there was a cheer which was heard as far as the Royal Exchange. Traffic on the Thames embankment was brown for some time into a state of duced him to continue in public life." The verdict pronounced by the coun confusion. The syndicate of London capitalists, who, try on his course shows that his patriotism The syndicate of London capitalists, who, with Mr. Smith-Barry, have now posses-sion of the Ponsonby estates, have entered proceedings against all those tenants against whom eviction processes were not hitherto begun, forty-eight in num-ber. Soon the awful spectacle will be seen of 2000 persons driven from their house being the entire nonpletion of has not been appreciated, so it is surely time he should retire. Mr. John Morley, speaking at Bristol the same evening, re ferred to Mr. Chamberlain's career as a lamentable illustration of the "rake's pro-Mr. Chamberlain's career as a gress" from ultra-Radicalism to ultra-Toryism. He warned the Liberals not to

A PROTESTANT PICTURE OF JESUIT WORK.

7

The subjoined article, from an old copy of the Toronto Globe, points to one of the many footprints of the good Jesuits, who, at a very early day in the history of America, engaged themselves in the dissemination of the knowledge of Almighty God among the red men, and whose footsteps resemble their Master's even in blood and in suffering. When the map of the country is

studied to-day we must look with wonder upon the distance these intrepid heroes of the Cross penetrated what is even at this hour little better than a wilderness; and we must look with wonder also upon the tirades of abuse to which they are subject

at the hands of ignorant preachers THOSE HORRID JESUITS. To the Editor of the Globe :

SIR-A few weeks ago was found in the township of McKellar, on the shores of the Georgian Bay, about ten miles north of Parry Sound, an interesting relic. It was a metal mortar, such as are used by

chemists, seven inches high, ten inches across the top, six and a quarter inches across the base and about three-quarters of an inch thick. Around the upper edge is the insertption in distinct relief, in French, spelling, "Feict L'An 1636"— made in the year, 1636. On each side, in three lozenge shaped spaces, are as many sharply outlined *flaurs de lis*. By way of handles are two grotesque heads in the Louis Quartorze style projecting about an inch and a half. The metal is of a

grayish lustre, not at all crydized, and when struck emits a clear sonorous sound. The vessel was found by a setther while clearing his land, under the roots of a pine tree. It came into the possession of Mr. Wm. Beatty, of Parry Sound. A metal pestle was also found with it, which, however, I have not seen es it has not yet been sent to Mr. Beatty. as it has not yet been sent to Mr. Boatty. This interesting object is unquestionably a vestige of the early French occupation of this province. It was used, I conjecture, for pounding the grain from which were made the wafers for the Holy Eucharist. The bottom of the mortar is considerably worn as if by long use. In the year 1839 the present Bishop Tache, of Red River, found near Orllia a small steel mill which he thought was used for the same purpose. In 1626 Pere Breboaf first reached the

Huron country by a tortuous route nine hundred miles from Quebec through the Ottawa, Lake Niplesing, the French River and Georgian Bay. He was afterwards joined by Peres Daniel, Davost, Lalle-mant, Rugueneau, Jogues and many others At this time the northern half of what is now Simcee county, contained a large and flourishing nation of about large and flourishing nation of about thry thousand Hurons. They inhab-ited thirty-two villages, well walled, pallsaded with flanking bastions, and containing buildings from thirty to one hundred yards long. They were not mere hunting nomandes, but an agricultural people laying up ample stores of corn for their maintenance during the long winter. The Jesuits

during the long winters. The Jesuits established about thirty missions in this country, with resident missions in this chapels, set up altare, and made many converts among the natives. The chief mission was Ste. Marie, on the River Wye, about six miles from Penetangul-ber, but six miles from Penetangulwye, about six miles from remetangut shene. I hence, in 1640, was built a stone fort, whose ruins may still be seen. As many as sixty white men were sometimes assembled here, and in 1649 as many as six thousand Christian Indians were tem-

porarily lodged and fed. The year previously the hostile Iro-quois, from what is called Central New York, attacked the village of St. Joseph, near the present site of Barrie. Seven hundred of its 2,000 inhabitants were cap-tured or killed, and Pere Daniel, the resi-dent missioner the present the parts metric dent missionary, became the proto martyr of the Huron mission. In 1649 the Iroquis returned in force

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than their children will grow up like them, just, upright, God-fearing, dutiful and pure. And this is the sort of "hereditary religion" that we want ; the goodness and plety of every family in this parish de-scending to their children and to their children's children ; broadening and deep-ening like a fertilizing river, bringing bless-ing and prosperity to everything it touches. What an encouragement to all parents to lead good lives! In this way your ex-ample never dies; it goes on and on, lead good lives! In this way your ex-ample never dies; it goes on and on, and is reproduced in your descendants. When the ruler in to-day's Gospel be-lieved, it brought belief to his whole house. So it was in the case of Zacohaeus. May your faith and good works bring blessing and salvation to yourselves and your chil-deen from generation to generation.

dren from generation to generation.

The combination of ingredients found n Ayer's Pills renders them tonic and curative as well as cathartic. For this reason they are the best medicine for people of costive habit, as they restore the natural action of the bowels, without

lebilitating. Thirty Years Ago.

Over 30 years ago there was placed upon the market a remedy designed to relieve pain and capable of either external or internal use. From the first it has had wonderful success, and hundreds testify that Hagyard's Yellow Oil cures rheumatism, sore throat, sprains, croup, cuts, bruises and all pains and aches.

forsts which come to nip the flowers which betoken good health, without which there can be no real beauty. If our American women would fortify themselves against the approach of the terrible disorders so nearblott among them her using Dr Mr. R A Harrison, Chemist and Drugmr. K A Harrison, Chemist and Drüg-gist, Dunnville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Ly-man's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Fimples on the Face, Biliousness and Con-stipation—such cases having come under my personal observation." prevalent among them, by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, their good looks would be retained to a "sweet old

Wealth Cannot Buy It.

Health is not purchasable. The saddened, soured dyspeptic, or the bilious billionaire suffer, despite their wealth. Burdock Blood Bitters is a rational remedy for dyspepsis, billouaness, constipation, scro-fula, debility, etc., and every complaint arising from indigestion or bad blood.

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

homes, being the entire population of be drawn by Unionists catechising into fifty square miles in the neighborhood of framing a constitution for Ireland, as they Youghal. The tenants of Sir James Mackey, at County of Cork, have of Youghal. artist and faithful and efficient mechanic Rev. Father McKenzie was also

Toursen, in the County of Cork, same time under the necessity of building achieved a great victory. They have gained a reduction of fifty per cent. and a glebe house, which unfortunately was destroyed by fire on the memorable night the blotting out of from three to five of the 24th February last, one of the coldest nights experienced for many years. This also increased his labors and troubles years' arrears

So confident were the Tories that they would score a victory in the six elections which recently took place that Mr. Chamberlain declared them to be a miniature general election, and claimed that they would show that the country approves of the policy of the Government proves of the policy of the Government; and Judy, a Tory comic paper, issued a cartoon entitled "Amongst the Long Tails." The caroon represented Mr. Gladstone with a blunderbus missing

three pheasants on the wing, named respectively North Bucks, Peterborough and Eigin and Nairn. In the background, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour and Lord Hartington were repre-sented, enjoying his discomfiture with evident satisfaction and smiling faces. Beneath was the legerd : "Unsuccessful evident satisfaction and smiling laces. Beneath was the legerd: "Unsuccessful attempt of the grand old sportsman to kill three birds with one shot. Judy strongly recommends William to buy a new gun." The blunderbus bears the in-scription "Home Rale." The result has scription "Home Rale." In result has proved the prediction premature. United Ireland has issued another cartoon founded on that of Judy, the title being. "The grand old sporteman brings down four birds with one shot." The four birds are Dundee and the three other constituencies 1.000.

Dundee and the three other constituencies represented by Judy. The Tory trio are represented dropping their fowling-pieces in consternation while Mr. Gladatone captures his game. The legend, "the old gun carries straight still," explains the victory which perches upon the banners of the Liberal party with their "Home Rule" platform. That Mr. Chamberlain feals the significance of the result is avail

Rule" platform. That Mr. Chamberlain feels the significance of the result is evi-dent from a letter which he wrote to a "Liberal-Unionist" friend just before going to the Continent on a vacation. He says: "Although the leaders of the Gladstonian and Unionist parties have hitherto failed to come to any agreement, I still hope that the rank and file may be successful." He evidently hopes to get back to the winning side. back to the winning side.

Rev. Father McFadden has published a Agrarian Struggle in Gweedore." He re-lates with great pathos the suffering of the Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

devasted the country, butchered the inwere only pretending to be acting in good faith. were under the fire of a set of men who habitants, and, at St. Louis, not far from Orillia, cruelly butchered at the stake Peres Brebœuf and Lallemant. In the As the Union condidate was addressing a

Hotel Dieu, at Quebec, are still preserved in a glass case the skull and other relics of the intrepid Brebænf, the ploneer meeting in Mr. Conybeare's constituency, Camborne, on the 27th ult, he was assulted with stones and bad eggs, and finally driven from the platform. The mob then "re-organized" the meeting, and unanimously Huron missionary. A reign of terror ensued. The Jesuit Fathers resolved to abandon Ste. Marie. adopted a resolution that the constitueney They set fire to the mission buildings, and with shaking hearts, saw in an hour the labor of ten years destroyed. On a rude raft, near sunset, on June 14th, they em-barked, about forty whites in all, and fire years destroyed. Christian was satisfied with the record of Mr. Cony beare, the Liberal member for that dis-

Dr. Tanner. M. P. for Cork, was released

from prison on Monday. The election at Brighton has resulted after several days reached Christian Island, about twenty five miles due north of Collingwood. They built a new misin the return of Mr. Loder, Unionist, by 7,312 votes against 4,625 for Mr. Peel, blo fortres, the remains of which may still be seen. Here by winter were assem-bled six or eight thousand wretched Gladstonian, the majority being 2,687. At the previous election the Unionist candl date was elected by acclamation, but at Hurons. They subsisted largely on acorns boiled with ashes to take away their bitthe election before the Conservative gained the seat by a majority of 3 330. In all the bye-elections ter teste. Before spring, harassed by the Iroquois, and wasted by pestilence, half the number had died. The whole land, the Gladstonians gained eloven seats from their opponents, and the Conservatives only one, being a loss to the Government of twenty votes. In the other elections the number had died. The whole land, writes a contemporary chronicler, was a scene of horror, a place of massacro. With many tears and after forty hours of con-secutive prayer, they resolved to abandom forever the country, red with the blood of their brothers. With three hundred faithful Hurons, sad relies of a nation once so nowerful they retreated by the Liberal majorities were almost always increased, and Conservative majoritie diminished. The supporters of th Government are in great glee at the result in Brighton. No doubt the Home Rulers made every effort to win with all the odds number in the second state of the interval once so powerful, they retreated by the French River, whose name commemorates their sufferings, to Quebec. They sailed along the shores where had dwelt a popuagainst them; but it could scarcely be hoped that the majority of 3,330 would be annihilated. It was a great stride in advance to reduce the majority by over lace race-not one remained. It was probably in this retreat that the interest

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

ing relic above mentioned was abandoned as too heavy for their frail cances. Of the little company of Jesuit mis-sionaries, seven priests and three lay la-borers died by violence in the service of The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our column some time since, an

the mission, and many others suffered tortures far worse than death. Any one interested in this somewhat unfamiliar nouncing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt. publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address (and enclosing a two-cent starop for mailing same) is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the oppor-tunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the Horse it is 1: dispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the dis-eases which afflict this noble salmal. Its phenominal sale throughout the United States and tanda, make it standard author-ity. Mention this paper when sending for "Treatise." chapter in early Canadian history, may find it more fully treated in an article by the present writer entitled, "The Last of the Hurons," in the Canadian Monthly for November, 1872; also in Parkman's 'Jesuits in North America." and with ulness of detail in the cotemporary letters of the missionaries in three 8vo. es of Relations des Jesuites, pubished by the Canadian government.

ing relic above mentioned was abandoned

Yours, etc., W. H. WITHBOW.

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looks would be retained to a "sweet old age." This remedy is a GUARANTEED CUTE for all the distressing weaknesses and derangements peculiar to women. Dr. Pierce's Pellets, one a dose. Cure headache, constipation and indigestion. Found At Last. For many years I suffered from croup but at last found a remedy for it in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, so that I am now free from croup entirely, and recommend Yellow Oil to all others who suffer from the same dis-

C. M. B. A.

C. M. B. A. We would call the stiention of our C. M. A. Branches and members to the fact Badge, nicely trimmed with gold fringe, ac-coording to price, \$1.00, 61.25, 91.40, 81.50, \$1.75, attending fanerals of deceased members, or parts to a body of men a nest appearance. CATHOLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN CARADA. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the Catholic Societies of the Dominion, "Beligtons, National and Benevolent," and would call their attention to the fact that we are the only Catholic firm in Canada who make as specialty of association supplies, Benerg, Flags Sashes.

make a specialty of association september sech as Flags, fashes, Bancers, Flags, Emblems, Seals, Ballot Boxes, Pins, Solars, Garnes, Gavils, Badges in Gold, Modals, Wood Cutz, Electolypes, Rubber Constitutions, Cushings Biamps, Letter Beads, Manuel, Minute Books. Designs and prices for alshed upon appli-conton to T. P. TANEY, General Purchas-ing Agent and Manufacturer of Association Supplies, 255 st. Martin Street, Montreal. Established May, 1884.

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Meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of every month, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, Albion Elock, Elcimond street. Martin O'Meara President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec.

C. M. B. A. The Baltimore Council.

Dunkirk, N. Y. Oct. 31st, 1859. To the Officers and Members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association: BROTHERS—Catholic societies through

BROTHERS—Catholic societies infough-out the country are sending delegates to represent them at the "Catholic Con-gress," to be held at Baltimore, Md, beginning November 11th, next. The C. M. B. A, being in the highest sense a Catholic association it is subth as Catholic association, it is right and proper that we should be there repre-

I therefore recommend that the differ ent Grand Councils in the United State ent Granda send ta the United Statts and Canada send as delegates to said Congress, one, or more, of the officers of each Grand Council. And where Grand Councils do not exist, that the Branches, if possible, send representa tives.

Yours insteroally, R. MULHOLLAND, Supreme President, C. M. B. A.

Answers to Correspondents.

A member who has held an elective cflice for a full term, or to the end of a term, in a Branch, and who has been trans ferred to another Branch, is eligible for the presidency in latter Branch, if he has not been expelled or left the association since the expiration of said term. A member who is a Chancellor in a Branch, if transforred to another Branch, still re mains a Chancellor providing he has been continuously a member of the association since he became Chancellor.

The nominations for officers in all C. M B. A. Branches must be made at the las regular meeting of Branches in November; and at the same meeting representatives and alternates to next Grand Council Convention must be nominated. The elections shall take place at the

first regular meeting of the Branch in December. Alternates to Grand Council Conven

tion must have the same qualification as Representatives; also nominated and elected the same.

District Deputies must not forget that the physician selected by the charter applicants of a new Branch is required to make and forward to the Grand Sec retary the same affidavit required from local examiners of regular Branches.

Hereafter, the members of the Committee on Laws and Supervision, and mittee on Laws and Supervision, and also those of the Committee on Finance and Mileage, are elective officers in our Grand Councils, and must be elected the same as the other officers.

London, Ont., Oct. 31st, 1889. Application was made in the Surrogate Court a few days ago for letters of ad-ministration in the estate of the late James Bornett of Hamilton, Ont., who died in August last, leaving real estate

would be so distributed that all the parishioners of St. Anthony's would have an opportunity of assisting at least at one of them. He stated that the two societies had a joint committee of man-agement who attended to all arrange-ments of the hall. They had secured one of our leading citizens, and one who was known throughout the Dominion for his ability, to deliver the innugural address. He referred to Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., who was always ready to en-courage by his presence any good ob-ject. He then announced the various items

He then announced the various items He then announced the various items of the programme, the following gentlemen taking part: Messrs. Fanning, Geo. Holland, M J. Quinn, J. Morgan, in their solos and quartettes acquitting themselves most creditably. Master T. Foy's recitation was well rendered. Mr. W J. McGuirk's violin solos reflected great credit on so young an artist. M. great credit on so young an artist. M. Mallette with his banjo was a host in himself. Mr. J. Coffey's essay, "A Word

on Books," was well received. The event of the evening was the address of Mr. J. J. Curran, M P., who

address of Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., Who was introduced by Chancellor Tansey in a few pleasing remarks. The popular and talented Brother was received with genuine and hearty marks of esteem. In speaking of the role of Young Men's Catholic Societies, he rose far above the communplaces usually in dulged in on such occasions. Apart dulged in on such occasions. Apart from the rare literary merit of the from the rare literary merit of the speech, its practical aspect was very striking, and must do good in encourag ing the young men in their efforts at mutual improvement. At the same time I must not omit to state that the eloquent speaker did ample justice to the claims of the C. M. B A. for support from the Catholics of the Dominion. Seldom have the C. M. B A. for support nom the Catholics of the Dominion. Soldom have the advantages of the association been so prominently put before the public, and the enthusiastic applause of the large audience showed that the speaker had

struck the proper note. President J. J. Kane, of Branch 26, C. M. B. A., in a very nest speech proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer of the evening, and President McCabe seconded

the motion, which was carried amid ap The balance of the musical programme

was then rendered. The Rev. Father Donnelly, at the

The Rev. Father Donnelly, at the close of the entertainment, made a neat complimentary address. He spoke of the welfare of both societies, in which he takes a deep interest, and closed by-saying that he wished in a particular manner to thank Mr. Curran, whose zeal in every good cause was so well known, and of whose talents and devoi-dness, the list Catholis of America edness the Irish Catholics of America have such good reason to feel proud.

The meeting rooms are carpeted throughout, and hung with numerous engravings of the best kind. A magnifi engravings of the best shart walnut was cent Ball piano of Brazilian walnut was lately added and would certainly prove lately added in the members of both societies. Professor A. P. McGuirk presided at the plano.

Branch 26, the old parent and banner Branch of the city, now numbering one hundred and filty members, are to celebrate their anniversary by a grand social and supper in Queen's Hall on the 13th state. November, Deputy T. J. Finn called a meeting Deputy T. J. Finn various branches in

of delegates from the various branches in the city to form a committee to make preparations for the reception of the Grand Council in 1890. Every Branch was represented. Brother J. J. Kane, the popular President of Branch 26, was chosen chairman by acclamation, and President Coffey, of

acclamation, and President Coffey, of Branch 74, Secretary. Branch 83, St. James, is increasing rapidly in membership, which is due in a great measure to the energy of their popular President, Mr. J. A. M Beaudry. They are to have a grand re-union shortly in their parish church, St. James.

Moved by A. Hartington, seconded by Marshal Daly, that whereas it has pleased Visit the home of our esteemed Brother, Toos. O'Conneil, and remove therefore therefore bopeleasily unteach visit the home of our esteemed Brother, ther, beilt Resolved, That, while bowing in humble er, be it Resolved, That, while bowing in humble ubmission to the holy will of God, we ex-tend to Brother O'Connell and family our streere and heartfelt sympathy in this their effections. There is a growing belief among Amer-ican Catholics that religious newspapers sheere and nearters symposized That a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother O'Connell and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD, the official organ. WENDLIN FORULER, Rec. Stc. Brauch 5. should curb their propensity for medding in criminal matters. If scoundrels who pose as friends of Ireland steep their hands in blood, or if assassination

was turned on Wednesday, will be an important branch of the Temiscousta Railway. It is to extend from Edmunds-ton twenty miles towards the St. Francis River, opening up the parishes of Mada-waska, St. Hilsire and St. Francis, in which there is much valuable land. To Hon. John Costigan belongs the credit of organizing this important line. It will receive a subsidy from the Dominion Government."-Ottawa Citizan. a poor weaver at Duderstadt in Hanover. The Archbishop of Posen, Mgr. Dinder, is the son of a shoemaker at Rozzel, and his brother is a tailor at Elbing. And the Bishop-elect of Mun-ster, Dr. Dinglestadt, is the son of a storekeeper in a Rhenish village. It is a arguither in the Catholic Church storekeeper in a Knenka village. It is so everywhere in the Catholic Church, Piety and ability are the only conditions for preferment, and even the bighest dignity in the world, the Papal Tisra, has been and may be again placed on the head of a man of the humblest pedigree, a far as earthby distinctions are con

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

so far as earthly distinctions are

Buffelo Union.

The presence of Goldwin Smith, the

would be apostie of exclusive Acalo-Saxonism, at the bacquet given the Pau-American delegates at Niagara Falls, is a beautiful exhibition of the "mount.ental

what such a specimen of the "month entail what such a specimen of mediavailsm could find to interest bian in the Congress of Liberties is something in explicible. He

certainly represented the ekeleton of

Milwaukee Citizen.

Milwaukee Citizen. Prejudices exist because we assume towards them the attitude of menace with a bludgeon in band, rather than the

stitute of the teacher with a truth to impart or a misapprehension to correct. First, let us have good nature all around and a consequent desire for fair play. We are then ready to face the faits and

We are then ready to take the name and listen to the truth. This of itself is the dissipation of prejudice. It is assuming the attitude of turther inquiry and more patient consideration. If the teacher is self-controlled and honest, competent for

the task and earnest in its discharge, an

the task and earnest in its discharge, an impression must sconer or later be made. Cardinal Manning is an important tescher as towards English public opin-ion. He does not excite or irritate pre-

judice; he rather conciliates by his de-meanor and breadth of sympathy the

good will of an ancestrally and Ostholic people. This alone is not sufficient. The Cardinal carries the work further,

for, having gotten the public in a teach able mood, he is not unequal to the task

of imparting the truth. Obviously if the

age has certain dearly-cherished tenden-cies that make for evil, the method

which rudely shocks and antagonizes these impulses is wholly wrong. Men like Cardinal Manning obey the injunc-tion of their Master when they "go and trench". Thereir was the average of the

attitude of the censor with the an

ecclesiasticism.

Therein was the success of the

despotism at that feast,

cerned.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review. "I claim," said Chancellor Judd, of Coicago, at the Episcopal Convention, "that the creed which appears in the Book of Common Prayer is not the Nicene Creed. It is full of Romish error, and is especially so with reference to one article. It is a Roman Catholic article. . . It is a Roman Catholic creed, and I do not propose to sccept the errors of Rome." The Creed printed in the Book of Common Prayer is an accurate translation of what has always been called the Nicene Creed, and which actually formulated by the Council Nice. It is the Creed of Catholic

of Nice. It is the Oreed of Catablic Christianity throughout the world. Mr. Judd's objection to the Creed, on the ground of it being "Romish," is, from his point of view, well founded. So, also, we can say that all the positive and dog-matic teachings of Christianity are Rom-ish. That is, they received their author-ity from the general councils of the Cath-olic Church io, communion with the See of Nice. lie Church in communion with the Se olic Caurch in communion with the See of Rome, and received their final sanction through the Pope of Rome. At first sight it seems remarkable that a member of the High Church party should repudiate the Creed of the Catholic Courch of all ages. In fact the Nicene Creed was first used commonly in the Anglican Church by the "advanced wing." A number of years ago it was rarely recited; and with the Low Churchman it is often emitted altogether now. It seems that the real cause of Mr. Judd's opposition to the Creed is that he hopes for a union be-tween the Greek and Anglican Churches. The filicque clause, Mr. Judd thinks, would stand in the way of this union. That union will never take place. The Anglicanism as schism and heresy. Anglicanism as schism and heresy. Anglicans are too much divided among

themselves to consider union with others Boston Pilot. "Ohristianity has done more for elevation of Indian society in the last fifty years than during all the long ages of Pagan domination."-Dr. Ellenwood, in Church at Home and Abroad. In

opposition to this claim, take the views of the intelligent natives of India, and even of many eminent and conscientious Englishmen. They assert and prove that the Christianity of English oppres carpeted sion in Iudia consists in an awful syste of public and private robbery regulated by British rules called laws, with an almost incredible degradation of the

people, the debauchery of a whole race by an army of merciless officials and foreign soldiery. The last fifty years have seen probably a million Indian patriots slaughtered. It is woful to hear Caristian minister voice the claim of such atrocity to be an ideal Christian The Chicago Times quotes the opinions of two English Tory Members of Parlia ment, named Baumann and Kimber,

who were present at the Cronin trial for a few minutes the other day and vouch-safed the information that tampering with juries was "so common in Ireland that we have had to abandon trial by jury there on that account " They for got to explain that the tampering is all done by the Government. Mr. Baumann further informed the Times man that Sackville West was dismissed at the natigation of the Irish, and that the same element is responsible for the Behring Sea trouble. The Tory gentle.

is unjustly ascribed to secret orders that

are supposed to be enlisted in the Irish

cause, it is not the province of American religious journals to assume the role of

Ave Maria.

unsel for either side Catholics as a

Better leave

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OBITUARY.

A GOOD MAN GONE TO REST. On Saturday morning. October 28:h, the quiet and happy home of wir. John Stisple-ton, of Petrolia, was unexpectedly visited by the ever-busy messager. Dash. An apparently mild form of pueuronia at-tacked Mr. Stapleton, and no ser morning a sudden change disclosed the sale morning a father and gained its victim. Mondar morn-ing the only earthly remained morning a father and loving husband were laid to sleep the last long sleep in the little com-terv of Cour an. The Requiet Mass was sung by Father Gnam, pastor of the decreased by Father Kealy to the saddmad doing regation. The sluging as of a most pathetic at the child constrained and the one of her child promoters, and decreased the fathetic child to sleep the last long sleep in the little com-det was and an elequent sermon on beath deivered by Father Kealy to the saddmad pathetic at the constrained were to the form of the Coruna and Petrolia choirs. Stepiston the Cathetic church of Petrolia pathetic at the child promoters, and he promoter faith and Cataolicity, while to his pathetic docu in scientin the Petrolia pathetic at the stellar is a solid private the Cathetic church of Petrolia pathetic at the scientin the promoters, and he private the Cathetic church of petrolia pathetic at the scientin the provide the basis private to fathetic the bivine contorts private biot of implore the bivine contorts private biot of the bivine bivine contort A GOOD MAN GONE TO REST. Now Receiving New Goods for Fall. All SUITS, OVERCOATS AND TROUSERS 112 Dundas. - Near Talbot. TEACHERS WANTED. TWO, FOR SCHOOL SECTION No. 2, Ashleid, for the year 1890, as follows: One for Sentor Division, maie or female, holding second-class certificate. One for Junior Division, female, holding third-class certificate. Either of the two desired for the position of organist at the church. Ap-plicants to state salary and whother or not competent to take the organ. Applications received up to Nov. 16th by Rev. B BOUBAT, Kingsbridge P.O., for Trustees. 576-38



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and injured her spine so she could not walk, and suffered very much. I called in our family physician; he pronounced it in. fismmation of the spine, and recommended MINARD' LINIMENT to be used freely.

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messandos, szmo, bizek marcquete, silver stamp on side, 35 cts. RE-UIESCANT IN PACE. Short Medi-tations for the Morth of November, by Rev R. F. Clarke, S. J. 18 no, marcquette, silver sides 15 cts. per hundred, \$10 co

CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC for 1890, 25c Sold by all Catholic Booksellers and Agents.

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VOLUME 12.

Eatholic Record. han London, Sat., Nov. 16th, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE were very much pleased last week to be honored by a visit from Rev. Father Murphy, of Halifaz, who was on his way to the Convention at Baltimore.

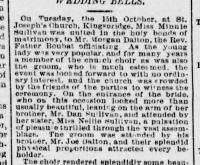
A DISTINGUISHED priest in Nova Scotia writes to us this week as follows : "The RECORD is doing admirably well. It deserves great praise for the courage and skill with which it has carried on the "good fight" all the year against the blatant bigots who have been doing their miserable best to disturb the social harmony that had hitherto reigned throughout the Dominion."

By A vote of seventy one to twenty. seven the Parliament of Holland, which is for the most part Protestant, have passed a measure which will introduce denominational education into the schools. The Government will grant state aid to free denominational schools on certain conditions. This new mode of supporting the schools will solve the difficulty of how religion may be satisfactorily taught, and will practically abplish Godless education, which was really ruinous to the State, as it was en. ormously expensive, while it demoralized the rising generation.

THE Second Adventists of New Jersey have had another end of the world craze. Forty thousand are said to have been waiting on a recent day to hear the sound of the last trumpet. This craze is periodical. About twenty years ago thousands in Canada and the United States actually dressed themselves in shrouds, expecting to be called suddenly to judg. ment, and a similar craze occurred about forty years ago. We are sufficiently warned by our Blessed Lord that no man knoweth the day nor the hour when the Son of Man will come to judge mankind.

MR. W. H. HUGHES, Editor of the Michigan Catholic, has undertaken to publish a full report of the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the establish-ment of the Oatholic hierarchy in the United States, and of the Catholic Congress which will meet in Baltimore. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons has approved of the undertaking, which we are confident will be well done by Mr. Hughes. The volume will be dedicated to the Holy Father Pope Leo. XIII, and will contain portraits of the hierarchy of the United States in the best style of art.

THE Presbyterians of South Carolina have found a new cause for division, while the talk is so universal about union of various sects. The State Synod condemned Dr. Woodrow, who is the Professor of Natural Science in the University, and who favors the evolution theory. result is that there are two factions now engaged in bitter controversy. The students of the Presbyterian Tneological Seminary are forbidden to attend Dr. Woodrow's lectures, but a large party are in favor of his theories, and a violent strife is now going on.



WEDDING BELLS.

ntvstoal proportions attracted every be-holder. The choir rendered splendidly some bean-tifni and appropriate pices, after which the church resonnded to the enlytening strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. After the ceremony fully three hundred guests assembled at the home of the bride's mother, where a sumptions dinner was par-taken of and the bride was made the recipi ent of a great number of costly and useful presents. In the atternoon the happy couple (apparted on an extended trip to Yoronto, Niegars and coher points, carrying with them the prayers and good wishes of their host of friends for their future happiness.

Jesuit Order in its first stage; it arrested and sent back the wave of Protestantism, not vi et armis, but by teaching. The of power is at times-as in the case of the start shire of Gregory VII.-admirable ; but generally it is of doubtful value and too frequently PUBLICATIONS PUBLICATIONS: Exclaved
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 HYMN-BOOK of the New Sunday School it evinces the merely temporal side of

valued at \$400. Application is made by Louis Bornett, of Fall River, Mass., only surviving brother of the deceased, and is endorsed by John Ronan and Ald. Richard Williamson.

The late Mr. Bornett was a member of ranch No 37. O. M. B. A, of Hamilton, and held a \$2000 certificate.

The Toronto General Trusts Company has been appointed guardian of the infant child of the late Brother O'Connor of Branch No. 91, Alliston. The amount of the beneficiary was \$1000 and has been paid to said company.

We have received several letters from members making enquiry as to the "eligibility for representatives, to next Grand Council Convention, of Presidents of old Branches the present year, such Presidents not being Chancellors until the end of this year." We are of the opinion that such Presi

dents are eligible, but must continue in the President's chair until 1st January, 1890. Our present constitution does not say that a member must be a Chancellor at the nomination and election to be eli gible for Representative. If such member nominated and elected at the proper time and is a Chancellor at the time certificate of Representative is sent to the Grand Secretary, we believe it would satisfy the demands of our present C. M. B. A. law. However, we may be wrong, and our official decision this matter will be given in our next issue, will be in time for the nomination and elections.

Inauguration of Hall of Branch 50, Montreal.

St. Anthony's Branch of the C. M. B. A. and the Catholic Young Men's Soci ety of St Anthony's parish some time since arranged to take a hall conjointly.

This hall was formally opened on Tuesday evening, October 29th, by a most enjoyable entertainment.

Tuesday, when a keen contest is expected in a few parishes — Special correspon-dence, St. John N. B., Sun, 26th inst. On Monday last the Citizen contained Brother T. P. Tansey occupied the chair and in his opening address thanked those present for their attendance to this first of a series of entertainments which would be held through the coming an account of the turning of the "first sod" of the St. Francis branch of the Temiscouata Railway at Edmundston, season. He regretted that the hall could N. B. Referring to the event the St John, N. S., Gazette says: "The St. not accommodate a very large audience but said that the invitations to the different entertainments to be held Francis Railway, the first sod of which Breslau, Dr. Kopp, is the son

EDMUNSTON. N. B.

TURNING THE FIRST SOD OF THE ST. body, are not responsible for the crime FRANCIS RAILWAY-LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY. Elmonston, Ost. 25th.—The first sod of cut throats and political assassins, no

matter what the pretended character of the latter may be; and we submit that the St. Francis branch was of the St. Francis branch was turned Wednesday morning by Fred. LaForest, the solicitor for the Temiscouata Rail. it is a great injustice for Catholic jour. nals to give the impression that Catho-lics are more interested than others in way. This road has been the subject of the continual ridicale of Hon. Mr. Costi such cases by devoting space to heated discussions of the subject. gan's opponents in this county, and in their fruitless endeavors to injure him these matters rest where they belongwith the courts of justice.

they were always ready to sacrifice the interests of the county, and especially of this growing little town. Nothing would have gratified their hatred and califormers on much as to learn that this The Papal household assemble every night between nine and ten o'clock for the recitation of the Rosary, after which selfishness so much as to learn that this they retire to rest. But long after that road would not be built, whatever might hour, writes a Roman correspondent, the Cardinal Secretary of State or the be the consequence to Edmundston. To day their disappointment is as great under Secretary is often summoned to the Holy Father's apartments, where, by the light of the midnight lamp, the as their presence is scarce, and their silence is really golden. The work com menced so suddenly is being pushed on with greatest vigor under contractors Malcolm and Ross, whose fine work on Vicar of Christ watches and thinks and prays for the welfare of the Church. Those who possess relics of the True the Temiscouata Railway is so well will prize them all the more to

known. learn that, in consequence of their The townspeople are delighted at the present scarceness, the Holy Father has bright outlook of Edmundson's future, as ddressed a request to all the bish It is now certain to become an important throughout the world to leave, by testa railway centre. Murchie's mill and the stations of the

ment, to their successors the relics of the True Cross which they are privileged Temiscouata and New Brunswick Rail ways will be lighted by electricity in a few to possess in their pectoral crosses. Catholic Columbian.

days. Municipal elections take place next The Catholic Caurch admires merit in its princes. As proof of this, look at the history of some of the Bishops of Germany. The Prince Arcubishop of Colegue, Mgr. Dinder, is the son of a butcher in Cubleniz The Prince Archbishop of

men, and opportunely disregards differ ences of rank and fortune It looks only to the beauty of the soul, and it raises the lowly who have great virtue to make them

to 1.42; wonte, 140 to 1.42; spring, 140 to 1.42; corn, 85 to 90; rye, 100, to 1.65; barey malt, 1.00; barley, feed, 80 to 85; oats, 77 to 82; peas, 85 to 93; beans, bush 100 to 1.30; back wheat, contral, 100. VE *ETABLE3.- Potatoes, per baz, 75 to 90; beats, per bag, 67; turnips, per bash, 61 to 75; cauliflowers, per daz, 60 to 1.00. ME A C. Beef by carcass, 45 to 66 00; mt-ton by qr., 7 to 8; mut on by carcass, 6; to 7; spring lamb, b8 to 9; veat by qr., 5 to 6; veat by carcass, 5 to 6; pork, per cwt, 500 600; pork, per qr. 7 to 8 PK0: 10UCE - figgs, 22 to 23; butter, best roll, 22 to 24; butter, crockx, 19 to 21; butter, store packed drkin, 16 to 17, cheese. 16, wholesale, 100; to 11; cry wood, 42 5; to 450; green wood, 4.50 to 475; soft wood, 2 5; to 450; green wood, 4.50 to 475; soft wood, 2 5; to 450; green wood, 4.50 to 475; soft wood, 2 5; to 450; green wood, 4.50 to 475; soft wood, 2 5; to 450; green wood, 4.50 to 4 06; har, ton, 7 00 to 90; fax, 80ed, 3.00 to 400, har, ton, 7 00 to 600; rik, seed, push, 1.40 to 150. LiVE 5; OCK - Milch cows, 350 0; to 5.00; to 600; fab beeves, 250 to 450; spring lamba, 6; or 0, cold, 5; ducks, cold, 5; ducks, 0; for 10, cold, 40, be pair 40; to 6; 00; row 10, cold, 40, be pair 40; to 6; 00; bit 6; geese, each, 50 to 75; geese, 16, 55; de 10; uresys, 16, 140; be; r-Red winter, voorento, Nov, 7, - WHE 47-Red winter, 1 and 175 Foronto, Nov. 7 - WHEAT-Red winter, No. 2. 84 to 85; Manltoba, No. 1, hard, 93 to 94; No. 2. 90 to 91; tail, No. 2. 85; spring, No. 2, 85 to 86; barley, No. 1, 55 to 54; No. 2, 49 to 50; No.3, extrs, 41 to 45; No. 3, 36 to 37; peas, No. 2, 59 to 69; casts, No. 2, 30 to 32; flour, ex-tra, 36 it to 370; straight roller, 4 10 to 4 15; strong bakers, 400 to 4 59.

CHICAGO LIVE FTOCK. Chicago. Nov. 7 — JATTLE - Receipts, 4 000; market aull; choice to extra beaves, 4 40 to 4 90; steers, 2 75 to 4 30; stocxers and feeders, 20 to 2 75; cows. buils and mixed, 1 0) to 2 60; Texas catle, 1.40 to 2 75; western rangers, 24 0to 3 50. Hozs-Receipts, 12 600; snipments, 6,000; market steady to shade hgiper, closin, weak; mixed, 3 80 to 4.05; 1 covst, 30 to 4 05; ignt, 380 to 4.20; skips, 3 (0 to 3 75 Sheep-Receipts, 2,000; market steady; natives 30 to 4 00; ilambs, 4.25 to 5 50. BUFFAto Live Stone. CHICAGO LIVE FTOCK.

4 27); Texans, 350 to 4 00; lambs, 4.25 to 5 50. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 7.—CATTLE— Seventeen loads on sale; the sale of cattle included cows and fair butchers'; the de-mand was light and prices weak; there were only a cutple of loads of export among them; sour Indiana steers averaging 1 200 los, sold at 3 50, and a few heavy cattle at 4 05.

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A FAR-SEEING English Protestant has made the astounding discovery that the recent strike of the workingmen in Lon. don was the "work of the Jesuits plotting, as ever, the ruin of England." Here is a fine theme for the next sermons to be delivered in those Toronto pulpits which have re-echoed to denuciations against the Jesuits during this year of grace. The dubiousness of the authority need be no obstacle, for in those same pulpits it is the custom to speak on every subject except the Word of God. There is a chance also for some blood curdling leaders in the Mail on the dangers arising from Jesuit intrigue.

THE New York Presbytery has given the key note on the subject of revision of the Westminster Confession. It was decided on the 4th inst., by a vote of sixty-seven to fifteen, that there should be a revision in its broad :sense, so that the whole subject of doctrine and discipline may be re considered. It is the general belief that this decisive vote will cause many Presbyteries which were wavering to fall into line, and that the next General Assembly will of necessity take the matter up. Some are in favor of an entirely new creed, and these are very numerous, but it is doubtful if their views will prevail. It is, however, tolerably certain that very considerable changes will be made when the whole question will be taken up.

AT THE Court of Revision, in Toronto on the 8th inst., Mr. Hall, Secretary o the Separate School Board, was in attendance looking after the interests o the separate schools. He succeeded in