RCH 16, 1889.

ARRIED by the Ray. M. J. Tiernan, nedral, Richard Stokes to tra, only daughter of ra, of London South.

ARKET REPORTS. 14.-GRAIN.-Red winter, 1.67 to 176; spring, 1 67 to ; rye, 1 00, to 1.05; barley, feed, 80 to 95; cais, 88 to beaps, bush., 1.00 to 1.80. -Potatore, bag, 25 to

, 9] 07; veal by Carcass, 5 sead) Chickens, pr., 60 to 90; geee, each, 50 to 60; rreys, 1b, 11 to 12. - Mitch cows, 28 to 50; live 50; pigs, pr., 4 00 to 6.00; 50, pigs, pr., 4 00 to 6.00; 4 - WHEAT.--Spring, No., 4 - WHEAT.--Spring, No., 134 to 1.35; No 2, 128 to 1.60; Bariey, No. 1, 58 to 15; 8. extra, 51 to 52; No 3, 37 56 to 58. Oats, No, 2, 33 to 56 to 58. Oats, No, 2, 33 to 55 to 4.90; strong baxers,

h 14 -FLOUR -Receipts, rket quiet at unchanged bbls. medium bakers at erfine at 3.55. Grain and ged.

So LIVE STOCK. Y., March 14.-CATTLE. mostly shipping stock, for a fair demand at current Buyers asking advance;

AMB⁴.—Offerings 12 cars: to extra stock in sheep, oge of 15 to 25 above yester-to 5 25. hetter for prime bee sheep, 4.75 to 5; ismbs but firm, and quotable a sot of extra brought 6.60; st lamts at 6.2 to 6 50; good 75 to 6.15.

4 6 cars; market active dvatce; mediums sold at 5 52%, outside for bulk of above yesterday. O LIVE STOCK

D LIVE STOCK. 14—The local cattle mar-anier to day. The supply , but more than sufficient About 16 car loads offered, eraily of inferior quality. s, heavy. soid at de per lb, oled at 30 to 50 a head. The rs' extue is limited; choice but the best is to day luferior to fairish extue heep in fair demand and bringing 5 to 550, and bringing 5 to 550, and weight; rough caves, 5 are steady; choice light ; store hogs at 4 to 55, and



ooks are bound in paper the low price of 10c. each. selpt of price: on, Her Tares Places

he Catholic Record.

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

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY MARCH 23, 1889.

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VOLUME 11.

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WANTED Active men, young or middle sged, to sell Catholic Books and Goods in Australia. Fortunes have been, are being, and can be made. Oceanic Publishing Co., Gueiph, Ont. This is the same firm that fo merly did business as Lyon, McReil & Coffee. They have samply taken the name of Oceanic Publishing Co.

NATIONAL

COLONIZATION LOTTERY Under the patronage of the Rev. Father Labelle. Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D. The 22nd Monthly Drawing will take place WEDNESDAY, APBIL 17, '89 At 2 o'olock p. m.

PRIZES VALUE CAPITAL PRIZE: One Real Estate worth LIST OF PRIZES. feel proud. \$5,000

| LIST OF THE | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 Real Estate worth\$ | 5,000.00 | 5 00.0 |
| I Real Fiscare worth | 2,000 00 | 2.000.0 |
| 1 | 1,000.00 | 1.000 (|
| 1 | 500 00 | 2.000.0 |
| | 800.00 | 3.000.0 |
| 10 Real Estates | 200.00 | 6.000.0 |
| 30 Furniture Bets | 100 00 | 6.000 (|
| 60 " | 50.00 | 10,000. |
| 200 Gold Watches | 10.00 | 10,000. |
| 1000 Silver Watches | | 5,000. |
| 1000 Ballot Gote | 5.00 | |
| 0007 Prizes worth | | \$50,000. |
| TICKETS, - | \$1.00. | |
| | | |

TICKETS, \$1.00. Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p. c. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized. Drawings on the Third Wednesday of every month. every month. N. E. LEFEBVEE, Secretary. Offices: 19 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.

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journal presumes we have no great admir-ation for John Knox. We are still of polnion that the candid assertion of Catholic Record. Knoxonian that the shouters of "Romish Aggression" do their shouting for "busi-London, Sat., March 23rd, 1889. Aggression' do their should be to be an it ness purposes" is the more valuable as it is from a religious opponent. We differ radicelly from the Causda Presbyterian on religious doctrines, nevertheless we cau readily testify to the shilty with which it THE London Protestant Alliance passed a resolution a few days ago sympathizing

readily testify to the shilly with which it readily testify to the shilly with which it is conducted, and especially to that of the learned and brilliant writer who uses the nom de plume "Knoxonian." The public do not estimate bim as does the Mail, who vulgarly calls him a "unique slanger grin-ning at the Mail as one of those who shout Romish aggression for bashees purposes." If the Mail put on the cap it was because it fitted him : but Knoxonian is incapable of using such slang as that which the Mail employs in speaking of him. By the that in the same issue in which our con-temporary of anti-Jesuit notoriety vents its spleen on Knoxonian and the CATHOLIC RECORD, one of that journal's correspond-ents compliments the Mail that it is very highly apprediated by the "mudsills of society."

Two MEN distributed an anti Jesuit cir. cular at the door of St. Barnabas' Church cular at the door of St. Barnabas' Church (Anglican), Toronto, on Sunday evening the 10.h inst. The writer being ashamed of his name on such a document merely signed it "A Churchman." He states that Rev. Mc Baidwin of Thames-ville says there are 300 Jesuit ministers in the Church of England. This will be news to the Anglican Bishops who ordained those clergymen, as well as to the Jesuits. The precious sheet states that clerical vest ments like those worn by the Ritualists

of Trinity College, Cambridge, says in Smith and Cheathem's dictionary of Chrisbe defeated in the person of the Bishop of Lincoln, in the trial now pending before the Archbishop of Canterbury immediate steps will be taken to enforce the rubric of the Church of England which orders that the Athanasian Creed shall be read by the minister at morning service at least five times during the service at least hys lines during the year. The Broad Churchmen detest the Athanasian Creed and the London Spec-tator says: "With ritual forbidden, and the reading of the Athanasian Creed strictly enforced, the Church of England

service at least fire times during the year. The Broad Churchmen detest the Atanasian Creed and the London Spec-tator says: "With ritual forbidden, and the reading of the Athanasian Creed strictly enforced, the Church of England would no longer be comprehensive, it would not much longer remain estab-lished." THE ORANGEMEN are decidedly of opinion that the Dominion will go en-tirely to ruin unless they be allowed to manage not only all matters of general is moortance but even the local affairs of cench Province. Hence, J. L Hughes of this in their own Province of Ontario, business to manage its own educational matters. But the cream of the joke is that in their own Province of Ontario, consolution does not entrust a single Orangeman with a voice in the Govern ment of the Province. Considerable and result, and thus make capital for a rayidly decreasing party in the Church field or accured of Riture the State the Govern ment of the Province. Considerable and result, as wells in their own Province of Ontario, of contario does not entrust a single Orangeman with a voice in the Govern ment of the Province. Considerable and result, as wells in their own Province of Ontario, of basints' Church there would bes accured of Ritualistic partices. The suit a sinits' Church there would bes accured of Ritualistic partices. The suit as bishop of Lincoln who accured of Ritualistic partices. The suit as bishop of Lincoln who service was held on Monday, 11th inst, on which day the trial before the Archbishop of Gard that the Bishop of scuemes may be up, held sgainst his persecurors, and peace may be established to the greater glory of God and the vindication of liberty in the Church of Eogland. All Saints' Church as cuch my bed and stream upon the floor. The St. Patrick's Cross.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

Commission, will be incomparably less than those of the Times. A large number of witnesses will refuse any payment even for expenses, and the counsel are working more for reputation and the cause than for fees. Mr. Lockwood especially is sacri-ficing a large part of his income for the honor and glory of the thing. Sir Charles Russell's work is regarded so gratefully by the L beral party that there is talk of introducing a bill at some future date—at present unfixed—to throw open the Lord Chancellorship to Roman Catholics. United Ireland's last cartoon is entitled "all in the same boat." It portrays Walter of the Times, Houston of the Irish Protestant Loyal Leegue, Lord Salis-bury and Balfour in one boat with the informer, forger, sneak, beggar, and black mailer Pigott. The boat is "the Forger," salling in the waters of popular wrath, disgrace, and ehame, and it is just striking the breakers of "Exposure." The boat is propelled by the oars of Treachery, Coercion, Funk and Suik. Mr. Macdonald, mangger of the Times, has been made the Jones to be thrown overboard to avert the storm of indigna-tion created by the forgery fiasco. Mr. Michael Davitt, in the course of a

He has been made the Jonas to be thrown overboard to avert the storm of indigna-tion created by the forgery flasco. Mr. Michael Davitt, in the course of a talk, said it was absurd to say that Mr. Gladstone is growing old. "His age is not to be reckoned by years, for they have no effect on him. I never saw anything more remarkable in my life than his last speech in the House. He loosened his collar, pushed up his sleeves, battoned his collar, pushed up his sleeves, battoned his collar tound his waist, and went at his work in better volce than five years ago, and gesticulated with his arms, legs, and head in a fashion that indicated a reservoir of intense physical energy. He is too young

in a fashion that indicated a reservoir of intense physical energy. He is too young a man yet for any talk of old age." Messra, Cain and Richard Chamberlain, Unionist members of Parliament, were hooted at a local option meeting in Lon-don, which was attended by a huge crowd. They were obliged to leave the hall. The election in the Barnsiey division of Yorkshire to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the retirement of Mr. Kenny (Liberal) resulted in the re-

of Commons caused by the retirement of Mr. Kenny (Liberal) resulted in the re-tarn of Lord Compton (Gladstonian) who received 6,232 votes against 3,781 for his opponent, Mr. Wentworth (Conservative). At the last election Kenny received 5,425, and Wentworth 2,917. Large as the Lib-eral majority is there is a failing off of 57 votes

votes. "Misfortunes never come singly." A series of libel suits is to be brought against the Times, so little is the pity bestowed upon that journal for the humiliating exupon that journal for the humillating ex-posure of its disgraceful tactics. The first of the series has been entered by Henry Campbell, M. P., Private Secretary to Mr. Parnell, and the trial will probably take place in May. The suit is founded partly on the opening, speech by Attorney Gen-eral Webster in the case of O'Donnell v. Walter, and partly on a leading editorial in The Times of July 7th last.

MR. PARNELL'S EVIDENCE. When Mr. Parnell was called by his

Commission may be regarded as ended to day. We are extremely glad to say that Mr. Parnell stands free and innocent

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE. It was expected that Mr. Walter of the Times would have been made a peer, bat the disgrace which has befallen him in the exposure of his trausactions with Houston and Pigott has indefinitely postponed his elevation. This has given occasion to a good joke at his expense by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who said recently : "I have long been looking out for Walter's peerage, but I shall now look out for Walter's disappeerage." The expenses of the Parnellites, though heavy, in connection with the Special Commission, will be incomparably less than those of the Times. A large number of witnesses will refuse any payment even of or expenses, and the counsel are working more for reputation and the cause than for fees. Mr. Lockwood especially is sarri-et ficing a large part of his income for the honor and glory of the thing. Sir Charles

nell would be cross examined ; but when be comes into the witness box with his straightforward story there is no lawyer who dares cross examine him at all. It is a victory for Ireland." At the session of the Forgeries' Com-mission Mr. Coffee, a reporter from Cork, testified that he had made a statement to a policeman, who promised him that he should be paid beyond his greatest ex-pectations. Witness declared that that statement was absolutely false. This evidence created a sensation. Coffee said he purposely made the statement he gave he purposely made the statement he gave to the policemen sensational, because he knew it would take. He received $\pounds 115$ from the Times,

Justice Hannen repeatedly rebuked the witness for contempt, and finally ordered his arrest.

Sir Henry James, counsel for the Times, applied for an order for the examination of Mr. Parnell's private account with the National Bank. Mr. Parnell gave assent to such an ex.

Charles Russell's speech on behalf of the Parnellites will be the most important address delivered this generation on the Irish question. His friends say it will take at least a week to deliver it.

Irish question. His friends say it will take at least a week to deliver it. A great attack was to be made on Attorney-General Webster on Monday inght last, when a motion for general supply was expected to come before the House. Mr. Frederick Greenwood, late editor of the St. James' Gazette, hopes shortly to establish a new morning paper, the money for which has been nearly found. It will, of course, be Conservative, though not on party lines. It will be able, it will be anti American, it will be much occupied in proving Mr. Gladetone to be Antichrist, and it will be profoundly pessimistic.— t. N. Y. Herald's special despatch. The London Standard blames Mr. Par-nell for not kaving sconer exposed the

The London Standard blames Mr. Par-nell for not kaving sconer exposed the Times forgeries, thus saving "himself, the public and Parliament from trouble, anxiety and suspense." This is a noble dodge by which to cover up the iniquity of the Times, the Government, and the Irish Protestant League, all of whom con-spired to destroy the character of the representatives of a whole nation by the testimony of a perjured rufina whose character they knew. Mr. Parnell did the wise thing to give them full opportunity

MR. PARAMET When Mr. Parnell was called by his counsel to give evidence before the Com-mission, he eatered the witness box cool and unmoved, and without any trace of exultation. He was the only person in the room who was not excited. One of the pseudo fue simile letters, was handed to r r him and the following conversation en-r Mr. Yuengling, of the following conversation en-r Mr. Yuengling, of the pseudo fue simile letters, was handed to r the pseudo fue simile letters, was handed to r the following conversation en-r Mr. Yuengling wrote: New York, in a letter to the Parliament ary Fund Association, enclosing a sub-scription of \$100. Mr. Yuengling wrote: "I have closely watched the progress of that judicial burlesque, The Times Com-mission, both as a factor of current history and a topic of deep interest to a large section of my fellow-clizens, native and adopted, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and inasmuch as I am neither English nor Irish, I may be permitted to claim impartiality in my view of a purely Anglo-Irish question ... As a matter of fact, among the wit-nesses produced by the Times there has not been one single gentleman admissible to good society, while as a matter of his-tory I am not aware that the records of public impeachments can furnish a solitary parallel to Mr. Parnell's unique and laud-able position.... It has been reserved for us to witness the ghastly spectacle of a powerful political party, through sheer powerful political party, through sheer lust of office, secretly abetting a sinister conspiracy in which the national government figures as the catapaw of a news-paper. -Boston Pilot. Messrs. William O'Brien and Timothy Messrs. William O'Brien and Timothy Harrington are to be released from prison for consultation with their counsel, Sir Charles Russell, by order of Mr. Justice Hannen, provided they will abstain from agitation while at liberty. Attorney-General Webster has an-nounced that the case for the Times, before the Commission, is finished. Mr. O'Connor's bill regarding the treatment of political prisoners has been re-jected by a vote of 259 to 193. A magnificent demonstration took place on the 13 h inst. in St. James' Hall, Locon the 13 h inst. in St. James' Hall, Loc-don, in honor of Mr Parnell, and to listen to his speech. Mr. John Morley presided, and many prominent Liberal members of Parliament were present. Mr. Parnell was received with volleys of cheers which made it impossible for him to speak for accessed minutes. several minutes. Five thousand citizens of Philadelphia Five thousand citizens of Finadespins met in the Academy of Music on the 13 h inst, to express confidence in Mr. Parnell. Governor Beaver presided : \$8,000 were subscribed for the Parnell fund, Mrs. Parnell was received with the greatest

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. DIOCESE OF PETERBORO.

NO. 544

FEAST OF ST. THOMAS OF AQUIN. On Thursday, the 7th inst., the festival of the Patron Saint of His Lordship Bishop Dowling was celebrated with more

than usual solemoity. On that montrig at 8 o'clock His Lordship officiated in the cathedral in the presence of a large con-gregation. The high altar and senctuary were handsomely decorated, but the most remarkable feature of the celebration was the presence of over five hundred chil-dren, who sang admirably in unison several beautiful hymus under the leader-ship of Professor Li Liberte, lately arrived here from Fenelon Falls.

and resident clergy. In the afternoon the two bishop drove to Ashburaham, and Bishop O'Connor saw for the first time the grounds pur-chessed for the new hospital, the first story of which is already built. Bishop O'Conor which is already built. In here of our of the original states of people when he comes to take possession of his new see.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

ST. PATRICK'S DAX. On Sunday, the 17th instant, Pontifi-cal High Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop Dowling, assisted by Fathers Dube and Cote as deacon and subdeacon, Rev. Father Rudkins acting as The bishop preached on the subject of the transfiguration of our Lord.

At the eight o'clock Mass the 500 chil-

dren again sang hymns, under the direc-tion of their leader. The number of communicants at both Masses amounted to over 500.

LECTURE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR. LECTURE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR. In the evening at Veepers His Lord-ship lectured in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Sewing Society. His subject was "Bright Epochs in Irish History." The plate collection amounted to \$75. Chancellor McEray on the same day preached at Warkworth in the morning, and lectured in Campbellford in the evening.

evening.

Father Cote, of Hamilton diocese, who is staying here at present, preached a very instructive sermon in the cathedral on Sunday evening, the 10th instant, on the subject of "Venial Sin."

The Lent devotions are well attended. In addition to the usual services it has been announced that a special sermon will be preached at Vespers every Sun-day evening during the holy season of Lent.

BOOK NOTICES.

No better book can be placed in a Catholic family than a bound volume of that excellent Catholic weekly, the AVE MARIA, published at Notre Dame, Indiana. It is replete with instructive and interesting articles on Catholic faith and practice, as well as the choicest Catholic tales, all of which are calculated to be of much benefit

character they knew. Mr. Parnell did the whet hing to give them full opportunity to hang themselves on the Aman's gibbet of their own building. The friends of Irish liberty have seldom remedia a more striking evidence of the product of the friends of SUPERIORS, by the Author of "Golden Sands," translated fills McMahon. New York : Benziger

Ottawa. Many of the most distinguished public men of the country were present and gave expressions of warmest admira-tion for the noble hand who are now on the eve of achieving a victory which will realize all the fondest hopes and aspira-tions of Irishua in the world over. The resolutions proposed by Messrs. Costigan and Curran, and the world spoken by them in their support, prove be-yond question that in these gentlemen the people of the Dominion possess representatives of whom they may well feel proud. The precious sheet states that derival vest-ments like those worn by the Ritualists were not worn by Christ or His apostles. We wonder where he got his information as to what garments the Apostles wore. The Rev. Robt Sinker, M. A., Librarian IT IS now said that should Ritualism

Ottawa. Many of the most distinguished

tian Antiquities, "when we come to con-sider the nature of the secular dress worn under the empire in the early times of Christianity, we are met at once with a large amount of coincidence in the form of the dresses, and in the names" That is to say coincidence with the ecclesiastical vestments. (See art. vestments.) But Mr.

little more.
And let the sunshine touch my bed and stream upon the floor.
Draw back the curtain lurther yet—let enter every ray—
And make the place look cheerful, child, for this is Patrick's Day. God and the vindication of liberty in the Church of England. All Saints' Church is noted for being highly Ritualistic. Bishop King's supporters maintain that the Bishop's practices are in complete accord Bishop's practices are in complete accord with the Church litargy. As there are intety-two bishops Vice Presidents of the Church Union which is favorable to the propagation of Ritualistic practices it will be seen that the Bishop is not without strong support in the Church : £17,000 Church Union which is invorable to the propagation of Ritualistic practices it will be seen that the Bishop is not without strong support in the Church: $\pounds 17,000$ have been subscribed towards his defence. You know my old brown chest, asthore; go now and lift the lid, And find therein a token, in the furthest corner hid-A little colored pasteboard cross; 'tis faded, quaint and old, And yet 1 prise it dearer far than if 'twere kolid gold. Now THAT King Milan has vacated the Now THAT King Milan has vacated the throne of Servia, no one has a friendly word to say for him. He is described as the most profigate and behauched of modern monarchs. The suicide of Crown Prince Radolph has been to Milan a source of great uneashness. He seems to have a presentiment that a fate no less tragic awaits himself as the end of his dissolute career. But the schematic survey where we Irish go: God's Cross of the target as you read the other day, and I believe it true. That church, which should have been the bulwark of the bholm a divorce without even the schematic of other days, of youth and the schematic soft other days, of youth and the should have been the bulwark of the Divine law, yielded to the king's will by granting him a divorce, without even the grounds on which a divorce might be obtained in Churchs. The Servian Church did no more for King Milan than a Church did no more for King Milan than a Church did no more for King Milan than a Church did no more for King Milan than a Church did no more for King Milan than a Church did no for more for King Milan than a Church did no for the cyally profigate and tyrannical. Herry VIII. The sancity of marries of for the sappt time I farst wore it thoughout the world, a head divinely appointed. That Church can be no other than the One, Holy, Catholic and Aposto is ic Church unit wereal which acknowledges one head that the one, Holy, Catholic and Aposto is ic Church unit wereal which acknowledges one head that the one, Holy, Catholic and Aposto is church on all points before being of a writer on all points before being of a wr throne of Servia, no one has a friendly

with the Orangemen of Canada, and pray-ing that Jesuit rggressions may be defeated. This was to be expected, as the Alliance is ever ready to encourage vio-lence when directed against Catholics. DIVORCES in the United States become more numerous every year. In 1867 there were 9 937; in 1877 there were

there were 9 937; in 1877 there were 15,687; in 1885 there were 23,472 and in 1886 the number reached 25,535. The total number in twenty years was 328,-716. Of these 36,072 were granted in Illinois, which grants the most divorces of all the States. Ohio is next with 26,-367; then Indiana with 25,193 The grounds of divorce are very various, but described is the facuse assigned. desertion is the chief cause assigned.

ON THE 7th instant a most enthusiastic meeting of sympathizers with the cause of Home Rule for Ireland was held in

n's Revenge, Hermit,

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the Cross,

the Cross, so, people. I —On the Exist-II.—On the Wooderful is so compared with the III —A Tale or Sunday. giving V.—The Search

, to which are added the Ale-house and the Glass

sa, the virtuous Dress-chis added Mary Ann; or ing Maid. A. drew, the Weaver, ildreu.

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of Water, Teresa, the virtuous Dress-maker; to which is added Mary Ana; or the Pious Waiting Maid. The Vision of Old Addrew, the Weaver, The Shepherd's Children.

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"It is not my signature." "Is the body of the letter in the handwriting of any person you know ?" "It is not. "Is it in the handwriting of Mr. Henry

Campbell, your secretary ?" "It is not." "Did you ever write any such letter ?" "I never wrote any such letter." "Or did you ever authorize any such letter to be written ?' letter to be written ?" "I never authorized any such letter to be written. I never heard of any such letter till I saw it published in the

Times." The denial was given simply and with evident sincerity which convinced every-one if anyone still needed to be convinced. The Tiburge area: "Latter by letter one if anyone still needed to be convinced. The Tribune says: "Letter by letter Sir Charles Russell took the witness through the same process of circumstan-tial and express contradiction, till all the letters that bore Mr. Parnell's name had been exhausted; then Mr. Egan's, then Mr. Davit's, then Mr. O'Kelly's. "I know their hand writing," said Mr. Parnell. "All these letters are fabrica-tions."

tions." No attempt was made by the Times' counsel to cross examine him, though it had been so confidently asserted that he would not dare to enter the witness box, through fear of the cross examination. The Daily News says, in summing up the result: "The Times tried to destroy Par-nell Paynell hes destroyed the Times ell. Parnell has destroyed the Times. Never again shall any man who respects himself read its base accusations without a smile of languid disgust. The Times is no representative of the English press. We do not hesitate to say that no other English paper would have been capable of engaging in the abominable traffic which has led the Times to such abyemal depths of infamy."

of a writer on all points before being allowed to quote him on one. But the Mail of the 11th inst. takes us to task for presuming to quote "Knoxonian" of the Canada Presbyterian, inaemuch as that

THE ONTARIO LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

This company has now taken place in

This company has now taken place in the front rank amongst the safest institu-tions of the kind in the country. "Economy," "Equity," and "Stability," are certainly excellent watchwords for a life company to whees fair and honorable dealing and high figancial standing the widows and orphans look in the hour of they bergegement for that substantial their bereavement for that substantial their bereavement for that substantial consolation which the prompt payment of the policy on the life of their deceased bread winner is sure to bring to them. The Ontario Life may be relied upon as a good and safe company in which to issue. Its assets are now nearly a million and a half, while its net or how one by sea the year online Day a left nearly a initial and a main where a list cash aurplus for the year ending Dac. 31st, 1888, was, over all Habilities, \$90,337. This popular company continues, as it deserves, to make rapid strides in public favor, and we wish it a liberal measure of

Cardinal Gibbons, says a telegram from Baltimore, on Sunday last, Feb. 3, preached this afternoon to the 628 prisoners in the Maryland Penitentiary. He based his sermon on the tory of the storm on the lake. The Cardinal besought the on the lake. The Cardinal besought the prisoners to be cheerful and make the best of their situation. They could make profit of their time, if they so desired, so that when the time come for their release they could become honest members of society. "I was in prison myself for six years," said the Cardinal. "They called it a college, 'in true, but the discipline was as rigid as that which governs you now. And whatever I have learned of theology, history and other matters, I attribute to the work of those six years." The New York Sun saw that the Cath-The New York Sun says that the Cath-olics will number 20,000,000 in the United. States by the year 1900.

1.1

3

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

A Bit of Marble. CLINTON SCOLLARD.

2

This bit of polished marble-this-Was found where athens proudly rears its temple-crowned Acropolis So hear with years.

In antique times some sculptor's hand, Deft turning, carved it fine and small, A part of base, or column grand, Or capital.

Pentelious' white heart it knew Before the chisel fashioned it; Long ere so fair of form it grew, And delicate.

Regarding it, I mind me so A song should be, with ardor wrought-Cut in the firm Pentille snow Of lotty thought.

CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

CHAPTER XIII. THE WIDOW'S REPLY.

THE WIDOW'S REPLY. In a small, dingy back room, situated in the pcorest quarter of Tralee, a queer, crabbed little map sat smoking; the dudhen was well blackened, and the puffs arose from it in so precise and systematic a manner that they seemed to be follow. a manner that they seemed to be follow-ing some plan in the smoker's mind. A small, old fashioned table, littered with writing materials, was before him, and about the room was scattered a fantastical medley of furniture, the arrangement of which was marked by the disorder and want of cleanliness which told of the utter absence of a woman's hand. The occurant himself was in little better wash tin, out that i telt the jetther, an also how I left word that I'd go ather an answer this mornin'. Do you see, now, Corny, he's a soit soort o' fellow that it's not hard to get round at all, an' if I can sthring him for a while wid something loike this, I may be able to turn him to account. I got out o' him last night the perticler part of the jail where Mr. O'Donoghue is, an' how his thrial is likely to come off alore a great while. Sure it's your business to be writin' letthers an the loike,"—glancing at the littered table. "It used to be, Tighe, it used to be, alore people got to have the book larnin' themselves; but now, since they've spiled us with their national schools, and their other divil's improvements, the sorra much poor Corny gets to do. Once occupant himself was in little better condition; from his half-soiled linen, profusely visible above his waist coat, to the dusty shoes worn into large and ungainly shape by numerous excrescences on his feet, he had the same musty, neglected look as his grim bachelor apartment. His face, indented with wrinkles, and brown with freckles, could not boast of an even feature, and his little, round, bald head was ornamented at the sides with tufts of gray hair tor.

tured into the semblance of a curl. A bold knock suddenly interrupted his cogitations; he scemed to be in no hurry to admit his visitor, for he drew another whiff from his pipe, and then took it slowly out of his mouth, as if he "Read this," said Tighe, proffering the letter which he had induced the simple quartermaster to write to the Widow regretted being obliged to part with it for even a short time. The knock was repeated, and the visitor, apparently impatient, attempted to admit himself; but the door was locked.

"Ah!" said the queer occupant of the room, with a grunt of satisfaction; "foiled that time; don't be so hasty, my friend, whover you are, to get into a gentlesame attentive leisure. "And how did you come to know this man's apartment. Mistress Moore ?" he asked.

Moore,

sinse.

Corny nodded an earnest assent.

By this time he had laid his pipe care By this time he had had had had pipe date fully down, and shaking himself out of his chair, he proceeded leisurely to the door. The knock was again repeated; door. The knock was again repeated still the grim little man did not haster still the grim little man did not hasten his movements; he had a key to turn, and a bolt to shoot back, and a spike to take out, and by the time that all three preparations were completed, and the door stood fairly open, the visitor's im-pstience had not decreased. "May I never be drowned in a mud need but it's Tick Vake it has to him be the way o' rayson or co

pool, but it's Tighe Vohr !" burst from the strange little man, startled out of his wonted phlegmatic man, started out of his delighted astonishment. It was Tighe a Vohr, but in such a costume that, as he himself had expressed it, hardly his own mother would know him—knee-breeches, oody coat, white vest, a spotless choker, and surmounting his mass of short, brown curls, his own, old, worn hat, presenting a most ludicrous contrast to the rest of

Where did you come from ?' pursued "Where did you come from ?" pursued the little man, "and what are you doing in such a dress as that ?"—shaking both Tighe's hands vigorously, and drawing him into the room, forgetting in his easer delight to close the door. But Tighe had no desire to be stared at by the prying syst of other dwellers in the house who might happen to pass, and as soon as he had extricated himself from the friendly

grasp, he closed and locked the door. "You may well ask," he replied, re-turning to the little man, "how I kem to have such a dress as this, bad luck to it ! it has me bathacad that it it has me bothered that I can't think a sthraight thought,"—ruefully surveying himself back and front. "But sit down, Corny, an' I'll tell you all about it ; it's a long an' a divartin' story." Corny obeyed, forgetting, in his inter-

widowed heart by a proposal now, when her husband is in his cold grave? Tim Carmedy, do not so diarespect my years an' my gray hairs." He touched his side-locks with melodramatic gesture. "Tather an' ages 1 it in't whin her hus-band was alive that you'd be poppin' the question to her ?" broke in Tighe. "No, Mr. Carmody," with a tragic action of his arms, 'nor shall I now dis-turb the beautiful serenity of her wid-owed feelings by such an offer. I honor your mother,"-placing his hand on his heart--"and I will leave her to repose her love in the cold grave of her lamented husband." He ast down, wiping his face.

"Give us yer fist, Corny !" said Tighe in the exuberance of his delight; and he shook that useful member of Mr. O'Toole's body till the latter gentleman was fain to beg him to desist. "It's satisfactory," said Corny, trying to assume an indifference to the praise of his young friend, but inwardly glowing with pleasure; for if there was one weakness which Mr. O'Toole possessed, apart from the Widow Carmody, it was apart from the Widow Carmody, it was his ambition to gain fame as an elegant

lamented husband." He sat down, wiping his face. "Well," said Tighe, "we'll not moind about that little mather for the present. I want your help wid this; you tuk in a while sgo, all that I tould you about the letther I med the quarthermasther write to one Widdy Moore?" Corny nodded his head. "Well, I want you now to write an answer as if it kem from the Widdy Moore—that's what brought me here this mornin'; he expected an answer last night, but I tould him that the widdy wasn't in, but that I left the letther, an' his ambition to gain fame as an elegant letter writer. "An' you tuk particlar pains to make the han'writin' small, I see," said Tigbe, examining the superscription, when at length the letter was addressed, sealed, and given into his possession. "It takes you, Corny, an' begorra it always tuk you to do what you set yer moind to. I'm only surpised at one thing, how you iver missed me mother." There was a roguish twinkle in Tighe a Vohr's eyes, but simple, credulous Corny did not per-ceive it, and he answered: "I didn't ask her in time, my boy; I

wasn't in, but that I left the letther, an' also how I left word that I'd go afther "I didn't ask her in time, my boy ;

"That was bad, Corny; but kape up yer heart; mebbe, if things turns out well, I'll be able mesel' to put in a good word for you." Mr. O'Toole drew himself up, and

Mr. O roote drew himself up, and folded his arms on his sweling breast. "Mr. Carmody, I have aiready ex-pressed to you my feelings on that ten-der and delicate subject; respect them, sir, and do not force me to disturb the emotions of your mother's widowed heart, so long buried in the grave of her lamented husband."

"Faith it's the could place you want her heart to be in," muttered Tighe, but in too low a voice for Corny to hear. The latter gentleman maintained his lofts attingte lofty attitude, proudly assuring himself that his countenance was expressing at once noble scorn and heroic resignation, into the other and the inprovements, the sorra much poor Corny gets to do. Once in a while I've a love-letther to write, or an offer of marriage, or the like, where big words are a wantin', but it's not olten; times are not what they used to be." and the old man single words whereas his yellow, wrinkled face was pursed up into a look so ludicrously affected that Tighe had to hasten his adieu lest he should laugh in the little be;" and the old man signed touch. man's face.

CHAPTER XIV.

CORNY O'TCOLE.

"That's a fine employment of words," said Corns, when he had read the missive slowly and aloud. Then he turned to the superscription, reading that with the Captain Crawford was a manly speci-men of the English efficer; dashing, genial, fun loving, prone to good nature, proud of his profession, devoted to his ountry, ardent, generous, brave, he wor with little effort the confidence of his

with little effort the confidence of his superior officers and the enthusiastic affection of his men; but no one of these "The divil a bit o' me knew her at all till I heerd the omadhaun of a quarthermasther make mintion o' her, thin I med a bould guess at the rest. Sez I to mesel', whin I eyed him for a while, an' praise worthy qualities could eradicate or diminish a fierce hatred against those of saw the hesitatin' way he was in about the writin'-sfz I to mesel', 'you're in love;' an' faith, Corny, whin a fellow's in love there's not much to be got out o' the Irish who dared to foster a thought of rebellion toward the English govern ment ; such he would crush with ruth less hand, and no measure enforced for their submission was too severe for his approval. He hated the very name Fenian, and he hailed with delight every scheme for the capture of the devoted fellows. Yet his purse was often open "I found that out be the masther him. sel'," continued Tighe, "for he wouldn't be led, nor dhrove, bekaise o'his love for a purty girrel, till he got himsel' into the schrape he's in now. Well, that's neither to relieve cases of destitution accident

ally brought to his notice, and his laugh was ready and hearty at any sally of Irish wit or exploit of Irish cunning, even though the victim of both might be here nor there, but, as I was sayin', J approached the subjict o' this tormintin widdy..." imself. "Spake respectful, me boy, of the widows," interrupted Mr. O'Toole, "your mother, the honored Mrs. Carmody, is For Tighe a Vohr he conceived a peculiar fancy ; the fellow's true humon his laughable simplicity, his apparent frankness, and the ardor with which he seemed to serve his new master, all made the latter regard him with some Tighe stiffed a laugh and proceeded : "I approached the subject in the way tould you, an' to me own wondher I akin to affection, and he was disposed to treat Tighe with more than ordinary

med the right hit entoirely. But I wasn't widout makin' sly inquiries, an' I found out that this Misthress Moore is a young, gay, dashin' widdy that sets half o' the favor. Tighe, with his natural sharpness, divined all this before he had served a fortnight in his new capacity, and it required little effort on his part to act in a manner which should increase the gav, dashin which that sets half of the officers be the cars wid love o' her; sure that was playin' into me hands com-plately, an' if I can kape up the game long enough to help me to get seein' the masther, I'll be very thankful." a manner which should increase the officer's regard for him. On the day subsequent to his delivery in Mr. Garfield's hand of the letter by Corny O'Toole, and supposed to come from the Widow Moore, Tighe, busy in the cflicer's private apart-ments, was chucking to himself as he "I see," answered Corny ; "well we will have to be very careful with the answer, come from the Widow Moore, light, come from the Widow Moore, light, busy in the efficer's private apart-mentally saw again the quartermaster's expression of countenance when he read that remarkable composition. Indeed, the soldier's face had afforded a wonder-the soldier's face had afforded a wonder-the soldier's face had afforded a wonder-the soldier's face had afforded is wonder-the soldier's face had Tighe ; it wouldn't do to be putting an "Not at all; sure that would be the decidin' part, an' I must kape her away from that for a while. No, tell him in a delicate way o' the great and sudden

Till then, believe me as undivided and undividable as yourself. THE WIDOW MOORE." "Give us yer fist, Corny !" said Tighe smile from Captain Dennier, returned to the room he had left. He could hear, even while he pretended to be noisily en-gsged, Captain Crawford detailing in in most ludicrous fashion the circum-stances of his first meeting with Tighe and Shaun; but although the captain's own laugh rung out with infectious mer-riment, it seemed to produce little of Captain Crawford entered the room with another efficer; it required but one look for Tighe to recognize in him the same who had conducted the arrest of Carroll O'Donoghue—Captain Dennier. He was not afraid of recognition by the captain, being confident that the latter had ob-tained but passing glances of him on the night of Carroll's arrest, and he felt that his present dress would prove an effect-ual disguise; but, in order to be respect-ful, he passed to an inner room, where he feigned to be very busy. Never, however, were his wits so keen. He managed adroitly to leave the door between the apartments carelessly siar, and to cause his duties to take him frequently to the spot. Captain Craw-ford was evidently heedless of Tighe's vicinity, for he continued a conversation with Dennier which seemed to have been commenced before their entrance. riment, it seemed to produce little of the same effect on his companion ; grave, silent, the latter's thoughts sppeared to elient, the latter's thoughts appeared to be far, and unpleasantly away. "Egad, Dennier !" broke from Captain Crawford at last, "you are a changed man since you came to Ireland. On my bonor, I shall begin to surmise that you are really contemplating going over to the Iriah." Captain Dennier smiled, but he did Captain Dennier smiled, but he did not reply, as if he deemed the remark two trifling to deserve an answer. "Come, old fellow," you were wont to give me your confidence; confide in me now, and tell me the trouble." The earnestness, the affection in the tone seemed to rouse and to touch the

een commenced before their entrance "Yes," he said, speaking warmly, young officer. He replied with unwonted

"Yes," he said, speaking warmly, "Lord Heathcote must surely give credits to you for this success; you certainly have been quick and clever about it." Captain Dennier did not reply; he seemed absorbed in gloomy thought. "What are to be the next moves?" pursued the speaker, looking somewhat anxiously into the face of his friend. Captain Dennier replied in a low "On my soul, harry, I wiss I could tell you; I cannot even explain it to myself; it is a nameless something which has seemed to press upon my spirits from the moment that I set foot in Ireland. It may be Lord Heathcote's anxiously into the face of his friend, Captain Dennier replied in a low volce, but not too low for Tighe's over-sharpened hearing: "Lord Heathcote's arrival here is ex-

pected daily, and this Mortimer Carter, the same who has been supplying intime past, is here, waiting to deliver to his lordship a valuable paper, a paper which he has told me criminates not only this unfortunate formation to the government oghue, but which contains the most conclusive evidence against the unhappy

conclusive evidence against the unhappy wretches who were arrested the other day at that attack on the barracks." That piece of information worked strangely on the eagerly listening Tighe. His face lengthened itself, and his eyes grew in size till they threatened to burst

"Be me sowl," he said mentaily, "that's ould Morty Carther he manes." "Then," continued the speaker, "the prisoner will stand his trial."

There was a touch of sadness in the last tones that struck unpleasantly on the ear of Captain Crawford. Striking his hand on his knee, he said in his singular compassion upon me, an un-claimed orphan, found a nurse for me, caused me to be educated, and I know

"Upon my honor, Walter, if I didn't know you as I do, I would say that you sympathized with those Fenian scoun-drels." irela "No," was the reply, "I love England

caused me to be educated, and I know that he has procured for me all the appointments I have ever held. Thus you see how much his interests ought to be mine; and they are. I have striven to show by my conduct in every particu-lar that his kindness was not misplaced, that the boy for whom he so nobly pro-vided was not an entirely unworthy recipient of his bounty; but his demeanor to me when we meet proves that he thinks too well to sympathize with any rebellion against her, but I cannot belp feeling for the spirit which through all oppression is still defiant. My heart quivers at the sights of distress I meet so often, and have found so much that is noble and kindly in the Irish character that I find myself often pitying where previously I was wont to condemn."

scene.'

was wont to condemn." "By Jove!" laughed the surprised, and yet amused, Captain Crawford, "we shall have you transferring your allegi-ance, and commanding a Fenian raid before long; what will my sister Helen say to that, I wonder-you were her model, you know. Oh, don't color so, Walter; it will be all right one day, I suppose; only one of her last counsels to me was to make you my study. I wonder if she would approve of my imitating your conversion to the side of the Irish, and Fenianism to bcot. Par-

the Irish, and Fenianism to boot. Per-haps you would even emulate that daring scoundrel, Captain O'Connor; they say he is marvelous in the matter of discussion of the state of disguises, and report has it that he has been in the very heart of a surrounded district, enrolling for this

-d Irish Republic, and perfecting his plans under the very eyes of the government officera."

government officera." "I admire his gallantry and his fealty to his cause," replied Dennier with sparkling eyes; "thus far he has shown wonderful skill and courage, and doubt less, if his last bold movement had not been checked, it would have brought

MARCH 23, 1889.

LONGEVITY.

Scientific men see no reason why the span of human life may not be extended to a round hundred years from the present limit of seventy to eighty years. From Adam's time to that of Methuselah and Noah, men are recorded as attaining to well nigh the age of 1 000 years. The Psalmist David, however, says: "The days of our age are three score years and ten ; and though men be so strong that they come to fourscore years, yet is their strength then but labor and sorrow; so soon passeth it away, and we are gone." This wide margin of longevity, to-

gether with proper observance of mental, moral and physical laws, leads investi-gators to believe it is possible that human life might be made to increase in length of days to a full century, at

Moderation and regularity in eating, Moderation and regularity in eating, drinking and sleeping are conducive to longevity, and those who observe pro-per habits and use pure and efficacious remedies when sick, may accomplish immense labor with no apparent injury to themselves and without foreshorten-instheir lines. *On my soul, Harry, I wish I could

to themselves and without initial in ing their lives. Hon, H. H. Warner, President of the Rochester, N. Y., Chamber of Com-merce, and manufacturer of the cele-brated Warner's Safe Cure, has devoted brated Warner's Safe Cure, has devoted manner to me has increased it. You know, owing to my absence in India, I did not see him for a long time; since much time and reasearch to this subject did not see him for a long time; since my return, however, our interviews have been somewhat frequent, and the close of every meeting is only to leave me more discoursged, more unhappy, more perplexed with myself than I was for the set is and has arrived at the satis-factory conclusion that life may be pro-longed by rational and natural means. Thousands of persons are living to-day -enjoying the blessing of perfect health and vigor-who will testify to the almost megical efficacy of Warner's Safe Cure "And yet," replied Crawford, "you have been the envy of half the titled young fellows in London, because of that very interest which Lord Heathcote has in restoring them to physical potency and to the normal type of constitution, after they had almost given up hope of

always taken in you. You have told me repeatedly that you owe everything to life. After middle age, many begin to loze After middle age, many begin to lose their wonted vigor of body, and there-upon give way to incriness and useless repining. Yet all such have within reach that which both renews youth "I do ; the claims of no common grati-"I do; the claims of no common grati-tude bind me to him. Of my birth and early history I know nothing save that I have been told how both my parents died before I was well ushered into the world, and that happening to reside on his lordship's estate, and having been brought to his notice by some service rendered to him by my father, he tock singular compassion upon me, an unand contributes to to the prolongation of life. Warner's marvelous Safe Cures are in every drug store, and are now re-garded as standard specifics throughout the civilized world.

strong desire to attain old age-Th meantime retaining the virile powers of body and mind—is necessarily con-nected with the respect paid to sged persons, for peoplewould scarcely desire to be o'd, were the sged neglected or regarded with mere sufferance,

ALBANI AT THE CAPITAL

(Extract from a Private Letter).

(astract from a Private Letter). It is a long time since the Federal Capital has had the pleasure of hearing a celebrated artist. Hence, the empress-ment with which the highest classes of to me when we meet proves that he thinks to me when we meet proves that he thinks otherwise. His coldness chills me, bis taunts at my ill success stirg me, and I have often felt like flinging my commis-sion at his feet, thanking him for the past, and believe meet to be a feet ditter. society hurried to the Grand Opera House, to hear the Prima donna who has gained so many triumphs in Europe. gained so many triumphs in Europe. Albani has the memory of the heart; she is a child of Canada, and wished to and betaking myself to some far distant "No, no, Walter," said Captain Crawford, "do nothing so rash. Wait; things are becoming brighter; you have achieved

is be is a child of Canada, and wished to be heard and remembered in her own land. The grace with which she pre-sents herself adds greatly to the power which she knows how to exercise over her audience, and all with that ease which marks the great artist. The greater number of the selections which composed the programme were but little known to us; moreover, the genre was so varied as to offer an excellent oppor-tunity of judging of the ability with which she can interpret them all. When a beautiful voice is well guided, when art presides over the production of sound, when expression is given its right place; it can assuredly be said of the artist who is heard under these conditions, that she becoming brighter; you have actieved success now in the crpture of this Aus-tralian convict, and his lordship must at least in that recognize your ability." "But that which harrows my soul most," resumed Captain Dennier, "is a singular overmastering impulse to love this cold, starn man; it springs up at every sight of him; it haunts me in my dreams, and this is why I am such a puzzle to my self." He leaned his head upon his hand, and yielded again to gloomy and and yielded again to gloomy and abstracted thought. Type, still brushing vigorously at boots that had been pollahed and repollshed, was as vigorously thinking and planning. 'I must fold a way for deprivin' ould is heard under these conditions, that she is certain of obtaining the very greatest

"I must foind a way for deprivin' ould Cather o' that paper, an' 1'll have to be murtherin' quick about it. The first thing'll be to foind out where the ould wretch kapes himsel'. I haven't seen tail nor hide o' him since I kem here ; an' thin there'. Betten Warken ar' the seen the Such is the case with Albani ; she possesses that purity and charm which is found amongst the highly gifted and favored votaries of song. She sang with an exquisite tasts and surety of intona-tion, which incressed tenfold the different there's Father Meagher, an' the your ladies disthracted wid grief in Dhromma the young tion, which incress at tenfold the different effects of the selections from the great masters. She corquers all difficulties with remarkable case. Her notes are like pearls, which she distributes without the ieast effort amongst her audience. Albani knows how to charm you and leave you entranced—to awaken you suddenly to inverher formide announce. It is the give her frenzled applause. It is the power of great talent to move its auditor to such a degree as to captivate his spirit and hold him, as it were, breathless, under its spell. Musical critics, and therefore competent Musical critics, and therefore competent judges, who have had exceptional oppor-tunities of hearing the most celebrated songstresses in Europe, and elsewhere, state emphasically that Patti and Albani are the two greatest stars of the world at the present time. At Albani's concert many other artists At Alban's Concert many other artists also made themselves heard, and merited great applause. They appeared to be all corried away by the *diva*, who to them is the personification of grace and goodness. To Albani indeed, we can say with the

MARCH 28,

Their !

My boy sat looking st From his stool at my And the firelight burn And painted the cheek and brightened his vo In a most confident

"Mamma, I think, w man, I shall have just two I smiled—he was six ! And I said, "Why, ye But if one were a girl, It would add to your

"Well-yes," reflecti nice, And I'll tell you jus I'll name one Rouble, Then the bright eyes

glow, "And there's just the I'll name the girl, A "But how would their asked. "Do you think that For us to have both none?"

none?" With the mystified, p Wholly befogged, said "Their mother! Why

Written for CA CATHOLICS (

ANDREW CARBUTH

BY THE BEV. ENEAS LL. D.,

Bishop Paterson Eastern vicariate by Andrew Carruther born at Glenmillan the Stewartry of K 7th of February, highly respectable had persevered i amidst all the tria the last and pre early education quiet and retired v first saw the light_ romantic scenery s time honored abbe in its ruins a nob glories of a bygone inspiration from young Carruthers hood to wander shattered aisles every hidden r gether with the th turn of mind which won for him amo name of the "your of Heaven crowni tion, his future d have been then de his devout parent his choice and dec service of God in t With a view to able purpose and some knowledge of classics he entered of his age the Sc In the course of remained there public schools of place astoniship branch of literat was already well logical studies wh on, which broke obliged him to ab and to make his e of his fellow stud He arrived ther after having enco ties and incurred return to Scotle Prefect of stud noted there for discipline which after a short ter complete his the deen, under the John Farquarso Douai College. advanced to the Hay. His ordin

festival of the A 1795. Mr. Carruther ordination, was aborious m

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It appeared Carruthers to r

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at the time of were to be exof family chap the more labo

ses of t In 1797 he

est, to resume his pipe, and Tighe seated himself near. In his own ludicrous, and yet sometimes pathetic manner, he told the tale of his trip to Australia, and the subsequent events.

"And are you here, now, servant to an "And are you here, now, servant to an English officer? bedad it's the quare things you turn your hand to, Tighe," "Yis," answeren Tighe; "an' there's no knowin' what I'll do next, do you understand Corpy 1 I'll do any mortal

understand, Corny ? I'll do any mortal thing that'd help the masther."

'I do, Tighe, an' them are the senti ments 1 admire ; you are your mother's own son, Timothy Carmody, or, in the Irish of it, Tighe a Vohr."

"Do you see now," pursued Tighe, drawing his chair closer to that of his listener, "I'll make mesel' a favorite in the barracks there ; not one of thim suspects me intentions; Captain Crawford tuk the greatest likin' to me intoirely, an' between one an' the other o' thim, keepin' me eyes an' me ear open, mebbe I'll ketch many a bit o' information that'll be for the masther's binefit. An' that's what brought me here this mornin' -to have you help me. I was mortally afeerd I wouldn't find you, -that you'd be gone out of the ould place, or that somethin' happened you, or the like, seein' it's so long since I laid eyes on

you." "No, Tighe, I'm wedded to my sur-roundings. On the day that your mother married Timothy Carmody, I sed to me-sel', 'henceforth, Corny O'Toole, let your heart be dead to the natural affection let the things of nature be your wife and children, and make no changes-stay in to the fact that if you had been before. hand with Timothy Carmody, it is Mrs. O'Toole your mother would be, Tighe, and you, you would be my son, Timothy O'Toole ?" In the excess of his feelings he leaned

across and wrung Tighe's hand.

"An" why didn't you ax her since, Corny? she's a widdy this many a year, an' be me sowl, I don't think she's refuse you."

The little man arose. "Is it desecrate the ashes of her

looks, for it will be only for a while, an that her heart is burnin' wid thoughts of him all the toime ; an' oh, Corny !-beeach other on the countenance of the gorra I was forgittin'-tell him that sh astounded and bewildered quarter. master. "Isn't it to yer sathisfaction ?" Tigbe had asked when the soldier's eyes had turned from his face to the letter again ;

offer of marriage in it."

gorra I was forgittin'-tell him that she doesn't want him to be makin' delusions to the letthers in her prisence, an'-" "You mean allusions, Mr. Carmody," interrupted Mr. O'Toole, pompously. "You are right, Corny; what wid the bewildherments o' the toimes the book larnin' is gone clane out o' me head. Well, she doesn't want him to be makin' ellusions to the letthers in her prisence and the mystified fellow had replied : "It is, and it is not; I can't understand it; it seems a strange way for a lady to write—so different from our Eng-lish girls." Weil, she doesn't want him to be makin' allusions to the letthers in her prisence -she wants him to be spachless, for faith if he don't I'll be discovered, an' iverything will be spiled. Now, will you

do that, Corny ?" "I will," said the little man, drawing

"Put big words in it, Corny; there's nothin' ioike thim for touchin' the heart,"

Mr. O'Toole wrote with all diligence, and soon produced :

"DEAREST MR. GABFIELD :--- When the sentiments of the female heart are touched, the tongue finds it troublesome

touched, the tongue finds it troublesome and difficult to give them utterance. Your beautiful and noble letter stirred all the emotions of my succeptible nature. The promulgation of your de-liberate affection for a widowed and be-reaved youthful female woke in my sen-sitive and flattered soul responsive sitive and flattered soul responsive

"Illigant !" broke in Tighe, clapping "I accept your sentiments, dear and noble Mr. Gaifield, and I intend to cher-

ish them in all the recesses of my deso late and craving heart. With suffocat ing feelings of the deepest regret, I beg you to be speechless about all this for the present—cruel circumstances com-pel this dreadful necessity. Meet me, esteemed and warred size for

esteemed and revered sir, as if you knew me not, for a little while ; be silent about

self.

dacint an' nice spoken a gintleman as yerseli'; but whin Misthress Moore becomes Mrs. Garfield, an' you're happy an' thrivin', mebbs thin you'd remimber poor Tighe a Vohr." everything, and after a tew days my bursting heart will be ready to reveal it-

And Tighe, as he now distinctly

the soldier's face had afforded a wonder-ful study; astonishment, perplexity, a mixture of triumph and pleasure, some disappointment, and a long, wondering look at Tighe, which the latter endured nor himself laugh when he heard of the commotion he had created." without a muscle betraying his inward mirthful convulsion, all had succeeded

"Yes," replied Dennier, "and his mirth would be all the heartier if he knew how Horseford is taking to himself the credit of having stopped the

rebellion down here." Crawford straightened himself in his

"Ah you probably hold the opinion about that that I do." "Perhaps: my theory is that the failure at Chester has had more to do with the comparative cessation of the rebellion all over Ireland than all Horse

"Yer English girrels!" Tighe had burst in ; "didn't I tell you afore that ford's boasted soldierly skill and executive ability."

there was no comparison betune thin? there was no comparison betune thin? how drive than there is betune a well-bred filly an'a cantherin' jackase. It's the slap an' the dash that our Irish tive ability." "You are right," answered Crawford, thoughtfully; then, as if glad to change the subject, he said with a sudden alters. tion of voice: "I have not told you about my new valet—a perfect speci-man." wimen want, an' not the aisy-goin' ways o' yer English girrels '' "What did she say to you ?'' the bemen.'

Tighe had answered : "Is it the loike o' me you'd have to "Och, begorra !" muttered Tighe, "I'm in for it now; they'll have me out there on exhibition, an' mebbe that divil o' an officer would remimber afther all that he seen me in Dhrommacohol." Quick as thought he seized the blacking used for sthand afore a lady loike her ? it's aisy to see you're not rightly mannered in to see you're not rightly mannered in yer counthry; if you wor, it's not such a question as that you'd be puttin' to me," —inwardly exulting as he saw the quartermaster bite his lip; "sure I gev the letther to the sarvant to take to her," his master's boots, and smearing differ-ent parts of his face with it, he fell to

ent parts of his face with it, he fell to polishing the first shoe he could find. "Tighe !" called his master. Tighe appeared in the doorway, shoe and brush in hand, and his head hang. ing down in well-feigned confusion. "If you'd be afther excusin" me, yer honor; I'm not persintable." Captain Denniar's grave countenance an' she was out, as I tould you afore, but whin I wint sgin the sarwant had the answer ready. An' now if you'd loike to have me compose another letther for

"No," had been the decisive reply, "I'll wait awhile first." "Well," Tighe had replied, "whin

Captain Dennier's grave countenance relaxed into a smile at the sight of the you're ready, yer honor, I'm at yer sar-you're ready, yer honor, I'm at yer sar-vice ; an' you nad'nt be afeerd to thrust me, for I'd sooner cut the tongue out o' me mouth than tell one word on so

relaxed into a smile at the sight of the beemeared face surmounted by a shock of ourly brown hair now in tangled dis-order from the frequent running of Tighe's fingers through it. "Very well, Tighe, we accept your apology," said Captain Orawford; and Tighe, with a bow which he had learned from an itinerant dancing master, and which provoked another mirthful burst from his master, and a more animated from his master, and a more animated

Weave it of happy hours, Of smiles and summer flowers, Of passing sublit showers, Of facts of love. Of pathways that did go Amid life's work and woe; —Her eyes still fixed below, Her thoughts above.

Then, as those eyes grow dim, Chant ye her best loved hymn While from you church tower's brim A soft chime swells. Her freed soul floats in bliss To unseen world from this, Nor knows in which it is She hears the bells.

By Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Scribner's, for March.

Vestis Angelica.

It was a custom of the early English Church for plous laymen to be carried in the hour of death to some monastery, that tuey might be clothed in the habit of the religious Order and might die amid the prayers of the brotherhood. The garment thus assumed was known as the Vestis Angelica-bee Moroni: "Distonario di Ern dizione Storico Ecclesiastica," il., 78; xcvi, 312

1] O gather, gather! Stand Round her on either hand! Ye stining angel band! More pure than priest; A garment white and whole Weave for this passing soul Whose earthly joy and dole Have almost ceased. poet : Weave it of mothers' prayers, of sacred thoughts and cares, of peace beneath gray hairs, Of ballowen pain is, Weave it of vanished to are, of childlike hopes and fears, of joy by saintly years Washed free from stain.

"The cope of heaven seems rent and cloven By the enchantment of thy strain, And on my shoulders wings are woven To follow its sublime career, Beyond the mighty moons that wane Upon the verge of nature's utmost sphere, Till the world's shadowy walls are past and disappear."

The Far Keaching Perfume of a good name heralds the claim that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is a sure, certain and painless remedy for corns. Fifty imitations prove it to be the best. Take no acid substitutes at drug-gists.

gists. No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market. the market.

The Letter That Came

Have you a cough? Sleepless nights need no longer trouble you. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will stop the cougb, allay the inflammation, and induce re-pose. It will, moreover, heal the pul-monary organs and give you health. The Letter That Came From Mr. J Hayden, 139 Chatham St., Montreal, says: "I was troubled for years with biliousness and liver complaint, and I never found any medicine to help me like Burdcck Blood Bitters, in fact one bottle made a complete cure." NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions.

Impertant to Workingmen. Artizans, mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden accidents and injuries, as well as painful cords, stiff joints and lameness. To all thus troubled we would as well as painful cords, still joints and lameness. To all thus troubled we would recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the handy and reliable pain cure for outward or internal use.

removing all obstructions. To Invitoexare both the body and the brain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

ous Catholics assembled for ligion in the There the price later, the pro heirs, and the being too ama removed to Dalbeattie, w a portion of t by Miss Agne who held th building a cl of ground wh purpose. As may be ers quitted mansion of

predecessors tained for ge

23, 1889,

VITY.

no reason why the sy not be extended years from the ty to eighty years, to that of Methua are recorded as the age of 1,000 David, however, and though men come to fourscore strength then but

soon passeth it of longevity, to. ervance of mental, ws, leads investi-is possible that made to increase a full century, at

gularity in eating, are conducive to who observe pro-re and efficacious may accomplish o apparent injury hout foreshorten-

President of the hamber of Com-urer of the cele-Cure, has devoted rote to this subject rrived at the satis-tilfe may be pro-d naturel means d natural means. are living to-day of perfect health tify to the almost rner's Safe Cure physical potency of constitution, given up hops of

any begin to lose body, and thereincass and useless ich have within h renews youth the prolongation velous Safe Cures , and are now re-cifics throughout

attain old age-virile powers of necessarily conct paid to aged d scarcely desire aged neglected sufferance.

CAPITAL.

vate Letter). nce the Federal asure of hearing nce, the empresse ighest classes of ghest classes of e Grand Opers, a donna who has ophs in Europe. y of the heart; , and wished to ered in her own which she pre-tly to the power to exercise over with that eace with that ease

of the selections ver, the genre was excellent oppor-bility with which a all. When a uided, when art totion of sound, its right place ; f the artist who ditions, that she te very greatest

th Albani : she charm which is tly gifted and . She sang with urety of intons-old the different She sang with from the great I difficulties with notes are like

MARCH 28, 1889.

Their Mother.

My boy sat looking straight into the coals, From his stool at my feet one day. And the fitelight burnlehed the curly head, And painted the cheeks with a dish of red, and brightened his very eyes, as he said, In a most confidential way:

"Mamma, I think, when I'm a grown-up man, I shall have just two little boys " I smiled-he was six !-but he did not see, And I said, "Why, yes, how nice that will

But if one were a girl, it seems to me, It would add to your household joys." "Well-yes," reflectively, "that would be

nice, And I'll tell you just what I'll do; T'll name one Rouble, for me, you know," Then the bright eyes shone with a deeper

glow, "And there's just the two of us now, and so I'll name the girl, Annie, for you." "But how would their mother like that ?" I asked.

"Do you think that she would agree For us to have both names while she had

none?" With the mystified, puzzled look of one Wholly befogged, said my locical son, "Their mother! Why, who is sne?" -Good Housekeeping:

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

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

ANDREW CARBUTHERS AND HIS TIME. Bishop Paterson was succeeded in the Eastern vicariate by the Right Reverend Andrew Carruthers. This Prelate was born at Glenmillan near New Abbey in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright on the 7th of February, 1770. He was of a highly respectable ancient family that he catbolic faith Eastern vicariate by the Right Reverend had persevered in the Catholic faith amidst all the trials and persecutions of the last and preceding century. His early education was acquired in the mich it fell to him so long to fulfil which it fell to him so long to fulfil alone.
Mr. Carruthers, notwithstanding his multifarious spiritual occupations, tound is leisure to improve the rugged piece of land around the church and house which he had built. In this he was eminently successful. In the rocky parts he planted e was any soil, he adspted for flowers and took great delight in cultivating a variety of the most beautiful flowers. Every portion of his garden was invariably consulted.
gardener. His work became an object of curiosity and attraction throughout he sinvubbery or garden to be planned he was invariably consulted.
He had in early life acquired a knowledge of experimental philosophy. Chemistry, in particular, was his favorite study; and he failed not at intervals to cultivate this science during his mission ary career, and, indeed, throughout his quiet and retired village near which he alone. first saw the light_a village famed for the romantic scenery around it, and for its time bonored abbey which still remains in its ruins a noble monument of the glories of a bygone age. As if catching glories of a bygone age. As if catching inspiration from the mouldering pile, iyoung Carruthers was wont in his boy-hood to wander up and down the shattered aisles and to explore 'every hidden nook of the sacred place. This remarkable taste, to-gether with the thoughtful and serious turn of mind which he so early displayed, won for him among his playmates the name of the "young priest." The grace of Heaven crowning his natural disposition, his tuture destiny may be said to tion, his future destiny may be said to have been then determined on ; and so, his devout parents consenting, he made his choice and dedicated himself to the service of God in the ecclesiastical state. With a view to carrying out his laud able purpose and after having acquired some knowledge of the Latin and Greek classics he cutered in the sixteenth year of his age the Scotch college of Dousi,

some knowledge of the Latin and Greek classics he cuttered in the sixteent he was aread, throught he make a soften as he had here and to analy well advanced in his theo logical studies when the terrible revolu-tion, which broke out in France in 1729, obliged him to abandon them for a time, and to make has escepe along with other of his fellow.students to his native land, fiter having encountered great difficu-ties and incurred much danger. On his moted there for the perfect order and discipline which he maints and bervices. He wrat atter a short term of office he was atter a short term of office he was atter a short term office he was ator a short term office

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

religion encouraged and upheld. During with the unanimous concurrence of the the two and thirty years that he pre-sided over the mission in his new home, Gregory XXL, requesting the appoint-he was a most assiduous but unostenta-tions labourer in the spiritual field con-fided to his care. He was diligent, par-fided to his care. He was diligent, par-fided to his care. He was diligent, par-Ser Ser

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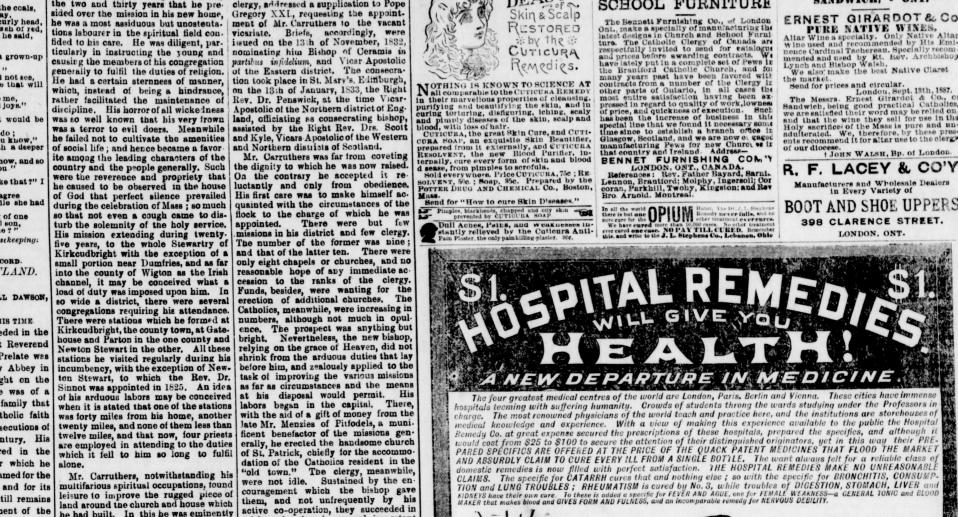
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ordination, was placed in charge of the laborious mission of Balloch. Within the range of this mission were Drummond Castle, so long the residence of the Dukes of Perth, and the town of Crief, together with the Highlands of Perth-shire. The Catholics, although few in number, were widely scattered through-out these mountainous regions; and, not-withstanding the difficulties they had to contend with in fulfilling the duties of their religion, had faithfully adhered to it during the most trying times. The discharge of his duties towards this devoted remnant of his fellow-Catholics. He afforded them the consolation of numerous visits and frequent administra-tion of the sacraments of the Church, travelling on foot from house to house, through the beautiful glens and moun-tain passes of the country. In 1907 he removed to Traunair in

devoted remnant of his fellow.Catholics. He afforded them the consolation of numerous visits and frequent administra. tion of the sacraments of the Church, travelling on foot from house to house, through the beautiful glens and moun-tain passes of the country. In 1797 he removed to Traquair in Peebles shire. There his duties were less omerous, but not less faithfully fulfilled. He acted as chaplain to the noble family of the Stewarts, Earls of Traquair, and as missionary priest among the Catholics of the neighboring country. It appeared to be the destiny of Mr. Carruthers to move southward. In three years more, towards the end of 1800, he was appointed to the mission of Munshes, in his native county. Munshes was the seat of an ancient family still Catholics of family chaplain, but at the same time the more laborious charge of the numer-ous Catholics of the neighborhood who assembled for the public offices of re-ligion in the chapel of Munshes, There the priest resided untils ome years in his native county. Munshes was the seat of an ancient family still Catholics of family chaplain, but at the same time the more laborious charge of the numer-near the property falling to Protestant heirs, and the domestic chapel, besides, being too small for the congregation, he removed to the neighboring village of heirs, and the domestic chapel, besides, heirs, and the domestic chapel, besides, being too small for the congregation, he removed to the neighboring village of Dalbeattie, where, in 1814, he expended a portion of the funds left to the mission tot. There was now a delay of two years

a portion of the funds left to the mission by Miss Agnes Maxwell, the last Catholic who held the estate of Munshes, of ground which he had acquired for the purpose. As may be well supposed Mr. Carruth-ers quitted with regret the hospitable mansion of Munshes, where he and his predecessors had been so kindly main-tained for generations, and the cause of

memorable one at Annan. There never before had been so many Protestants at a Catholic celebration. The Catholics were also fairly represented. The Laird of Ferresgles and other friends, together with the eminent Bishop Gillis, in these days coadjutor of the Eastern vicariate. Annan is here mentioned at some length as it is a place of no slight cele brity. It was the parish, according to Presbyterian forms, of the renowned Edward Irring, who being deprived for entertaining non-Presbyterian views, formed a congregation for himself in London, and astomished that capital and the Empire by his extraordinary elo London, and astonished that capital and the Empire by his extraordinary elo quence. The non Presbyterian Church which he established still exists, and is known as "the Catholic Apostolic Church."

shrink from the arduous duties that lay before him, and zealously applied to the task of improving the various missions as far as circumstances and the means at his disposal would permit. His labors began in the capital. There, with the aid of a gift of money from the late Mr. Menzies of Pitfodels, a muni-ficent benefactor of the missions gen-erally, he erected the handsome church of St. Patrick, chiefly for the accommo-dation of the Catholics resident in the "old town." The clergy, meanwhile, were not idle. Sustained by the en-couragement which the bishop gave them, and not unfrequently by his active co-operation, they succeeded in raising churches in several important centres. Among these were St. Andrew's (1836) and St. Marys' (1851). Dundee, Stirling and Fal-kirk were favord with churches and houses for the clergy, chiefly through the exertions of the late Rev. Dr. Paul McLachlan, distinguished as a contro-versial writer, with all the aid the bishop could afford. The churches of Lennox town, of Campsie and Arbroath were built under the immediate superintend-tence of the bishop himself. He also caused and an ex-Episcopal church to be purchased at Portobello, and houses that were converted into temporary churches, at Forfar and Kirkcudbright, while a site for a church was acquired at

the time assistant priest at the latter place, it was his duty to visit its depend encies. At Annan there was no better

Church." Annan, after some time, became a separate mission. The house planned by Mr. Maxwell is still used as the priest's residence. The Rev. Lord Archibald Douglas, of the Queensbury family, is the present incumbent. Thus was the state of the district slowly

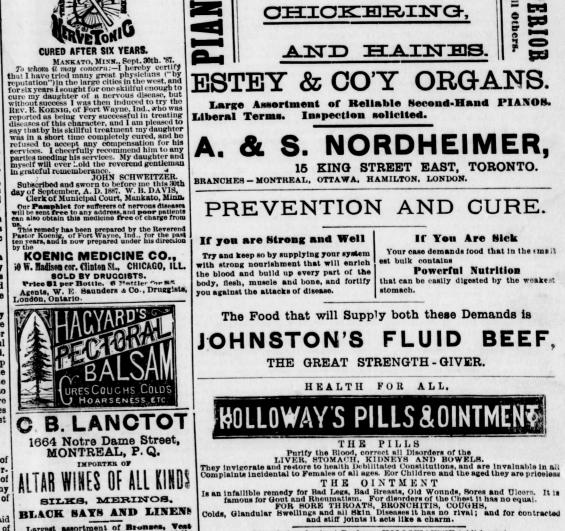
Thus was the state of the district slowly but very materially improved. The number of the clergy and churches or temporary buildings where the faithful could assemble, was more than trebled. In all this important work the bishop was substantially nided by charitable grants from "St. Andrew's Society." The object of which was to afford support to the proper missions. Its funds were the poorer missions. Its funds were maintained by collections in the churches and donations by all who took an interest in its work.

TO BE CONTINUED.

BLACK SAYS AND LINENS

Largest assortment of Bronnes, Vest mentis, 'halices and Olboriums at the lowest market prices. Orders respectfully solicited. "Hest cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prepaid.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

blished Week's at 494 and 495 Elebmo street, London, Ontario. Price of subscription-92,00 per annum. EDITORS : REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES,

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

REV. WILLIAM FLANNERT. THOMAS COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor MESSES. DONAT CROWE. LUKE KING and JOHN NIGH ARE fully authorized to receive ubscriptions and iransact all other busi-buse for the CATHOLIC RECORD. Agent for Alexandria. Glennevis and Lochiel.-Mr. Donaid A. McDonsid. Rates of Advettising-Ten cents per line sech insertion.

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ng. ars must be paid in full before the Persons writing for a change of address hould invariably send us the name of their ymer pos office.

Catholic Record. Lordon, Sat, March 23rd, 1889.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE. From all parts of Caneda and the

United States we have advices that the celebration of St. Patrick's day was of a character to bring joy and consolation to the Catholic Irish heart. In this city solema High Mass was offered up at 10:30. Rev. Jas. Walsh being celebrant, and Rev. Fathers Noonan and Mugan deacon and aub-deacon. Rev. Father Tiernan preached a very instructive sermon on the Gospel of the day.

of the day. It having been announced that His Lordship Bishop Walsh would preach in the evening at Vespers, and that his dis-course would refer to the life ard iabors of the apostle of ireland, a very large congregation was present. We have not, indeed, seen a larger corcourse in the wast cathedral since the day of dedication. Hurdsed of neoles were forced to go Wast catheoral since the day of dedication. Hundreds of people were forced to go away because of the want of accommoda-tion. The Bishop's sermon was one of the very best he has ever delivered in London, and was interesting, instructive and edifying throughout. His words and dear must have of Catholic predate full ideas were those of a Catholic prelate full of tenderness and of Christian charity to all men. The effect of his utterances was to create in the minds of his hearers a desire to cultivate sentiments of charity of benevolence, of goodness and of plety, and we feel sure his admirable sermon will in these regards bear abundant fruit. We will publish a full report of it in our

The music both morning and evening was of a very high order. The colos by the Misees Strong and Messre. Daiton and Watt were highly and must deservedly appreclated.

THE JESUITS AND THEIR DEFAMERS.

The Mail, in order to keep up the spirit of fanaticism which it has been endeavoring to raise, does not hesitate almost daily to bring sgainst the Jesuits new accusations of the most horrible crimes. In an editorial article of the 15th instant we are told that they were expelled from France "after the attempt of John Chastel to assassinate Henry IV., and that "De Thon expressly states that they had been the chief sgents in kind. ling the fire of rebellion and civil war." The Mail does not assert rositively that Chastel was incited by the Jesuits to commit the murder, but it attempts to connect them with it by saying that he was a pupil of the Jesuite, "imbued with their sentimente," and that the attempt was made in pursuance of "the regicidal doctrine of his masters." The Mail adds : "He avowed on his trial that it was in oursu

and in 1603 they were recalled hoporably to the kingdom from which they had been expeiled eight years before. Kirg Henry chose a Jesuit, Father Coton, for his con-fessor and private adviser, which he cer-tainly would not have done if he believed the vile charges which were brought against the whole Order. When the decree for the restoration of the Jesuits was promulesed the Green usurper who has already obtained posses-sion of the kingdom " Further on we are told : "It is not lawful to kill a are told: "if is not lawful to kill a tyrent or an unjust usurper who has not yet galard possession of the kingdom, ex-cept by the authority of the lawful prince, or as an act of just defence, or in actual warfare of the State seganst him, for it is never lawful to kill a man by private authority." (Gury on the 5th command-ment). the Jesuits was promulgated the Govern-ment officials presented to the king a long

With this Jesuit teaching before our eyes, bow can it be asserted that the Jeaults teach that it is lawful to kill Protestant

how can it be asserted that the Jeaults teach that it is lawful to kill Protestant hirgs 7 No such teaching is to be found in any Jeavit book. It is true the Mail gave us, a few days ago, a version of the oath which it stated "every Jeault takes" and by this oath the order are supposed to swear that they will kill and exterminate Protestants wherever they have an opportun-ity, but we imagine that the most ultrs "anti Jeault" who furnishes blood curdling matter for the delectation of the Mail's readers is by this time con-vinced that this so called "Jeault and the most ultrs inpudent forgery, which no Jeault ever dreamed of taking. In fact the Mail itself acknowledges that it cannot prove the anthenticity of this oath; which it merely copied from another journal. It is now reduced to stating that it is "not prepared to dany" that the principles of the Jeaults are quite in accordence with the oath in question. It must he schnowledged that this is a con-siderable backing down. One would thick that the Mail would be only too gled to have an opportunity to show up before a court of justice the wickedness of the Jeaults by proving the authenticity of that each jour now that the opportun-ity is sflorded to that journal by the pros-ecution for libel which the Jeaults of Montreal have entered sgalast it, it can only say that three hun dred years ago some Jeaults approved of the murder of Henry III. and Henry IV. of France, and that the Jeaults of to day must be just as guilty ! But is it true that the Jeaults were the

just as guilty ! But is it true that the Jesuits were the but is it frue that the Jenuits were the incitere of Jean Chastel to areassinate Henry IV.? There is not a particle of evidence to connect a single Jesuit with the deed, and even the Mail can only make out a constructive case against them. The only proof he attempts to advance is that a certain "abominable pamphiet," which the Jesuits repudlated, was printed, in which the writer main tained that the attempt was an act of hereism.

heroism. The Mail says that Jean Chastel avowed on his trial that it was in pursuance of Jeauit doctrine that he acted. De Thon, whom the Mail quotes to prove that the Jeanits were the chief spents "in kindling the fire of rebe lion and civil was," is a bitter foe to the Jeauit order, nevertheless he and other historians, equally enemies of the Jeauits, acknowledged that Chastel, the sender tortune and in presence of the Jesuits, acknowledged that Crastel, when under tortune and in presence of death, solemnly declared that the Jesuits death, solemnly declared that the Jesuits were perfectly innocent; of any knowl-edge of the crime. He dld say, under pressure of torture, that he had heard some in the Jesuit college say that till the king was recognized by the Pope obtdi ence was not due to him. He dld not rank, however, that such was the Jesuits' teaching. It is may now the that is the the

whole Cabinet strongly condemn Mr. teaching. It is very possible that in the discussions which always take place among the students, some one maintained this as an opinion, for we are all aware that the Balfour's tyranny. The instances in which this savagery has been exercised are so numerous that it has become most ultra opinions are sometimes main beolutely monotonous to recount them. tained by such disputants. But surely the Jesuits as a body are not to be held Mr. Blunt revealed Balfour's intention to counteract the force of the Nationalist responsible for all the conversations which may be held within the walls of one of its movement by imprisoning such Irish When Chastel was confronted with leaders as would be unable to bear six

When Chastel was confronted with Father Gueret and asked whether he hed ever heard a word in his class or from the Jesuits suggesting such a crime, Chastel burst into tears and expressed his sorrow that Father Gueret should suffer for a crime of which he was entirely innocent As a matter of fact, Father Gueret was acquitted, as no evidence could be got gainst him. He was, however, exiled by the general sentence which excelled the Jesuits from France. The College of Clermont was searched for papers which would compromise the Jesuit Father, as the Mali states. But there were no papers the Mail states. But there were no papers found of this character, though there was one document of which Father Guignard to have made him the victim of Balfour's was accused of being the witter, which was directed sgainst the king, and was said to be seditiou, but Father Gulgnard pro-tested that the writing was not his. It was merely one of the documents written muiderous designs, only that the latter was compelled by the force of public wins comparing the roles of public opinion to modify his conduct. In fact, Wm O'Brien, stripped naked by Balfour's orders and confined in a cold cell, was able by the Lesguers, and which was preserved in the library for historical purposes. Father Guignard was the librarian of the to gain a victory over the ruler of Ireland, who has at his back all the forces of the Empire, for it was undoubtedly a victory that he is allowed even now to retain his ordinary clothing. But this victory was gained not from the humanity of Mr. rather Guighard was the intrarian of the college, and it was therefore in his custody ; though probably he was not even aware of its character. There was no other proof to connect him with Chastel's crime. proof to connect him with Chastel's crime. Lestolle, an enemy to the Jesuits, states that before his execution Father Guignard declared that he always prayed for the kirg at Mass, and that now, in his last hour, he prayed God to bless his mejesty. He also asked the people to prav for the Jesuits, who are not "assassins of kings," as their enemics pretend. His last words were like those of Christ on the cross, a prayer for those who had injured him. The Jesuits could not have had any motive for wishing the death Balfour, for this quality he does not possess, but from his cowardice. It was not until Father Thomas Ryan defied the prison officials who ordered him to put off his clothing, that Balfour discovered that he could dispense prisoners from the indignity of wearing prison drees; sad in this case the excurse he put forward were as frivolous as they were mendacione. He at first presended that Canon law, for which he entertained great respect, required this concession in favor of imprisoned priests, and when it was shown that Canon law required nothing of the kind, his excuse was that his respect for the priesthood restrained him from treating them as ordinary criminals. The truth is that he feared the outburst of indignation which would break out from the whole nation, and, indeed, from he could dispense prisoners from the any motive for wishing the death or dethror ement of the king, even if they were guilty of teaching what their enemies pretend, in regard to Protestant kings, for Henry the Fourth had become a Oatholic before his accession to the throne. Henry did not himself join in the persecution to did not himself join in the persecution to which the Jesuits were subjected, but his power was not yet so consolidated that he could oppose the most powerful body in his dominions. He may, even, have re-tained some of the Calvinistic prijudices of his early education against that learned and zealous Cathelic order of maler. from the whole nation, and, indeed, from the whole world, if the priesthood were legraded by such treatment as he way uite willing to inflict upon them if he ared But Mr. O'Brien has been visibly weakand zealous Catholic order of priests. But, at all events, it is certain that Jesuits were the most ardent friends of Henry in ened in health by the indignities and harshness to which he has been subjected while serving out his present term of im prisonment. It is stated that the crueity bringing about the consolidation of his au-thority by effecting his reconciliation with the rot of the reconciliation with the Pope. Certainly they would not have done this if the Order were plotting for his death, and it was mainly through the intercession of Father Aquaviva, Cardinal Toletus, Father Alexancer Georges and other Jesuits that the reconciliation was effected in 1505 the more time time. of removing him in his weakened condi-tion from Tralee jail to Galway, he being on the way subjected to the barshest treatment, has contributed greatly towards breaking down his constitution. The Government will, undoubtedly, be held responsible to Parliament and to the pub-lla for all this which the Catholic Church has always taught. One of these Jesuit theologians, where work is in common use as a text-book in Catholic seminaries, thus teaches in reference even to tyrannical kings and usurpers. He is dealing with the question whether it is lawful to kill a tyrannical king, and he takes up the subject under every aspect. He says: ""It is not lawful to kill an unjust" other Jesuit that the reconciliation was the subject of the subject and to the pub-tion reference event to the subject of the sub

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

In reference to the accusation of regicide the king was very positive. He said that "in the affairs of Barriere and

Chestel the Jcenits were perfectly innocent, and that out of the bundred

thousand scholars of every rank and con-dition, educated in their colleges, not one could be found who ever heard them

use the seditious language attributed to them." He acknowledged also that a

them." He acknowledged also that a Spanish Jesuit, viz. Cardinal Toletus, had been the chief promoter of his reconcilia tion with the Holy See. Henry was ever after a staunch friend of the much-maligned Jesuits: maligned just because they were earneet and successful defend-ers of the Pope and the Catholic Church. Here it is but proper to remark that the doctrine of regicide was really main-tained by a Protestant body in England. Read Lord Macaulay's description of the Paritans and it will be seen that regicide, instead of being a Jesuit doctrine, is

Instead of being a Jesuit doctrine, is peculiarly Protestant, and in the case of King Charles I. it was put into practical

BALFOUR'S BRUTALITY.

It is now acknowledged even by the

British Tory Press that the brutality of

the prison policy of the Chief-Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Arthur Balfour, is ruining

the Government by exciting the indigna.

tion of the British public who like to see

fair 1 ly. The Daily Telegraph said openly

the other day that Mr. Balfour is "giving

handle to his enemies and helping the

return of a Gladstonian majority. It is

aid, too, that with the exception of Lord

Salisbury, who backs up his nephew, the

peration, too.

alist prisoners, who have been really guilty of no crime, is contrasted with the treatment seconded by the Government to actual criminals. A com-pany of weakthy swindlers in Belfast had by a regular system of fraudulent insur-ence and forgery swindled an insurance company out of £20,000. One of the gang who was the most guilty was released.on his own recognizances, though the pleaded guilty to a number of f. rgerles. He had been the chief organizer of the demonstration in Belfast in favor of the Government and this was his reward. The rest of the swindlers were condemned to imprisonment for six months, but Alderman Bell who visited them found that they were placed in cells which were excellently furnished and more than ordinarily comfortable. They themselves said that there was nothing but their liberty that they could desire, and the prison officials were both courteous and attentive. the Jesuits was promulgated the Govern-ment officials presented to the king a long list of charges against the Jesuits, but the king himself refuted these accusations in detail. Among these charges it was stated that they were a band of rebels, tools of King Philip of Spain, and that it was lawful to kill kings whom they call tyrants, as was proved at the trial of Chastel. The king sold in reply, amongst other things: "I admire them no less for being strict observers of their rules; it is this that insures their existence; and far from desiring to change them, I wish to maintain them. As for the prisets who attack them, at all times ignorance has attacked science; and I noticed when I was about to restore them, two classes of persons oppead the messure—the Protestants and the bad priests, and their opposition made that they have great respect for the Pope, and so have I. Those who attack their opinions might as well attack the cointons of the whole Catholic Church."

attentive. That the policy of brutality is still to That the policy of brutality is still to be observed towards the Nationalists is evident from the treatment of Mr Carew, M. P. This gentleman is one of the most popular members in the House of Com-mons owing to bis amiable and unasum-ing manner, and he is as much beloved on the Conservative as on the Liberal tide where he is never how by the heat the Conservative as on the Liberal side where he is personally known. Yet he, too, has been suljected to treatment quite similar to that which hes impaired Mr. O'Brien's health. He was thrown down and stripped of his clothing, his ankle and shoulder were sprained in the struggle, and, like Mr. Harnington, he too, was shorn and shaved, his hair being cut and his moustache shaved off, as if he had been a common criminal. Naturally the love of the Irish people for English rule will not be increased by these barbarites. It is just such treatment of Irish patriots in the past which made England and every thing English editous to Irishmen. It is this which has so leavened the people of this which has so leavened the people of the United States that there too the legis

lators who are most loud in their doub. lators who are most loud in their denun-cistions of England, are the most popular with their people, and it is by pursuing their present course that the rulers of England not only shut themselves out from their best recruiting ground, but also rander themselves an object of detected. render themselves an object of detestation to the nations whose good will they are most anxious to secure. It must be to the Chief Secretary's vic-

It must be to the Chief Secretary's vic-tims a great consolation to know that at least they have the heardelt sympathy of those of their countrymen whose good-will is worth having. That this sympathy is felt has been especially manifested towards Mr. O'Brien, who has specially earned it by the extraordinary sacrifices he has made for his country's take. There is not held a Nationalist meeting in Ire-land which does not express heatifelt and which does not express heatfelt sympathy with him in his sufferings, but the strong protest of the four Catholic Archbishops and twenty two Bishops of Ireland must have been peculiarly sgree able to him. The Bishops declare that that : In the interest alike of humanity and order we deem it our duty to declare that Her Majesty's Government shou'd not suffer a moment to be lost in securing the discontinuance of maireatment, which is shocking to adherents of all political parties and opposed to the usages of civilization.'

zation." Dr. Kidd, one of the most eminent physicians of Dublin thus gives expression to the public indignation which is felt on account of Mr. O Brien's treatment : "I very much regret I was unable to attend the meeting held in Procis Park attend the meeting held in Procit Park yesterday to protest against the petty tor ments and cruel and outrageous treatment to which Mr. W. liam O'Brien has been sub jected in Cionmel jail. Every man to whom I have spoken on the subject, be he Unionist or Nationalist, condemns them o moniet or Nationalist, condemns them as unworthy of a civilized nation. It is to me imposible to believe that the framers of the prison rules ever meant them to apply to such a case as that of Mr. O'Brien. If the Government feel bound O'Brien. If the Government less bound to carry out these rules, irrespective of percons, why this new-born energy-why have they only now enforced the cutting of the hair and beard, and the depriving of the hair and beard, and the depriving of a near sighted man of his spectacles? Either they have been negligent of their duty hitherto, or there is some ulterlor object in view."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELE-BRATION.

It is now a little over one hundred his collesgues in the work of extermina arms of the Irish volunteers, schieved Parliamentary independence for Ireland, Unwonted prosperity, universal content,

Ireland was robbed of her legislative Independence on the 1st January, 1801. The result has been eighty-eight years of national misery and desolation, several famines, periodical rebellions, eighty nine Costelon Acts millions of why him the Coercion Acts, millions of people starved to death, and yet many more millions driven into forced exile beyond the seas. driven into forced exile beyond the seas. It is utterly impossible for any mind to grapp or any tongue to tell the woeful tale of Ireland's wretchedness, humiliations and sufferings during that long period of eighty eight years, during which O'Con-neil's heart was broken, and every offort to stop her bleeding wounds by peaceable mears, or by a recourse to arms, was utterly crushed and brilled. The bright day of Ireland's rescue from utter despair has dawned at last—the gilded dreams of her most imaginative poets are being realized. For the giant has bitten the dust; the Gollath, who struck terror into the army of Gcd, has fallen with a crash; the Tory Thunderer

fallen with a crash; the Tory Thunderer has been slienced, and his power for evil is utterly smashed into atoms, his perverse ability to destroy character and ruin hopes, and blindfold his fellow countrymen, is at an end and forever-Ireland' chosen leader bas triumphed ; her mar tyred chempions who had been clipped and degraded in prison cells shall now come forth from their dungeons to receive the plaudite and ovations of a grateful country, and

were, showered upon him, and from hands hitherto hostile. All the bye-elections in England are in favor of Rule for Ireland. The prayers of thousards of pure Home plous souls have reached the throne souls have reached the throne of a merelful God. We know for a certainty that for several years have most earnest suppli cations been waited from hearts that know "pure Cariatianity." Their work among no guile, to the fountain of all love, in be-helf of unfaring ladend and are it to

INFAMOUS CALUMNIATORS. The advice was given by Voltaire to

years since Henry Grattan, backed by the ting Christianity to lie persistently sgainst everything religious, as some of the lies would be sure to stick, and enemies of the Jesuits are operating on the same line. It is hard to believe Unwonted prosperity universal content, and general happiness were the glorious results that ensued. But, in the opinion of the great merchants and commercial firms of England, prosperity for Ireland foreboded rival industries, a declension of prices for Engliah goods, ecarcity of chesp manual labor, and probable collapses and bankruptey among the merchant million-alres of England. Therefore should desirable end it would be necessary to destroy the work of Henry Grattan. To bring ruin upon the industries of Ireland, her land owners, rich lards and M. P.'s, to reside most of their time in London. Therefore should titles and gold be distributed with a lavish hand in bribing the weaklings of the list time, were allowed a voice in the cont sterling, many baronetcles and knight. House of Commons stitting in College Green. It is true no Catholics, at that time, were allowed a voice in the cont the triangent as it was then constituted.

Jecuits in Canada are not very numer-oue, yet they are not so scarce but that their character as a body can be easily accrtained, and in every case where they are established they have the respect of the whole community, Protestant as well as Catholte. In Ontario, Jesuits are established in the important parish of Guelph and in the II dian missions of Algoma. The high esteem in which they are held in Guelph is attested by the spontanelty with which Protestants as well as Catholics testified their respect for the members of the Order on a recent occasion, when the most prominent citithe members of the Order on a recent occasion, when the most prominent citi-zens assisted them in the completion of their magnificent new church, encouraged them by kindly words and attended a

them by kindly words and attended a friendly barquet to celebrate the occasion. If the vices of the Jesuit Fashers were one hundred th part of what their enemies represent them to be, would the Protes-tants of that city, where they have been so lorg established, and where they must be thoroughly known, entertain for them so much respect? In Algoma they are equally reverenced, not only for their qualities as earnest and faithful priests, such as they prove to be in more cultiqualities as earnest and faithful priests, such as they prove to be in more culti-vated parishes, but also for their spirit of self sacrifice which makes them ready on command of their superior to devote themselves to the thankless and difficult task of attending to the spiritual needs of the red men of the forest. But the leges of Ontario habitually misrepresent and bespatter with dirt these exemplary priest. It is not long since

misrepresent and bespatter with dirt these exemplary priests. It is not long since one of the most prominent Presbyterian clergymen in Canada, in a synod of the Presbyterian Church, declared that the Jesuits of Ontario and Quebec comprise 300 plotters scalar the mean of the course the re insuguration of Ireland's national senate in College Green. Nor are these asseverations of ours mere idle taik or fanciful rhapsedies to be laughed at or pooh poohed by the Tory unbellever. Every polltcal fact that has occurred, every public speech that has been delivered, in or out of the House of Commons, since the bursting of the great fabrication of iniquity by the disclosures and death of Richard Pigott, all unite disclosures and death of Richard Pigott, all unite disclosures and the general tendency of the English mind and the conviction of universal Christendom. Parall purpose for which it was made. But this is only a small matter in compari-tis receiving ovations in all parts of England and among all classes. Letters of congratulation are being, as it his there to heatle. All the bye lesitors in England and a form sworn enemies, that the Jesuits are the religious, and the subverters, o will and religious, and the subverters of all moral principles on which the well being of society is founded. They have taught that "it is right to lie and deceive if it

MARCH

LORD SPEN

Lord Spencer w Treland in 1881. immediately after of Lord Cavendish Burke, with inst stone's Governmen ness with a hear terror existed at The Invincibles, former, who entice perpetration of a pread terror thro breadth of Great mysterious assass trated, and the mo sions by dynamit individual felt sec and awful catastro that, under the ci ernment, though anxious for a pes difficulties, should keep down lawle No wonder that I obedience to instr Minister, show n was proved, or ev The English peo dence in the willi trusted statesmen of the realm and out crime in eve ever found to Hypes was tr the murder of had been shot des In the County Cia he was not the m abot, or, if he w malice aforethoug tated attempt at n sent to the vicero gentry and M. P jury who sat on t whole week to allowed out for or perial Hotel, they and were guilty These were commute Dublin Freem expressed as to the to slt on a jury, hung in the balan presided at the co of the Freeman's him for contempt tor was the late then acting as I His high position condign punishm to six months' fine of £500. reign of terro representat Dublin and in Dublin and No man could t turn should come or M. P., was sur or moment. Ye disheartened. O High Sheriff's arr barquet was held the official resid Mayor ; the latte the health of the Queen of Ireland were made in wh of Judge Lawson venerable O'Gor with the accum winters, hurled dared him "to se viclent hands on Spencer was nex Lord Mayor and request for the Gray. It was a Lord Lieutenart understand that Ireland but to leave itself to the

About six n Spencer left Ire The curses of Kingston. He changed man. oughly convince with Buckshot to its last limit generous heart whole nefariou Gladstone, and, a milder policy for Ireland wi necessity for the

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ance of that doctrine that he had acted ;" and "there appears to be no doubt that he was, as the Parliament and the public took him at the time to be, in the fullest and most significant sense a Jesuit assarsin."

The inference which the Mail draws from all this is that the Jesuits having orce taught such a doctrine, they must teach it still ; for "Jesuitism is the same through all the centuries :" and again : "a Jesuit will be what he is and has always been, till, to the relief of humanity, he causes to be."

Let us ask, therefore, what is a Jesuit to day ? All who know the Order will answer that a Jesuit is a Catholic priest answer that a Jesuit is a Catholic priest, faithful in the discharge of his priestly dutice, unassuning and amiable in char-scter, zealous, indeed, for religion and for the interests of the Catholic Church, but eminently charitable towards all, Pro testants as well as Catholics. Add to this that he is usually a ripe scholar and a perfect gentleman in his demeanor, and you will have the Jesuit as he is known to be by all who have mit him in Canada, or the United States, or Great Britair May we not, therefore, reason on the Mail's principles that the Jesuit has always been just what we have described him to be to-day, and that the evil ac-cusations which have been brought against him are but calumnies? We are told that the Jeeuits it ach that Protestant kings may be lawfully murdered. There is no such teaching to be found in any Jesuit book of any kind, though there are plenty of works on theology in exist-once which have been written by Jesuits. These works simply set forth the ordinary and well-known doctrines of the Catholic Church—nothing more, nothing less; for Jesuits have no special doctrines of their order. Their doctrines are simply those which the Catholis Church has always taught. One of these Jesuit theologians,

Mr. Balfour's object is evidently to goad the Irish into acts of open rebellion, in order that the tide of Eoglish opinion may be so turned sgainst them that the day may be deferred when Home Rule will be obtained ; for present indications are to the effect that the overwhelming wrote of the English people equally with those of Scotland and Wales will be for Home Rule as soon as they have an opportunity to give expression to their desires at a general election. The only thing which can now put off this result is that the light may not hear petiently the that the Irish may not bear patiently the sufferings they are now enduring until the verdict of the people be given at the polls.

ORANGE LOYALTY

The lip loyalty of the Orangemen o just cause for self congratulation. At all the banquet halls, at all the social gather-ings of the Friendly Sons of Erin, the 17 h the North is well illustrated by the following passage of Colonel Saunderson's speech Portadown on Feb. 18th. "As to a Home Rule Parliament, noth-

"As to a Home Rule Parliament, noth-ing under heaven would make them re-cognize it or obey its laws. The moment there was a chance of Home Rule being passed they would arm and drill, and in a fortnight they could have 50,000 men under arms. He had the authority of the ledding men in the army that British soldiers should never be used against Irish loyalists." (Prolonged cheering.) The men who can utter and applaud such language are called the Loxalists of

The men who can utter and applaud such language are called the Loyalists of Ireland, and are commended by Lord Hartington, Mr. Belfour, and Mr. Cham berlain as the bulwarks of law and order in Ireland. We are quite aware that such talk is merely buncombe, for the Orange bravery of these braggado-clos is limited to the firing of revolvers and the clubbing of unarmed men and defenceless women and children. But they would carry out their threats if they dared While this species of talk is quite pardonable in an Orange M. P., and is quite in order, Nationalists are sent to

is quite in order, Nationalists are sent to prison and tortured to death, merely for advocating the restoration of an Irish Parliament, and the Government move heaven and earth to find false witnesses to testify that Nationalists had used language one-terth as violent. Yet Irishmen are expected to be superabundantly loyal to the Grown which treats them so

· mater to

"pure Christianity." Their work among the Indians of Canada alone, which they are still accomplishing, sufficiently refutes the latter statement, while their pure lives and their doc-trinal books, which are quite within reach of every one, refutes the former. These falsehoods are quite on a par with the statement that the Jesuits teach that "the end instifies the means" monthed in no gulle, to the fountain of all love, in be-half of suffering Ireland. And now it is evident the prayer of the just and the righteous availeth much. The hearts of the English people have been reached, their souls are tirred with pity and com-miseration for the much maligned, out-raged and ill treated children of the Evenesid Isle Emerald Isle. About three years sgo it was averre "the end justifies the means," refuted in another column.

and Mr. Gladtone publicly boasted of it. that all Scotland, all Wales and one half of England, were favorably disposed towards Ireland. But now it may be claimed that the other half of England The maligners of the Jesuits are worthy of the punishment invoked by Isgo's wife on the liars described by Shakespeare : "Most villainous knave Some base notorious knave, some scurvy or fellow."

has been captured. Truly, this is a St. Patrick's day on which Irishmen can afford to rejoice and be grateful. Never since the fatal hour that unkered in New Year's day in 1801, has ireland had such

fellow— O Heaven that such companions thou'det unfold, And put in every honest hand a whip, To lash the rascals naked through the world, Even from the East to the West."

We must, in justice to our Protestant We must, in justice to our protestant fellow-citizens generally, say that only a fraction of the Protestants of Ontario give encoursgement to these maligners, but for that iraction no terms of conings of the Friendry Sone of Brin, the fra-of March this year has been celebrated with unusual transports of jubilation and joy almost unbounded. At New York the chairman of the Friendly Sone, at tempt are too strong.

York the chairman of the Friendly Sone, at a magnificent banquet, when introducing to the meeting the toast of the United States, said that: "All Irishmen have reasen to rejpice that perjury and treason would no more keep Ireland in political slavery than dynamite and assassination would as ther free. No cause could be won by such means. The English Government might rob the gift of its grace and freedom by waiting until forced to comply with the claims of an outraged people, but the hundwriting was on the wall, and willing or unwilling, that all Christendom." On Sunday night, in Bond street church, ON Sanday night, in Bond street church, Toront, Dr. Wild held the fort sgainst Rome, Romanism and Jesnitism. Going back to early Itish history th, Dr. esid the first Christian Church ever planted there was the Church of Ergland. He also claimed that it was there before the Roman Catholic Church had any existence. Getting bolder and more reckless in his essertions, he still further assured the worshippers of Bond street that the Church of England was the oldest Church in Christendom and had never been Roman Catholic. The Dr. is nothing if not original. We must always be prepared Government must satisfy the demards of all Ohristendom." THE Rand-Avery Publishing Co. which was originally a highly respectable firm and which at first refused to publish Justin D. Fulton's book on account of its obscenity, but published it afterwards because the advertising it gained from their refusal made it a good speculation, shortly afterwards were forced to closes their establishment and to sell out. By a strange fatality the type which was become the property of Father James J. Dougherty's industrial school for boys. Empire, and t Lord Aberdeen tenant of Ireland After Gladsto thoroughly cor Ergland to.da left Ireland and malediction governed ; were row there would second only to await the Grand

Last Saturday to Lord Spence London, at white V. Harcourt, M were present. to respond to instead of confi been said of his eral member, l stinted praise of Charles Steward congratulated P. over the Lond co-partner of th through the tr mired the forb the patience of continued, so and he and his Parnell should that full and en be made him fo trials and hum cions of symps and the heart o great man, ex lance Mr. Parnell, amid entbusi

Spencer was th policy of reco Spencer's opin the judgment

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UMNIATORS.

ren by Voltaire to

vork of extermina. lie persistently ligious, as some of ure to stick, and s are operating on s bard to believe ed Dominion, ray, ^a Dard to believe ed Dominion, nay, prince of Ontario, riority over all the anada, and especi. Quebec, which is in ignorance and any class so pro-to give credence to ogive credence to og or other journals in forming public he character of the compelled to be-lass exists. Is it lass exists. Is it Durnals would per-ich surpasses belief, constituency ready ost absurd state-Catholics, Jesuits he objects of their hat Protestant min-s unt in incred s, put in jeopardy acity and decency Il confidence in the ances before which ance and melice ? ance and mailee ? re not very numer-iso scarce but that body can be easily ity case where they have the respect of Protestant as well Protestant as well tario, Jesuits are in the second se Order on a recent ost prominent citi the completion of church, encouraged ds and attended a lebrate the occasion. esuit Fathers were what their enemies would the Protes. re they have been d where they must entertain for they must a Algoma they are not only for their rd faithful priests, be in more culti-for their spirit of kes them ready on superior to devote nkless and difficult e spiritual needs of est. Ontario habitually

atter with dirt thes is not long since inent Presbyterian in a synod of the declared that the d Quebec comprise e peace of the coun-er of Jesuit priests y about seventy, re would be a tota is. The exagger-uld not be of y for the evil was made. But natter in companatements continu the principles and r. An article apay in the Presby-by a Presbyterian Vallace, of Toronto, a lie of the Mon-he Jesuits are the liberty, civil and verters of all moral the well being o They have taught and deceive if it ats of Jesuitism." have accomplished or the interests of

LORD SPENCER AND PAR-NELL

former, who enticed innocent men to the

MARCH 23, 1889.

Lord Spencer was Lord Lieuterant of Spencer, after all his experience, had acknowicdged that the only way to govern Ireland, within the constitution, is to allow her to govern herself." The ban-quet, instead of being an oration, as in-tended, to honor Lord Spencer as the foremost man in Esgland, after Giad-stone, really became an apotheosis of C. S. Parnell and of Herms Rule for Ireland. Ireland in 1881. He arrived in Dublin immediately after the horrible massacre of Lord Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke, with instructions from Glad stone's Government to put down lawlessness with a heavy hand. A reign of terror existed at that time in Ireland. The Invincibles, led by Carey the In-

quet, instead of being an oration, as in-
tended, to honor Lord Spercer as the
foremost man in Eogland, efter Glad
stone, really became an apotheosis of C.
S. Parnell at d of Heme Rale for Ireland.
DOES THE END JUSTIFY
THE MEANS?It is estimated that the result in
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forty additional seats in London city.
This alone would almost secure the victory
of the Liberals without any gein from the
to country constituencies, but taking these
that be rendered.
It is estimated that the result in
forty additional seats in London city.
This alone would almost secure the victory
of the Liberals without any gein from the
to account everything indicates a Glad.
stonian mej rity of at least 120 when
next the popular verdict will be rendered.
Liberal Unionism is already a thing of
the past, and the policy of Ocercion will
scopted in the same grave
with it, never to be resuscitated.
The Kennington election is an olive
with it, never to be resuscitated.
The kennington election is an olive
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will fill them with hope that they are
near the end of their trials and sufferings.
The will millevent trials and sufferings.
The will fill them with hope that they are
near the end of their trials and sufferings.
The will fill them with hope that they will never
forget the grand Liberal leader to whom
cht if y this change in British sentiment is
to be attributed. perpetration of most horrible crimes, spread terror throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain. As the most mysterious assassinations were perpetrated, and the most unlooked for explosions by dynamite occurred, no city or individual felt secure from some sudden and awful catastrophe. It is no wonder that, under the circumstances, the Government, though ever so liberal and anxious for a peaceable solution of all difficulties, should make up its mind to keep down lawlessness at all hazarde. No wonder that Lord Spencer should, in obedience to instructions from the Prime tians, but was repudiated by St. Paul : "We are slandered, and as some affirm Minister, show no mercy where crime was proved, or even strongly suspected. that we say, let us do evil that there may come good." (Rom. ii', S.) The great aboatle says of these slanderers, their "damnation is just" A writer in a late issue of the Mail hrs The English people should feel confidence in the willingness and ability of its

trusted statesmen to preserve the peace of the realm and search out and stamp triumphantly produced a rassage from Busenbaum which, translated into Euglish, means : "where the end is lawful the out crime in every shape and where. ever found to exist. When young Hypes was tried in Dublin for means to attain it are also lawful." and means to attain it are also lawful," and he states that this is to signify that any means, lawful or unlawful, may be em-ployed. Laymann uses similar language. These paragges have also been quoted by Blabop Coxe as proving that the Jesuits maintained the objectionable doctrine, but such is not at all the meaning of the the murder of a policeman who had been shot dead in a riot near Ennis, in the County Clare, many suspected that he was not the man who fired the deadly shot, or, if he were, that there was no malice aforethought, or any premedi-tated attempt at murder. Petitions were writers, as the context shows in every sent to the viceroy, signed by clergymer, gentry and M. Pa, to ro purpose. The jury who sat on the case, were confined a whole week to the jury rooms. Being allowed out for one night's rest at the Im-Busenbaum is examining the special

Basenbaum is examining the special cose: "Is it lawful for a prisoner who is condemned to death to escape from jail and thus save bis life?" The answer to this is in the affirmative, and the writer concludes that he may employ such law-ful means to effect his escape, as do not infringe upon the rights of others, such as breaking the chaine climblus, the upicon perial Hotel, they gave way to dissipations and were guilty of some boylsh pranks. These were commented on next day in the Dublin Freeman's Journal and doubts breaking his chains, climbing the prison walls, and eluding the vigilance of his expressed as to the competency of such men expressed as to the competency of such men to sit on a jury, when a young man's life hung in the balance. Judge Lawson, who presided at the court, had the proprietor of the Freeman's Journal arraigned before him for contempt of court. The proprie tor was the late Edmund Dwyer Gray, then acting as High Sheriff of Dublin. His high position did not save him from condign punishment. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to a fine of ± 500 . Then, indeed, began a walls, and cloding the vigilance of his keepers. He has no intention of saying that evil means may be employed when a good object is in view. On the contrary, he plainly states that there must be no injustice or injury to others, and no vio-lence in the means employed. "Precisa sit diminia" vi et injuria." The question is not whether Busen

baum be right or wrong in his decision of the case in point, but whether he permits evil to de done that good may come from it. This he certainly does not allow. We may further remark that the Pro-

testant Bishop Jeremy Taylor decides the case in the same way as Busenbaum. Laymann employs the words in ex actly the same sense as Busenbaum. He actly the same sense as Busenbaum. He is treating even the very same case, whether a man condemned to death may lawfully make his escape. He answers in the same way as Busenbaum, effirm atively. There is no Catholic theologian, Jesuit or otherwise, who does not lay it down clearly as a universal maxim that are multiple of the same max the sender of the same mut near the sender of the same max the sender of the sender o evil means must never be employed even when the end is good. But are Protestant teachers rigid in

bolding this maxim of Obristian theology ? Far from it. It is only a few weeks since one of the newly-elected Methodist bishops, while denouncing dancing as a sin, stated that President Harrison might allow it at the inauguration ball owing to the necessities of his position, and history informs us that the Protestant Bishops of England 'told Charles I, that in the hard England told Charles I. that in the hard circumstances in which he was placed he could lawfully sign Lord Strafford's death warrant, though knowing that he d'd not deserve the punishment. It ill becomes Protestants to accuse the Jesuits of teach-

About six months afterward Lord About six months afterward Lord Spencer left Ireland amid the bisses and ing that "the end justfies the means" This is purely a Protestant doctrin

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

like Balfour, who brought to the task of governing Ireland not a single character-istic of statesmanship or genius. Lord Spencer, after all his experience, had ent Parliament was reduced to 69 on Mr. Morley's motion of non confidence, not-withstanding that Balfour tries to keep up the eppearance of a fair majority by keep ing a number of Irleb members perman-ently under lock and key in the Irlsh jails, but these tactics cannot succeed much

orger. It is estimated that the result in

to be attributed.

SHALL ROME RULE CANADA?

Such is the heading of a senseless

although very bitter and bigoted leading article in the London Free Press of Monday last. No one but a ninny could be found capable of seriously asking such a silly question. Neither Mr. Mercler nor the Jesuits ever contemplated such an issue. But will the Free Press endeavor to prevent Ostbolics from recognizing the Pope as the supreme head of the Catholic Church ? It would sppear so from the tenor and drift of the leader just referred to. What the British Government, what

the United States, and all free Christian governments accord freely to their Catholic subjects, surely Canada will not refuse, especially when we consider that at least one half of the Canadian people are Catho-lic, and will continue to bow submissively to all the dictates of the Holy See in matters spiritual ; and to its wise arbitration even in temporal matters when re-quested to act as umpire in disputed and Austra to act as the first of oblig. It must be in the recollection of the Free Press men that not very long ago Pope Leo's prudent and sage arbitration was solisited by Prince Biemarck in a matter of soute between the German empire and the kingdom of Spain. Kalser William, who was as conscientious and sound a Protestant as any biatant minister or journalist in this country, left the disputed points concerning the possession of the Caroline Islands to the umptrage of His Holiness and was so well pleased with the Vatican's decision that letters express ing unfeigned gratitude were despatched to the Holy See and ample recognition made of Pope Leo's valuable services in the peaceable and satisfactory settlement of the points in dispute. If the salration army people, after having been disturted in the possession of their property either in France or in Switzenland or any other country, were asked by the governments the Vatican's decision that letters express

country, were asked by the govertments to accept due compensation for their losses, would they not refer the whole matter to the head of their Church ? And would it be right for these governments, at the dictates of a few fanatics, to refuse the arbitrament of General Booth? And would those governments be so silly as to style General Booth a foreign be to etyle General Booth a loreign potentiae? It is passing strange that a feeble old man who has not the liberty even of his own city should still be con-sidered as a foreign potentate. Every organ'zed bidy of men must surely be governed by some body who is acknowl-edg:d as the principal or the head of that corporate body. No doubt Protestant journalists and preachers would be perfectly delighted if the Catholics like

"Much as we object to be annexed to the American republic we should en-tertain still stronger objection to be held within the control of the Roman Pontiff

It has not yet become necessary that such a humiliation should be heaped upon us."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN SIMCOE.

St. Patrick's day was observed in Simcoe by an evening lecture in St. Mary's Church. The crowded condition of the pewe, airles and gallery is best realized on learning that, to be moderate, scores of intending listeners were unable to gain admittance. Rev. Father Corcoran, pastor of La Sallette, was the speaker of the even-ing and ably and interestingly did he treat his "often handled" yet "ever new" treat his "offen bandled" yet "ever new" theme. Miss Rose Gallegher presided at the organ, and the choir, under the leader-ship of the Rev. Father Traher, did good service, Miss Nellie Devines' rendition of "Veni ad me" and Miss Mary Jeffrey's alto solo, "Not a Sparrow Falleth," with "violin obligato" by Father Traher, belog particularly acceptable. The sanctuary and altars were tastefully decorated, under the supervision of Mrs. Albert Chanda. I may add that a subscription Chanda. I may add that a subscription in ald of the "Parnell Fund" is being taken up in the parish. Will shortly seed you the names of the subscribers and the amount subscribed by each. G.

AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH, LONDON. St. Patrick's day was observed in a fitting manner at St. Mary's Church, Hill street, London, High Mass was sung at 10.30 by the pastor, Rev. Joseph Varnede, The compared conclusion conclusion Kennedy. The evening devotions con-

sisted of musical vespers and benedic-tion, at which Rev. Father Nonan officiated. The Rev. Joseph Kennedy preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion. He sketched briefly St. Patrick's exile, his vocation to the ministry, his correspondence with the call, and his second return to Ireland as an apostle. second return to Ireland as an apostle, On his arrival he bewailed the gross errors of paganism in which he found the nation steeped. All honor due to God! his sorrow was soon changed into joy, for he found Ireland essentially mean and iddletrous and left it essen pagan and idolatrous, and left it essen-tially Caristian or Catholic. The rev. father then fully recounted the wonder-ful works performed by this great saint. He founded 700 religious houses, conse-crated a large number of bishops and ordained well nigh three thousand priests. No wonder, then, this country should be styled by the great apostle the "Island of Saints."

The rev. lecturer here saked the question: "Did the Irish faith die out with the death of its founder?" No! Patrick prayed that her faith might never fail, and his prayer was heard. He went on to demonstrate that, not withstanding all the persecution to which the Irish people were subject, they still clung 'enacicusly and fondly to the faith planted in Irish soil by Patrick, The people were despoiled of worldly pos-session—their lands were confiscated— they were made poor indeed as far as the loss of the wold's goods could make them poor, but all the Draconian laws of them poor, but all the Dracoman laws of the foreigner could never separate from the Irish heart the divine and price-less faith, firmly planted therein by the God sent apostie of Ire-land. Father Kennedy dwelt at iength on the great influence Irish missionaries and scholars exerted all over Europe and in recent times through-out America and Australia, showing that out America and Australia, showing that to these missionaries and to the Church at large is greatly due the existence of all that is most valuable in science and arts, and what is of still greater import. ance, the flourishing condition of the divine faith of the Crucified. True civilization does not consist solely in the cultivation of arts and sciences. Greek and Roman culture did not save Greek these nations from destruction. True civilization consisted in good morals based upon an exact knowl edge of Jesus Christ, and a faithful compliance with our religious duties. The mould in which character should be shaped, must be a Christian mould and education must be Christian. He then

your good will and generosity towards the cause for which this concert is held, but also to show your kind sympathy and affection for dear old Ireland, of

which St. Patrick is the patron. In every country throughout the length and breadth of the globe in which we live there is scarcely one in which an Irishman is not to be found, and where that Irishman is not to be found, and where that Irishman is found you will find a man who, on this the national day of his country, goes back in loving remembrance to the land of his birth, and, in imsgination, roams once more o'er the steep hills, rugged cliffs and through the grand, green valleys of the land of his forefsthers. I believe, in the whole calendar of the saints of the Church or in the lorg catalogue of great men whose names logue of great men whose names em-blazon the pages of history, there is not one to be found whose memory is so dearly cherished or so greatly honored as that of St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland. It is now upwards of 1400 years since St. Patrick convert-ed Ireland to the faith of Christ, and my firm ballefi a thet if St. Patrick ware em my firm belief is that if St. Patrick were to come to day from the glorious realms of bliss that he now er joys and visit the island whose people he converted, he would find the faith that he planted, the doctrines that he taught and preached, and the virtues that he had sown in the hearts and souls of the sons and daughters of Ecin just as strong, as vigorous, as flourishing and prolific as they were in the days that he himself had planted, preached and sown them, But, oh through how many varied scenes of bright and bappy prosperity and dark and sorrowful adversity has poor Erin gone since the days of Patrick. Never.

theless, through sll those scenes of prosperity and adversity, her relig-ion and her nationality lived on, notwithstanding all opposition. This dear green isle in the western ocean, although small in area, is great in its achievements. In fact, it is the most spoken of nation in Christendom to day. proken of nation in Constendom to Cay. I care not what papers, either daily or weekly, you take up to read you will always find something in them concerning Ireland. Now, wby is this? or what is the cause of such marked notoriety? Is it that of such marked notoriety i is it that her children are wicked, restless, re-bellious and barbarous people i No! It is because her children are struggling in a legitimate manner to obtain for them.

selves that heaven born privilege of ruling themselves as a nation and of making their own laws under the full sunshine of liberty. But they are opposed in this turnels be actioned and actions in this struggle by a strong and coercive power that has governed them for cen-turies with a hand of iron. Therefore the great cause of the widespread knowl edge of Ireland's struggles, just claims and notoriety, is owing to the great opposition that this Government has shown Home Rule for Ireland, which is denounced and deprecated by every civilized nation under the sun. But for this down-trodden country the horizon of better times is repidly growing brighter and brighter, and ere long the noonday sun of her liberty will be casting effulgent rays of light o'er the whole land. Her cause is taken up by one of the greatest states-man that Eugland ever produced, the Grand Old Man, W. E. Gladstone, who, now in the sunset of his declining years and almost at the terminus of a long. civilized nation under the sun. Bat and almost at the terminus of a long, eventful and successful political career, turns with a kind, just and loving heart to Ireland, and says she must be free. He extends to Parnell and his able colaborers in Parliament a helping hand that is sure to bring about for Ireland the long sought-for boon, the right to rule herself.

Father Tiernan termi sated his remarks by announcing the opening of the con-cert, and again thanked them sincerely for their large attendance.

for their large attendance. Then began the concert, and by the vast audience it was highly appreciated from the beginning until the close. It was under the direction of Dr. Carl Ver-rinder, organist of the Cathedral. St. Peter's choir sang three choruses during the evening in a manner that reflected much credit on Mr. Varmder'a

The violin solos of Miss Coppinger, accompanied on the piano by Mr. Fred Evans, were heartily applauded. This young lady is fast making her way young lady is last make amongst the into the front rank amongst the great vicinists of the country. The densing of the little Miss fancy dancing of the little Miss Taylors, the Irish Jig of little Miss Galbraith, the selections of the Paladino brothers on the guitar and harmonics, the bass solos of Mr. Williams, the sweet tenor solo of Mr. Davis, the remarkable clever piano solo of Miss Coonan, and the capital jig dancing of Messrs. Morkin and Farrell, were all very highly appreciated.

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IN TORONTO.

There was a crowded audience at St. Basil's church on Sunday morning and sprays of Elin's shamrock marked many hearts from Erin's isle. The music wa excellent, and at the close of the service the strains of "St. Patrick's Day" swelled through the church. Rev. Father Teefy, appropriate to the anniversary of St. Paurick, delivered a sermon from the text : "I have chosen ye that ye may bring forth fruit and that fruit remain." Cer-The neutral and that fruit remain. Con-tain an inversaries, he said, bring with the memories like fragmat breezes from a spicy shore—such as the memory of our first communion, when for the first time the child's lips were purpled with His blood and Carlst was received within the representation of the start of the the the young communicant and also the ordination of the priest who consecrated himself with love to holy Church. Such himself with love to holy Church. Such a memory, too, was that of the holy St. Patrick. The rev. father sketched the life of the saint. How, born of noble and Christian parents, he was at the age of sixteen years stolen and carried into slavery, and in the north of Ireland spent seven years of hardship and prayer. How, freed, he became in-mined with a desire to average the Gonal spired with a desire to spread the Gospol through benighted, pagan Ireland. How tory on a state of the state of and with such success that he ordained 3.000 priests to assist and continue the work. The seed that Saint Patrick sowed spread, and still to be seen on walls in Cornwall and Yorkshire were the crosses out by the old Celtic priests. In eloquent terms the virtues of Ireland's patron saint were extelled; he was blessed with saint were extended; he was bleased with every virtue, and like St. Paul might have said to his people: "Walk in my footsteps as I walk in the footsteps of Christ." S. Patrick's three distinguish-ing virtues were humility, the spirit of penance and persistent prayerfalness, Referring to the present condition of Ireland, the rev. father spoke of "Ecin's Ireland, the rev. lather spoke of "Echi's passion rose of suffering" and "her crown of persecution and patience;" her crown of truth amid the cruellest forms of death," and again of the "red ruby of her suffering," It was better, he said, in this western land, to bury all rememberance of that and live in pracefailness. But un flaching by they were to claim for unflinchingly they were to claim for themselves and their co-religionists through the length and breath of the land through the length and breath of the land their rights and privileges. It was better to drop the enmitties of Erin, and thank God for the patience and fortitude she had displayed and pray God she might remain faithful in the days of prosperity that seemed opening to her. The young men were urged to lay aside the levity and carelessness that seemed to encompass and carelessness that seemed to encompass them. And impassioned was the preacher's injunction to them to heed less the encers that were thrown at them because the ware Roman Catholics and Irishmen, and to heed less the sophistry they saw daily in the newspapers. They should remem-ber the blood that flowed in their veins, and thank God for the faith that had taking care to pass it down unimpaired, and so the fruit would last forever.

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL.

Special services, commemorative of the education must be Christian. He then we to speak of the perpetuity of the Irish faith, and showed that while many churches founded by the apostles, protected by the Emperors of Christian Rome, and govened for centuries by pious and learned pontiffs, have long since failen to decay, the Irish faith, planted by the apostle Patrick, is as bright to day as ever and has never euffered the dimess of an hour. We

"Yet the signs of my apostleship have been wrought on you in all patience in signs and wonders and mighty deeds."

These words, he said, were employed

with great free by St. Paul In recalling to the minds of the Corinthians his own sufferings and zeal. It would then be his

sufferings and zeal. It would then be his duty to apply these to the faith, zeal and holiness of the glorious St. Patrick. To-day wherever a faithful child of Erin dweils the fire of charity is kindled in his heart toward God in giving him so distin-guished a patron saint. The miraculous character of St. Patrick's birth and early life were dealt with. He seemed pre-destined by God to perform the wonder-ful work of converting Ireland. Born in France, at sixteen years of age he

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Their work among ada alone, which lishing, sufficiently statement, while and their doc-are quite within refutes the former. uite on a par with Jesuits teach that means," refuted in

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t hand a whip, d through the world, he West." to our Protestant ly, say that only a stants of Ontario o these maligners, no terms of con-

Bond street church, ld the fort sgainst Jesuitism. Goirg latory th, Dr. said urch ever planted of Ergland. He as there before the h had any existence, hore reckless in his ither assured the street that the the oldest Church had never been Dr. is nothing if always be prepared always be prepared tling when the Dr. seems to be petted a princely salary by it. Like our friend, astor of London's h, he hates facts granted that their the time nor the rching for material told. This, how-for were they so to put to the unholy ers of the gospel of of falsehood.

the curses of the citizens of Dublin an Kingston, He arrived in Eog and a changed man. He came to Eogland thor-oughly convinced of the utter failure of a coercive policy for the Irish people With Buckshot Forster he drove Coercion With Buckebot Forster he drove Coercion to its last limits. His noble mind and generous heart grew utterly sick of the whole nefarious business. He sought Gladstone, and, after a lorg interview, a milder policy was adopted. Home Rule for Ireland was declared an absolute necessity for the pesce and stability of the Empire. and the gentle, good natured Empire, and the gentle, good natured Lord Aberdeen was appointed Lord Lieu-tenant of Ireland.

fine of 2500. Then, indeed, began a reign of terror among the efficials and representatives of the people in Dublin and throughout Ireland. No man could tell or foresee when his

No man could tell or foresee when his turn should come. No man, Lord Mayor or M. P., was sure of his liberty one day or moment. Yet the people were not disheartened. On the very evening of the High Sheriff's arrest and imprisonment a barquet was held in the Marslon House, the official residence of Dublin's Lord Mayor; the latter presided and proposed the health of the Pope first, then of the Queen of Ireland and England. Speeches were made in which the arbitrary conduct of Judge Lawon was condemned and the venerable O'Gorman Makon, then white with the accumulated enow of eighty

with the accumulated enow of eighty winters, hurled defiance at Lawson and dared him "to send his myrmidons to lay

dared him "to send his myrmidone to 1-y violent hands on him (the speaker)." Lord Spencer was next day waited upon ty the Lord Mayor and the city council with a request for the liberation of O'Dwyer Gray. It was all to no purpose. The Lord Lieutenant gave the city efficials to understand that there was no hope for Ireland but to settle down quietly and leave itself to the tender mercies of Eng-land.

tenant of Ireland. After Gladstone, there is not a more thoroughly convinced Home Ruler in Ergland to day than Earl Spencer. He left Ireland in 1883 amid the outerless and maledictions of the people whom he governed; were he to return there to mor row there would be an ovation to greet him second only to the triumph that should await the Grand Old Man himself.

Last Saturday a banquet was tendered to Lord Spencer by the Eighty Club in London, at which Lord Roseberry, Sir W. London, at which Lord Roseberry, Sir W. V. Harcourt, Mr. Parnell and Mr. Morley were present. When Lord Spencer arcse to respond to the toast of the evening, instead of confining himself to what had been said of his own past career as a Lib-eral member, he launched out into un-stinted praise of the hero of the hour, Charles Steward Parnell. The noble earl congratulated Parnell on his great triumph congratulated Parnell on bis great triumph over the London bully, the ignominious co-partner of the arch-forger Pigott. All through the trial, he said, England ad-mired the forbearance, the dignity and the patience of Mr. Parnell, qualities, he continued, so worthy of a great leader, and he and his friends promised that Mr. Parnell should not go unaverged but that full and entire compensation should that full and entire compensation should be made him for all his losses, for all his be made nim for all his forses, for all his trials and humilitations. These expres-eions of sympathy, coming from the lips and the heart of a noble character and a great man, excited loud bursts of ap-

Mr. Parnell, when cilled upon, replied, amid enthusiastic cheers, "that Earl Spencer was the herald of Mr. Giadstone's contest. The result exceeded the most contest. The result Accretion the most sanguine hopes of the Liberals, and it dispels the last forlorn hope of the Coer-cionists that they can hold on to office much longer. The handsome majority of 120 with which the Government opened the prespolicy of reconciliation, and that Lord Spencer's opinion was worth more than the judgment of a burdred 'mushrooms'

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VIC-TORY.

The election in Kennington division of Lambeth resulted in a magnificent victory for the Gladstonian candidate, Mr. Beaufoy. This seat was made vacant by the resignation of Mr. R. Gent-Davie, Conservative, who was compelled to resign owing to embezzlement in the administration of a will. Mr. Gent-Davis was elected in 1886 by the handsome mejority of 430, receiving 3,222 voter, while bis opponent, Mr. Beaufoy, received 2,792.

On Mr. Gent-Davis' resignation, both parties felt that much depended on the success of either party, as the election was in an important section of the metropolis and would therefore be a very good indi the Ssliebury-Balfour policy of Coercion. The Coercionists left no stone unturned

resolved, if possible, to win so important a seat, or at least to reduce the Tory majority. It was reasoned that if it be true that a reaction is setting in through true that a re-action is setting in through-out the country, an important election in the metropolis should show it. Both parties, therefore, strained every nerve to gain the seat, and the result has been the most significant victory which has been scored yet. Not only has the Conserva-tion meindly has the mind out but his tive msjority been wiped out, but Mr. Beaufoy has gained the sest by a msjority of 630 votes. The completeness of the victory is enhanced by the fact that almost every vote must have been polled. The Conservative candidate, Mr. Hope, and 2,420 wrotes being 217 more than received 3 439 votes, being 217 more than Mr. Gent Davis obtained in 1886, while

The Holy Father has presented to Prior Giypn 50 000 francs (\$10,000,) for Mr. Beaufoy received 4069 votes, or 1,277 more than he polled at the previous the new St. Patrick's Church in Rome, as a mark of his affection for the Irish people. This generosity of the Supreme Pontiff will, no doubt, be an additional incentive to the Link the world over to contribute towards the great work of Irish faith at the centre of Catholic unity.

divorce.

fectly delighted if the Catholics like themselves were headless. It is the story of the fox that advised all the other f res to cut off their caudal appendages. But after Mr. Reynard made a long speech on the subject, one very old and cute fox requested that the speaker would turn around, when, to the merriment of all present, it was discovered that the would-be moralist had no brush of his own. "Much as we object to be annexed to bright to day as ever and has never suffered the dimness of an hour. We regret we are not enabled to give a full remost of this remestable, clever and report of this remarkably clever and brilliant sermon which made a profound impression on the immense con. gregation present in the church. The singing at both Mass and Vespers

was of a very high order, and a credit is due the talented organist, Joseph Durkin, for her exertions to make the musical celebration of St. Patrick's day a grand success. Material assistance was also rendered by Miss Ella Murray, who sang sweetly an "O Salutaris," and Miss Birdie Roach, who may in fact class static and "A va Verum". gave in first class stylean "Ave Verum." Mr. Harry Beaton sang in a very pleasing manner the solo in "Tantum Ergo."

ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT IN LONDON.

a humiliation should be heaped upon us." All this is nothing but the merest rant and the vilest book. A re-spectable journal as the Free Press assumes to be should not pander to such inane apprehensions, the potion only of the very ignorant, and, because of their ignorance, the ultra fanatic. The Free Press continues: "The Italian national hesislation is carried on without The evening observance of St. Pat-rick's day in London assumes the form of a grand concert, and the funds derived national legislation is carried on without reference to him (the Pope) and not infrequently in direct opposition to his wishes." Would the Free Press be therefrom are devoted to the cathedra fund. This entertainment has been for many years organized and carried out anxious to have introduced into Canada most successfully through the exertions of the Rev. M. J. Tiernan, rector of the cathedral, and Chancellor of the diocese. an Infidel Government such as obtains now in the city of Rome ? Would it be more advisable to have an assemblage of more advisable to nave an assemblage of Agnostics and Socialists and men of the dagger, Mazzinis and Garibaldians, making laws for any Province in this Dominion? No doubt, in the estima-tion of the fanatics, such a Government None, however, has yet taken place that has given more genuine satisfaction than the concert of last Monday night. The Opera House was crowded to the doors, a proof that the memories of old Ireland and the desire to take part in duly honoring the annual celebration, is still as warm as ever in the hearts of Ireland's children. would be preferable to any Catholic body of men who believe in God, obey the laws of His Church and respect the ordinances of him whom the Redeemer appointed to "Feed His lambs and feed The Rev. Father Tiernau, before the concert began, stepped on the stage and spoke as follows, being at times heartily cheered as he gave expression to senti-ments of admiration towards the chief His sheep." Thank Heaven we have a Christian Government in Quebec that will not sliow blasphemy or tolerate

ments of admiration towards the chief characters in the past and present his-tory of Ireland's struggle. The rev. Indices and Gentlemen, -It is my pleas. In duty to night to extend to you a hearty welcome to our St. Patrick's concert. Your very large attendance here this evening is a covenneine proof here this evening is a convincing proof of the ever increasing popularity of our concerts, and causes me to feel confident that you have come here not only to show

ate selections in good style. The different numbers on the programme were all given in good taste The remarkably sweet and well trained voice of Miss Ella Murray, as well as her very pleasing manner, a picture, indeed, of modesty and simplicity, captivated the audience each time she made her

appearance. Miss Strong was also heart-ily and deservedly applauded, her pieces being sung in a very artistic style. "The being sung in a very artistic style, "The Meeting of the Waters," by Dr. Sippi, was given in a manner that cannot, we feel certain, be equalled by any vocalist in Ontario. He has a powerful feel yet exquisitely sweet tenor voice, but the D.'s whole soul seems to go into his songs when he is giving one of Moore's melodues. We are not surprised at this, however, when we remember that no truer Inishman than Chas. A. Sippi breathes the air of Canada. Mr. Dalton's truer Irishman than Chas. A. Sippi breathers the air of Canada. Mr. Dalton's rendition of the "Wearing of the Green" entitled that gentleman, also, to a meed of praise. He sang it with a vim and a dash, as well as artistic finish that was heartily appreciated. A most agree able feature of the song was the introduction of some very clever lines written by Mr. Archy Bremner, of tha

intractorized disafter into the story of mis miractions flight from Ireland, bir educa-tion under St. Martin of Tours, and of his mysterious call to Ireland, were then re-lated. For thirty-five years he lived a pligrim, at the end of which time he re-ceived a most miraculous call to Ireland, written by Mr. Archy Bremner, of the Advertiser staff. They were so good, indeed, that we take pleasure in giving whither he returned in 432 and spent the remainder of his life in the service. The them a place in this report :

They're trying now coercion, and Balfour's oruel hand Is being heavily laid upon good Parnell's faithful band. Old Ireland's wrongs are many, and daily of his work are shown in the Irish con-

growing more. But this is plain, the remedy is not at Tulla-

pecultar nature of the trish made them ap easy conquest for the saint, and the fruits of his work are shown in the Irish con-stancy to the faith of the Charch in all ages. In concluding he urged his hearers to imitate St. Patrick's self-denial and But better times are drawing near, for Ire land's no one's tool. And soon a scene of happy home, also of Home Rue For there's a man in Ireland still, Parnell's the man i mean. Who shortly will most surely be a wearing of the green. Berrell has made a glorious fight against land state state that the Catholi

Rev. A. Toomer Porter, a Protestant Episcopalian clergyman of South Caro-lina, states that the Catholic Church has progressed rapidly in numbers among the negroes since the war and that about 500,-000 are now members of the Church.

hatred was most keen But now they're red with a ger while Par-nell wears the green. Picott, the torger and the spy, his lies most glibly told He tied to ruin honest men for the sake of Balfour's goid At last he killed his worthless self, and left this earthly scene Now mis disconced grave in Spain is covered with the green.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE JESUITS.

Their Apologists and Their Enemies.

▲ Lecture Delivered in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa, Sunday Evening, February 24th, 1889.

BY REV. M. J. WHELAN.

WHAT RELIGIOUS ORDERS ARE. Beligious orders, or associations of men or women in the Catholic Church, were first established in the early part of the first established in the early part of the third century. The common bond of union among all the religious orders, and which distinguishes them from other associations, is abandonment of purely secular pursuits, cellbacy, and their organ-ization by means of religious vows into communities of an entirely eccleriastical charactical

They are divided into two classes-the contemplative and the active. The con-templative orders, few in number in modern times, spend their whole lives in praying and fasting, in vigils and medita-tione, and continued efforts to attain to the highest Christian perfection. The active orders, which are far more numer ons with a larger membership, are engaged in teaching and preaching, in nurring the sick, in taking care of the poor and infirm, or in spreading the Gospel in heathen lands. Yet they devote a considerable portion of the time to retirement, recol-lection, meditation, prayer and ascetie lative and the active. The conportion of the time to retirement, recol-lection, meditation, prayer and associte discipline, without which they would soon lose their robust virtue, neglect or slight their active duties, and be distinguishable only by the habit they wear from people of the world. They are strengthened for their corporal works of mercy only by prayer and meditation. Let these duties be neglected, and discipline will be re-laxed, the spirit of a religious order will depart, its usefulness cease, the manners depart, its usefulness cease, the manners of its members become dissolute, and grave scandals ensue. St. Augustine's words are both pointed and truthful: "I have not," says he, "found anywhere better men than good monks and neither have I found worse than bad monks." PROTESTANT TRIBUTES.

Although the real worth and services rendered to religion and civilization by the monastic orders have not always been fairly or fully appreciated, they have ell-cited eloquent tributes of admiration from many distinguished Protestant his-torians and essayists.

torians and essayists. "I confess," asys Von Leibnitz (systema Theologicum), "that I have ardently admired the religious orders, and the plous associations, and the other similar admir-able institutions; for they are a sort of celestial soldiery upon earth, provided they are governed according to the insti-tutes of their founders, and regulated by the Supreme Pontiff for the use of the Universal Church. For what can be more olorious than to carry the light of truth glorious than to carry the light of truth to distant nations, through seas and fires, and swords-to traffic in the salvation of souls alone-to forego the allurements of pleasure, and even the enjoyment of conintercourse, in versation and of social order to pursue, undisturbed, the contem-plation of abstrue truths and divine meditation-to dedicate oneself to the education of youth in science and in vireducation of youth in science and in vir-tue—to assist and console the wretched, the despairing, the lost, the cap-tive, the condemned, the sick,— in squalor, in chains, in distant lands—undeterred even by the fear of pestilence from the lavish exercise of these heavenly offices of charity. The man who knows not, or despises these thing, has but a vulgar and plebelan conception of virtue; he foolishly measures the obliga-tions of men toward their God by the perfunctory discharge of ordinary duties, and by that frozen habit of life, devoid of zeal, which prevails commonly among

Montmartre, in Paris, and entered the crypt of the chapel of St. Denys, which then marked the spot where the Aposile of France had won the crown of martyr dom. Their leader was Ignatins of Loyola, who, descended from a noble Spanish family, had in his youth been a courter and a soldier, and was wounded at the siege of Pampeluns in 1521, where he dis-tingulabed himself by his gallanty Rodriguez, a Portuguese. At the altar ministered Peter Faber or Lefevre, once a shopherd in the mountains of Savoy, but now a priest in holy orders. By his hand -for he was the only priest as yet among them—the breaches, and then were lifted up their and the discussion of the society. Francis X vier was despatched to Indus, there to githen the breaches, and then were lifted up the bit associates, and then were lifted up Church. * * * In India they suffered martyrdom with heroic constancy. They penetrated through the barriers which Chinese policy opposed to the entrance of strangers, cultivating the most difficult of languages with such success the common strangers, cultivating the most difficult of languages with auch success as to compose hundreds of volumes in it; and, by the public utility of their scientific acquire-ments, obtained toleration, patronage and personal honors from that jeslous govern-ment. The natives of America, who generally felt the comparative superiority of the European race only in a more rapid or a more gradual destruction, and to whom even the Quakers dealt out little more than penurious justice, were, under more than penurious justice, were, under the fraternal rule of the Jesuits, reclaimed ministered Peter Faber or Lefevre, once a shepherd in the mountains of Savoy, but now a priest in holy orders. By his hands —for he was the only priest as yet among them—the bread of life was distributed to his associates, and then were lifted up their united voices, uttering their vow, to renounce the world, and to labor for the conversion of souls in the Holy Land; or, if unable to execute this project, to offer themselves to the Pope, to be disposed of by him for the greater glory of God. Subsequently Ignatius found it necessary to visit his native county: so, having given his dis-ciples a rule of life and special instructions regarding their practices of devotion, he left them in Paris under the care of Peter Faber, and directed that they should meet from savege manners, and instructed in the arts and duties of civilized life. * * No other association ever sent forth so many disciples who reached such eminence in departments so various and unlike. * * The most famous constitution-alists, the most skillful casuits, the ablest school masters, the most celebrated pro-fessors, the best teachers of the humblest mechanical arts, the missionaries who could most bravely encounter martyrdom, or who with the most patient skill could infuse the radiments of religion into the minds of ignorant tribes or prejudiced nations, were the growth of their fertile achools." THEIR INSTITUTION.

Fabar, and directed that they should meet him in Venice, on the 25th January, 1537, Catholic Church bistorians agree that nearly two years later. Meanwhile their mi sion to the Holy Land was rendered the religious orders, whose members were the religious orders, whose members were more numerous than the secular clergy, showed themselves utterly unequal to the task of grappling with the dangers that menaced the Church in the skyteenth cen-tury. A committee appointed by Pope Paul III., in 1537, to examine and report upon the condition of the monks, gave it as their conjugat that the communities of mi sion to the Holy Land was rendered imposeible by war, and so, on his return, Ignatius despatched them to preach in different towns of Italy. Before dispers-ing, he hade them, when they were ques-tloned as to what congregation they ba-longed, to reply that they were of "The Society of Jesus." In 1539 Ignatius, accompanied by Faber and Laynez re paired to Rome, and submitted the Rule of the proposed new order to Pope Paul III. Three Cardinals were appointed to report upon it: and, although at first upon the contration of the monks, gave it as their opinion, that the communities of those religious houses, in which discipline had become relaxed and manners dissolute, should be allowed to die out, when others more zealous and honest might take their III. Three Cardinals were appointed to report upon it; and, although at first they were opposed, their opinions changed suddenly and remarkably, and he ap-proved "The Society of Jesne" in a Bull, which bears that title, dated 27th Septem ber, 1540. Ignatius entered upon his duties as General on Easter Sunday, 1541. The number of "professed" members to be admitted was at first limited sixty; but. learning the beneficial results of more zealous and honest might take their place. There arose at once, providentially, a new order, which apparently grow-ing out of the circumstances of the age, was for this very reason peculiarly fitted to minister to its needs. Specially designed to repel the advances of Protes-tantism, this order has at all times filled the Protestant mind with vague and un-defined terrors. From their order to defined terrors. From their origin the Jesuits have bad numerous enemies; never have they been free from them, either in their properity and greatness, or in their fall, or even after it. Since but, learning the beneficial results of their early labors, Paul III. removed the re-striction, March 14, 1543, and his suc-cessors granted them many important privileges. CONSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNMENT

their re-appearances they have been the constant object of bitter animosity, cdlous calumny, and virulent abuse. (See Balmes' "European Civilization.") This is the thet demonstration that one that Ignatius of Loyola was a great legisla-tor, and we find a proof of this fact in his Constitutions or Rules for the Society. The sanctification of the souls of his spiritual children, by the union of a con-templative and active life, is in the first instance lid down as the little measurement. is the best demonstration that can be given of the eminent merit of the Jesuits. It must be the same with classes and cor porations as with individual--very extra ordinary merit necessarily excites numes ous ensemiles, for the simple reason that such merit is always envied, and very often dreaded. instance laid down as absolutely necesary ; then comes laboring for the salvation and THE FOURTH VOW AND ITS SIGNIFI-CANCE.

then comes laboring for the salvation and perfection of our neighbor, by catechising the ignorant, instructing youth in plety and learning, upon which the reformation of the world really depends. The direc-tion of consciences, missions, and the general work of an evangelist form the third great division of labor. No other habit than that generally used by the clergy was to be worn. Before anyone was to be admitted to the Grder he was to employ an entire month in spiritual To the three ordinary religious vows of poverty, obedience, and chastity—which are a protest sgainst the three prominent are a protest sgainst the three prominent and most dangerous vices of every age and country—the Jesuits added a fourth, that of strict obedience to the orders of the Holy Father. In the early ages of the Church, and especially in what are called the middle ages, there was no call for a vow of special obedience to the Pope. There was always, it is true, in those days enough of disobedience to the Holy Father on the part of professedly Christian sovereigns, princes, nobles, and even bishops, but there was at the same time the recognition in principle of the Papal Supremacy. The Reformation, on the other hand, was the attempt of the dis-obedient to erect their disobedience into a principle. As Brownson ("Religious employ an entire month in spiritual exercises and making a general confession. Then comes two years of noviliate, followed by simple vows of poverty, chastity and obedience-the Order reserv-ing to itself the right of dismissing the subject at any time. Subsequently, usually after all studies had been completed, second or solemn vows were made binding both eldes, so that a professed Distribution of the second sec a principle. As Brownson ("Religious Orders") clearly puts it, the Reformers had no intention of warring against the Church; educated under feudalism in the State, they imagined they could throw off the suzerainty of the Pope without in jury, nay with positive benefit to the Church, adjutors. Several conditions are requisite for those who aspire to enter the Boclety for those who aspire to enter the Soclety ; one is that they should not have be-longed, even for a day, to any other religious order. The Rule also excludes zeal, which prevails commonly among as a feudatory of the monarch might in longed, even for a day, to any other men." Maitland, in his "Dark Ages," tells us that : "It is quite impossible to touch the superior or King, with positive advantages apostates, public sinners, great criminals, to their estates. The event has proved, and men of weak intellect or subject to subject of Monasticism without rubbing off what should have heep foreaser and incentre. (Weak intellect or subject to subject t

gain nations to Christ. John Nuncz and Louis Gonzalez were sent to the North of Africa, to comfort, teach, and assist Chris-tian slaves amorg the Moors. Four other missionaries were sent to Congo on the torrid coast of Western Africa. In 1555 Abyesinia was supplied with thirteen Jesuit missionaries, one of whom was appointed by Pope Julias III. to be Patriarch of Ethiopa. About the same time, South America received the first of that devoted band who succeeded in con-verting nations, and in bringing tens of thousands of souls to the knowledge of the truth. As a mark of favor and appre

-in fistion !

thousands of souls to the knowledge of the truth. As a mark of favor and appre-ciation, the Vicar of Christ appointed Fathers James Laynez, Alphonsus Sal meron, and Claude Le Jay, to assist, as his theologians, at the Council of Trent, where the three fathers proved that, by their equiftion, eloquence and prudence. their erudition, eloquence and prudence, they were fally equal to their important mission. Ireland was one of the first countries to which Jesuits were sent. That island, in which the greatest dange and the greatest sillction existed, was specially the land for the sons of St. Ignatus. Robert, Archbishop of Armagh, feit compelied to lay before the Holy Father, an account of the cruel and in-human persecutions suffered by Catholics rudge the rule of Henry VIII His Holi. and pedantic adherence to obsolete meth-ods, they were bold enough to innovate less in system than in materials, and, put ing fresh spirit and devotion into the human persecutions suffered by Catholics under the rule of Henry VIII. His Holi-ness, deeply affected, requested that Fathers of the Society should be sent, and Ignatius lost no time in despatching them. Taese zealons men, Salmeron and Brouet, set out in 1542, and traversed the whole island. Wherever they passed hearts were strengthened, consciences set at rest, doubts solved, feare dispelled, and fainting spirits fortified to bear the Crose. But their presence was made a pretext for spirits fortined to bear the Cross. But their presence was made a pretext for fresh persecution, and they were con-sequently compelled to retire. It was not until 1580 that the Jesuits "invaded"

England. TWO PICTURES.

"Before the Order had existed a hun-dred years," say Macaulay in "bistory of England," "it had filled the whole world England," "It had filled the whole world with memorials of the great things done and suffered for the faith. No religious community could produce a list of men so variously distinguished; none had extended its operations over so vast a space yet in none had there been such perfec unity of feeling and action. There was no region of the globe, no walk of specu-lative or active life, in which Jesults were not to be found. They guided the Coun-cils of Kings. They deciphered Latin inscriptions. They observed the motions of Jupiter's satellites. They published whole librarles, controversy, casulstry, history, treatises on optics, alcale odes, editions of the fathers, madrigals, cate-chisms and lampoons. The liberal educa-tion of youth passed almost entirely into their hands, and was conducted by them with conspicuous ability. They appear to have discovered the precise point to which have discovered the precise point to which intellectual culture can be carried without the risk of intellectual emancipation. Enmity itself was compelled to own that, in the art of managing and forming the tender mind, they had no equals. Mean-while they assiduously and successfully cultivated the eloquence of the pulpit. With still greater assiduity and still greater success they applied themselves to the ministry of the con-fessional. • • They wandered to countries which neither mercantile

"Whether tolling amongst the teeming millions of Hindustan and China, labouravidity nor liberal curlosity had ever im-pelled any stranger to explore. They were to be found in the garb of mandar-They were to be found, spade in Pekin. hand, teaching the rudiments of sgricul-ture to the savages of Paraguay. Yet, whatever might be their residence, whatever might be their employment, their spirit was the same, entire devotion to epirit was the same, entrie device the control to the control cutse, unreasoning obedience to the central authority. None of them had chosen his dwelling place or his vosa-tion for himself. Whether the Jesuit should live under the artic circle or under the equator, whether he should pass his life in arranging gems and collating manu-scripts at the Vatican, or in persuading maked barbarians under the Southern Cross not to eat each other, were matters which he left with profound submission to the decision of others. If he was wanted at decision of others. If he was wanted at Lima he was on the Atlantic in the next fleet. If he was wanted at Bagdad, he was toiling through the desert with the next caravan. If his ministry was needed in some country where his life was more in-secure than that of a wolf, where it was a crime to harbor him, where the heads and quarters of his brettren, fixed in the pubic places, showed him what he had to expect, he went without remonstrance or hesitation to his doom. Nor is this heroic spirit yet extinct."

indictment which are but too clearly made out : as, for instance, their large share, as preachers, in fanning the flames of polemical hatred scainst the Huguenots, * * their complicity in the plots scainet the life of Queen Elizabeth, * * * their responsi-bility for the Thirty Years' War. And in regard to a large number of other cases where the evidence against them is defective, it is at least an unfortunate coin-cidence that there is always direct proof of in the character of these celebrated brethren; and the intermixture was the secret of their gigantic power. That power could never have belonged to mere hypocrites. It was to be attained only by men sincerely enthusiastic in the pursuit of a great end, and at the same time unserupiture at the choice of means" but to for the unscrupul; us as to the choice of means" In short, according to Macaulay, the Society of Jesus is a sort of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" combination. So it is some Jesuit having been in communica-tion with the actual sgents engaged. So WORTHY OF HEARTY ADMIRATION AND RESPECT." The Reviewer in the Encyclopædia Brit it was with the massacre of St. Barthol-omew, almost immediately preceded by a visit of the Jesuit General, Francis Borgis, The Keviewer in the Knyclopical Drift annica; (9.h edition, 1881, vol. xili.) of the Jesuite—their Organization, History and Teaching, is the well known Dr. Lit-tledale. Lat us hear what he has to say : "So constituted, with skillf al combinato the French Court, though there is no other evidence to connect him therewith ; so with Chatel and Ravaillec, the unsuc-"So constituted, with skill al combina-tion of strictness and laxity, of complex organization with the minimum of fric-tion in working, the Society was admir-ab'y device for its purpose of introduc-ing a new power into the Church and the world, and for carrying out effectively every part of its vast programme. Thus equipped, its services to Roman Catholic-tem have been incalculable. The Jesuits alone rolled back the tide of Protestant advance, when that half of Europe which had not already shaken off its allegiances to the Papacy was threatening to do so, so with Chatei and Ravailled, the unsuc-cessful and successful assassing of Henry IV.; so with Jauregaay and Balthacar Gerard, who held the like relation to William the Silent, Prince of Orange; so with the accomplices in the Gunpowder Plot. In all these and several other in-Plot. In all these and several other in-stances, the precautions which would naturally, and even inevitably be taken by skilled and wary diplomatists for their own protection are sufficient to account for the lack of direct proof against them, but it is not easy to explain the invariable presence of a Jesult in the back ground on any hypothesis which will secure the complete acquittal of the Society from charges of the sort. It is sufficient to say here in illustration that the Euglish Roman Catholics under Elizabeth, address-ing the Pope with regard to the severe penal is was which oppressed them, laid the whole blame of the Government's action on the Jesults, as having provoked it by had not already shaken on its allegiances to the Papacy was threatening to do so, and the whole honors of the counter-Reformation are their singly. They had the segacity to see, and to admit in their correspondence with their superiors, that the Reformation, as a popular movement, was fully justified by the gross ignorance, negligence and open vice of the Catholto clargy. whether secular or monastic : and negligence and open vice of the Osmonic clergy, whether secular or monastic; and they were shrewd enough to discern the only possible remedies. At a time when primary and even scondary education had in most places become a mere effete on the Jesuits, as having provoked it by their conspiracies; while the secular priests in England issued in 1601 by the pen of one of their number, William Watson (afterwards executed in 1603), a pamphlet known as Important Considera-tions, to the same effect."

What are the charges against the Jesuits ? "Concocting conspiracies, kindling wars, and procuring assassinations."

work, not morely taught and extended in a new, fresh and attractive manner, besides establishing free schools of good quality, but provided new manuals and school books for their pupils, which were an enormous advance on those they found and procuring assassmations." And the proofs? There are no "sufficient" proofs; "but it is not easy to explain the invariable presence of a Jesuit in the back ground on any hypothesis which will secure the complete acquital of the Society from charges of the sort. IT IS SUFFI-CIENT TO SAY BEBE, IN ILLUSTRATION that the Enclish Barman Catholice under Elizain use, so that for nearly three centuries the Jesuits were accounted the best achool-masters in Europe, as they were, till their forcible suppression the other day, con-fessedly the best in France-basides havthe English Roman Catholics under Eliza-beth, addressing the Pope with rgard to the severe penal laws which oppressed them, isld the whole blame of the Govern-ment's action on the Jesuits, as having provoked it by their conspiracies; while the secular priests in England issued, in 1601, by the pen of one of their number, William Watson, a pamphlet, known as Important Consideration, to the same effect." The investigation is, therefore, limited to Enclish history. the English Roman Catholics under Elizafeesedly the best in France-Desides nav-ing always conciliated the good will of their pupils by mingled firmness and gentleness as teachers. Acd, although their own methods have in time given way to further improvements, yet they way to further improvements, yet they revolutionized instruction as completely as Frederick the Great did modern war-fare, and have thus acted, whether they meant it or not, as pioneers of human progress. Again, when the regular clergy had cunk into the moral and intellectual slough which is pictured for us in the writings of Fraemas and in the powerful to English history.

NO JESUITS TO PROVOKE ELIZA-BETH'S PENAL LAWS.

BETH'S PENAL LAWS. I have not at hand the address of "The Roman Catholics of England" referred to. Very likely its originators and stroars had as much right to speak for *The* Roman Catholics of England, as the famous tailors or Tooley St. had, or another occa-sion, to call themselves "*The* People of England." But how very childlesh not to say ridiculous, their conduct appears in the light that bistory has shed upon the events of that blood-stained era. They blamed the Jesuits for having provoked the penal laws by their conspiracies! Why, writings of Erasmus and in the powerful satire, Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum, while there was little of a better kind visible in the lives of the parochial priesthood, the Jesuits won back respect for the clerical calling by their personal culture and the calling by their personal culture and the unimpeachable purity of their lives. These are qualities which they have all along carefully maintained, and probably no body of men in the world has been so free from the reproach of discreditable mem-bers, or has kept up an equally high average level of intelligence and conduct. the penal laws by their conspiracies ! Why, the Jesuits did not come into the country until 1580. This was the 22nd year of As preachers, too, they delivered the pul-pit from the bondage of an effete scholasticism, and reached at once a clearness ard simplicity of treatment such as the Erg. lish pulpit scarcely begins to exhibit till after the days of Tillotson ; while in liter-ature and theology they count a for larger Elizabeth's reign, and she had already acquired a reputation as a Coercionist that: would put even Mr. Ballour to shame. She accended the throne with a policy in her own mind clearly marked-to crush out the old Faith ; and forthwith she benumber of respectable writers than any other religious society can boast. It is in the mission field, however, that their gan to carry it into effect. What do we read? "The funeral of Mary (her pre-decessor) was celebrated according to the Catholic Ritual. White, the Bishop of Winchester, who preached on the occa-sion, uttered something which gave offense. achievement; have been most remarkable, which might fully justify their taking as "Quae regio in terris nostri non plena to Elizabeth. There seems, however, to have been nothing in the sermon disre-"Whether tolling amongst the teeming millions of Hindustan and China, labour ing amongst the Hurons and Iroquois of North America, governing and civilizing the action of Breither and State and State and State and State was nothing against the law. No matter it had offended Elizabeth, and, therefore,

followed, Campion escapes, was captured than thirteen months lodged in the Tower, lessly tortored during was then put on t Bench, in company of whom twelve were high treason. Their of justice, At the Campior, addressing am a Catholic and have I lived, and in th die: and if you esteem then am I guilty. As son, I never committe DISOBEDIENCE Dr. Littledale, wh against the Jesuits, an Pope, blaming the Jes voked, by their con enactments of El zab less charge as I have ignores the elaborate of the Jesuits and Ser by Dr., afterwards C monthe subsequent to tion. William Allen spectable family in La at Oriel College, Oxfo tor of the Universit ade Canon of the After refuting several less accusations, the "Another, and the m brought, not only a against the Supreme and Jesuits have, it England to treat, no and the Conscience, bu of men from the o Sovereign, and to pla That this charge is ut writer of this Apology ducing, if necessary, a which he has in his p test, therefore, that n Fathers of the Societ Name of Jesus (usus nor the Priests or Stu aries, have any instruc from the Pope, or ot or move any matter temporal rule, or ha tions, but to preach, the sacraments, and

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of Supremacy was n in all parts of the upon the universit effectively told by J Bishop: "There is a Bishop: "There is a our universities; th flying about in all di come to an agreen religion" (Ibid).

In 1563, there was required all member persons taking degree all sheriff, barrister masters, private tut any court whatever person at the Lord Ch o take the Oath of the penalty of a profilender, and of £100 or negligent Justice. was to be punished v forfeiture, jadgment used in cases of high In April, 1571, it v

ment made high tres offence, to declare in Queen was a heretic han to declare her a t was made treason City of Rome to Eng writing or instrume whatever "might be i no less treason to give tion, in virtue of any from the Holy See, a general practice of such power only in mere fact of possessi beads, or crosses, or the Pope, or by the him, was now subje punishment of a Catholics who had fle not altogether out of tyrannical enaciment turned within six mos tion to that effect, ev cured a formal leav forfeited to the Crown and chattels, and their

Needless to say, th penal laws, which Statute-book long be vasion" of the count enforced, the punishr being death. PIONEER JESUIT

As I have already

that the Jesuits first missioners. Ignatius to his reward, and Mercurian, the four Society, was in comm selected for this ardu mission were Robert I Campion, both Englis of Oxford University his "History of the E For the moment the ing. The esgerness s pion was so great, the denunciations of the able to preach with h cealment to a vast au From London the m in the disguise of capit or sometimes in the c clergy, through many wherever they went t lic gentry revived. nciled to the old] ing apostles, was hea Lord Oxford, Burley and the proudest an The success of the El zabeth's work of co in a more public wa with which the Catho attendance at the na in the case of the Set ever, the panic of the Parliament far outran danger. The little gr was magnified by pop of disguised Jesuits; invasion was met by bibited the saying of houses, increased the twenty pound a mont all persons pretendin absolving subjects from practicing to withdraw religion, with all pers session willingly so al to the See of Rome sh

treason." Everywhere arrest

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some of the dirt which has been hesped upon it, It is impossible to get even a superficial knowledge of the mediaval understood, that in casting off the Papacy, the Reformers cast off the Church herself, story of Europe without seeing how eatly the world of that period was debted to the monastic orders; as a greatly quiet and religious refuge for helpless in-fancy and old age, a shelter of respectful sympathy for the orphan maiden and the desolate widow—as central points whence arrivalizing was apread over black bills agriculture was spread over bleak hills, and barren downs, and marshy plains, and dealt its bread to millions perishing with hunger and its pestilential train—as repositories of the learning which then was and the Well apping for the was, and the well springs for the learning which has yet to be-as nurseries of art and science, giving the stimulus, the means, and the reward to invention, and aggregating around them every head that could devise, and every hand that could execute—as the nucleus of the city which in after days of pride should crown its palaces and bulwarks with the towering cross of its cathedral. This, I think, no man can deny. I believe it is true, and I love to think of it. I hope that I see the good hand of God in it, and the visible trace of His mercy that is over all His works. But if it is only a dream, however grateful, I shall be glad to be awakened from it; not indeed by the yelling of illte-erate sgitators, but by a quiet and solor proof that I have misunderstood the mat

ABOUT THE JESUITS SPECIALLY. And now, as an introductory to the particular religious order which is to engage our attention this evening, I should like to quote some words showing Sir like to quote some words showing Sir James Macintosh's appreciation of the Jesuits. They are to be found in his "Review of the Causes of the Revolu-tion" (1688), and are as follows:

"Having arisen in the age of the Reformation, they naturally became the cham-plons of the Church against her enemies. They cultivated points literature with spiendid auccess; they were the earliest out. The fourth vow of the Jesuite pledged them to a direct and necessary and perhaps the most extensive reformer of European education, which in their schools made a larger stride than it has done at any succeeding moment; and by ST. IGNATIUS AND HIS COMPANIONS. schools made a larger stride than it has done at any succeeding moment; and by the just reputation of their learning, well as by the weapons with which it armed them, they were enabled to carry on a vigorous contest against the most learned impugners of the authority of the

insanity. "Weak intellect or subject to insanity"—Alas! I fear some journal-lats and preachers that we wot of are

hopeleesly excluded. The General is the head of the Society but while investing him with clearly de because the Pope is not merely suzerain, but under God the Sovereign of the Church. Our Lord built the Church on Church. Our Lord built the Church on Peter, and Peter, the Rock, removed, it had no foundation. There was a divine inspiration, then, in the thought of St. Ignatius, and a special propriety in en-joining on the members of the Company he organized this fourth vow, or vow of special obedience to the Pope. It was a solemn protest sgainst the very principle of the Reformation, and made the Society of Jesus a standing assertion of the Papacy. fined and supreme authority, Ignating multiplies precautions to prevent this power from degenerating into despotism. The Society is divided into provinces, each comprising a certain number of bouses, and governed by a Provincial, who is assisted by Consultors and by an Admonitor, named by the General; and each house is governed by a Superior or Rector, who also has his Consultors and of Jesus a standing assertion of the Papacy, General, the professed Fathers and the Rectors in each province assemble, and select two of their number, who acand a living monument of devotion to the Holy See. The Council of Trent con-Holy See. The Council of Trent con demned the particular or special heresies of the Reformation, but it did not exof the Reformation, but it did not ex-plicitly condemn its principle, for its principle was not then fully disengaged, and rendered apparent to the whole world. It is only latterly that even Procompany the Provincial to the general congregation, by which the head of the Society is chosen. Several Assistants, be-Society is chosen. Several Assistants, pe-longing to different nationalities, and, like himself appointed by election, are assigned to the Father General; and these he consults on matters regarding the administration of the Order. An Adtestants themselves have understood it, and were able to formulate it. Nobody saw from the first, that Protestantism was wholly concentrated in the rejection of the Papal constitution of the Church; hardly did anybody see it before the present century. Protestants have shown themselves willing to fraternize with the monitor is likewise elected ; and his duty is to be a prudent counsellor, ever at hand, to advise on all that concerns the General's private on all that concerns the General's private conduct. In an ex-treme case, which has never occurred, the provinces of the Society might elect deputies to depose the head of the Order. The "Monita Secreta," or "Secret Instruc-tions" which, it is said, were meant to be recovered relation for the Secret Secret Secret Secretary Se eastern churches separated from Rome and which differ from the Catholic Church in no important points but in rejecting the Supremacy or Primacy of jurisdiction of the Pope, without asking any change of the Pope, without asking any change of doctrine of worsbip on the part of those churches. We have seen and we see now multitudes of Protestants, like the Puseyites and Ritualista, who accept and defend sli Catholic doctrine, except the Papal Supremacy and Infallibility, and nearly the whole Protestant world would cease to oppose the Church, if she would only give up the Pope. They would tions" which, it is said, were meant to be reserved solely for the professed Fathers, and with whose odious and monstrous principles the Society has has been so persistently and so unjustly accused, are calumnious and apoch-ryphal productions, published against the Jesuits by their enemics. Another calumny is the interpretation which some have put upon a certain passage in the only give up the Pope. They would accept willingly the play of Hamlet with the part of the Prince of Denmark left have put upon a certain passage in the Constitutions, which, it is claimed, gives a Superior the power to oblige the mem-bers to do evil under certain circum-stances. No one acquainted with the warfare on the essential principle of the Latin language can attach such a meaning to the passage in question without intentionally misapprehending its true sense. Obelience is required and prosense. Obedience is required and pro-mised in all things, where there is no sin, and this condition is repeated over and

FIRST MISSIONS Ignatius frequently and strenuously

A critical reader will, perhaps, find this picture too highly colored, and some of its subjects over-drawn, for one of Macaulay's faults, as an historian, is ex-sgcration. With still greater reason, objection may be taken to the following from the same ner. rom the same pen :

"With the admirable energy, disinter estedness, and self-devotion which were characteristic of the Society, great vices were mingled. It was alleged, and not were mingled. It was alleged, and not without foundation, that the ardent public spirit which made the Jesuit regardless of his ease, of his liberty, and of his life, made him also regardless of truth and of mercy; that no means which could pro-mote the interests of his religion scemed to him underful ad that be the interest mote the interests of his religion scemed to him unlawful, and that by the interest of his religion he too often meant the interest of his Society. It was alleged that, in the most atroctous plots recorded in history, his agency could be distinctly traced; that constant only in attachment to the fraternity to which he belonged, he was in some countries the most denges

the natives of Brazil and Paraguay, in the missions and 'reductions,' or ministering, at the hourly rik of his life, to his co-religionists in England under Elizabeth and James I., the Jesuit appears alike devoted, indefatigable, cheerful, and worthy of hearty admiration and respect." ACCUSED OF CONSFIRACIES AND ACCUSED OF CONSFIRACIES AND the natives of Brazil and Paraguay, in the both the personal liberty of the subject

their motto :

work, not merely taught and catechized

of the Church in England."---Vol I(.) In the following year, 1559, there was a statute passed, called a "Bill of Suprem--acy," which enacted that those who by writing or preaching defended "the power or jurisdiction, spiritual or ecclesi-astical," of what is termed "any foreign prime welfate mercen status around the second ASSASSINATIONS. "Nevertheless, two most startling and indisputable facts meet the student who pursues the history of this unique Society. The first is the universal suspicion and hostility it has incurred—not, as might reasonably be expected, merely from these Protestants whose avowed and most sucprince, prelate, person, state or potentate," were doomed to forfeiture of all their property and benefices, if they had any and if not worth $\pounds 20$ were to suffer a cessful foe it has been, nor yet from the enemies of all clericalism and religious enemies of all clericalism and religious dogma, to whom it is naturally the em-bodiment of all they most detest, but from every Roman Catholic state and ration in the world, with perhaps the insignificant exception of Belgium. Next is the brand of ultimate failure which has invariably year's imprisonment. For a second offence all such persons were to suffer the penalties of a premunite; and a third offence was declared to be high treason, Next there was a "Bill of Uniformity," which enacted that "The Book of Comof ultimate failure which has invariably been stamped on all its most promising schemes and efforts. • • These two phenomena demand some inquiry and analysis. As regards the former of them; the hostility which the Jesuits have en-countered has been twofold, political, and moral or religious. There has been, from a very early date in their annals, a strong conviction prevalent that the famous motto of the Society, 'A. M. D. G.' (Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam—To the Greater which enacted that "The Book of Com-mon Prayer and Administration of Sacra-ments, and other Rites and Ceremonials," suthorized in the fifth and sixth of Edward VI., was to be "in full force and effect, with very few alterations," and to be everywhere used. Ministers refusing to use it were, for the first offence, to forfeit one year's income, and to be im-prisoned for six months; for a second, were to be deprived, and to be imprisoned for twelve months; and for a third, were doomed to perpetual imprisonment, as (Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam-To the Greate Glory of God), did not adequately represen its policy and motives, that its first and last aim was its own aggrandizement in power and wealth, and that it spared no well as a new deprivation. To use any words in derogation of the same book,

was made liable, for a first offence, to the penalty of a hundred marks; for a second, to one of four hundred; and for a third, effort to compass this end, even to the extent of embrolling cabinets, concocting conspiracies, kindling wars, and procuring assassinations. In several of these cases, to forfeiture and perpetual imprisonment. As if these violent measures were not As if these violent measures were not enough; people were to be forced to attend the services thus echismatically changed, by spiritual censures, and by a fine of 1s, for every case of ab-sence on Sundays and holy days. On Whitsunday, May 8, began the new ser-vice in English, and the removal of the images of the saints. This was followed by the public burning. in many meats of notably as regards the charges which led to their first expulsion from France and Portugal, inclusive in the latter instance of their exile from Paraguay, the Jesuits are able to make one very telling reply, pleading that motives of state craft alone reply, of an unworthy kind, and the evidence of untrustworthy and disreputable agents of their enemies, were suffered to decide the by the public burning, in many parts of matter. In other cases, as for example London, of "all the roods and other matter. In other cases, as for example the assassination of Henry IV. by Ravail-Traced y has egaley could be thereeven matter. In other cases, as for example London, of "all the rocds and other to the fraternity to which he belonged, he was in come countries the most danger out enemy of freedom, and in others the them. But, when full allowance has most dangerous enemy of order. * * * So strangely were good and evil mixed there remain several counts of the starts. The definition of the strategies of the church of "all the rocds and other image of the churchs." After the image of Christ and the reminiscences of Calvary were thus given to the finnes, it is books, banners, sepulchers and rocd-iofts, were burnted." The exection of the Oath

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are but too for instance, their for instance, their hers, in faming the batted sgainst the * their complicity t the life of Qacen * their responsi-Years' War. And e number of other ence against them is an unfortunate coin-heavs direct proof of lways direct proof of been in communica-gents engaged. So rgents engaged. So wacre of St. Barthol-listely preceded by a meral, Francis Borgis, though there is no meet him therewith ; tavaillec, the unsuc-lassesing of Henry geny and Balthaear ine like relation to Prince of Orange; so in the Gunnow, der in the Gunpowder and several other in-tions which would nevitably be taken by iplomatists for their sufficient to account t proof against them, explain the invariable in the back ground which will secure the of the Society from It is sufficient to say that the English ler Elizabeth, addressregard to the severe pressed them, laid the Government's action while the secular secular 1601 by the fr number, William executed in 1603), a *Important Considera*-ect."

es against the Jesuits ? iracies, kindling wars, nations."

iclent" proofs ; "but it the invariable presence of ound on any hypothesis complete acquittal of the the sort. IT IS SUFFI-IN ILLUSTRATION that Catholics under Eliza-Pope with regard to aws which oppressed blame of the Governhe Jesuite, as having in England issued, in one of their number, pamphlet, known as ion, to the same effect." is, therefore, limited

PROVOKE ELIZA-ENAL LAWS.

ENAL LAWS. d the address of "The England" referred to. mators and slegers had speak for The Roman ard, as the famous had, or another occa-elves "The People of w very childish, not to it conduct appears in or bas abed upon the ory has shed upon the od-stained era. They for having provoked eir conspiracies ! Why, come into the country was the 22nd year of and she had already ion as a Coercionist that Ar. Balfour to shame. hrone with a policy in arly marked-to crush and forthwith she beto effect. What do we ral of Mary (her pre-brated according to the White, the Bishop of preached on the occa-hing which gave offense-re seems, however, to ; in the sermon disre-her; and if the law, on at all applicable there her; and if the law, on at all applicable, there it the law. No matter ; izabeth, and, therefore, liberty of the subject

 The shoring religion to their sleging to any power of absoiving religion, with all persons fatter the religion to the form and restore the second shore the second by Dr. alterwards Cathal Anis, some months subsequent to Campion's execu-tion. William Allen was born of a re spectable family in Lanceshire. Educated at Oriel College, Oxford, he became Proc-tor of the University in 1556, and was made Canon of the Cathedral of York. Amen. The floral offerings were numerous and very beautiful, and came from friends in all parts of the country, as well as from the city. They not only filled the hearse, but required an extra vehicle for their tor of the Oniversity in 1956, and was made Canon of the Cathedral of York. After refating several odious and ground-less accusations, the Apology continues: "Another, and the most odious of all is brought, not only against us, but even against the Supreme Pontiff; the Priests and Jesuits have, it is said, been sent to England to treat, not only of Religion and the Conscience, but to draw the minds of men from the obedience due to the Sovereign, and to plot sgainst the State. That this charge is uiterly groundless, the writer of this Apology can prove, by pro-ducing, if necessary, authentic documents, which he has in his possession. We pro-test, therefore, that neither the Reverend Fathers of the Society of the Most Holy Name of Jesus (usually termed Jesuit), nor the Priests or Students of the Semin-aties, have any instructions or insinuations but required an extra vehicle for their conveyance. Among those who attended the funeral from a distance we noticed the follow-ing:--Mrs. Jas. O'Reilly, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. D. O'Connor, Ottawa; Mr. Alex. Mortimer, Ottawa; Mr. G. P. Brophy, Ottawa; Jas. R. O'Reilly, Pres-cott; John Ryan, Brockville; Huge Ryan, Toronto; Mr. J. Heney, Watertown; James Shes, Hamilton; and P. D. Doran, Peterboro.-Freeman, March 13.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

MARCH 23, 1889.

any court whatever, and every other person at the Lord Chancellor's diacretion, to take the Oath of Supremacy, under the penalty of a præmunirs for every offender, and of £100 tor every conniving or negligent Justice. A second offence was to be punished with "the same pains, forfeiture, jadgment and execution, as is used in cases of high treason." In April, 1571, it was by Act of Parlia-ment made high treason, even for a first offence, to declare in any work that the Queen was a heretic or rehismatic, no less than to declare her a tyrant and usurper. It was made treason to "bring from the

than to declare her a tyrant and usurper. It was made treason to "bring from the City of Rome to England," or to use any writing or instrument from the Pope, whatever "might be its contents." It was no less treason to give or receive absolu-tion, in virtue of any written jurisdiction from the Holy See, although it was the general practice of the Church to give such power only in writing. Even the such power only in writing. Even the mere fact of possessing an Agnus Del, or beads, or crosses, or pictures blessed by the Pope, or by the missionaries sent by him was now subjected to the hor beat bim, was now subjected to the heavy punishment of a præmunire. Those Catholics who hed fled their country were not altogether out of the reach of these tyrannical enactments; unless they re turned within six months after proclama-

tion to that effect, even if they had pro-cured a formal leave of absence, they forfeited to the Crown for life, their goods and chattels, and their landed revenues. Needlas to are that they and the Needless to say, that these and other penal laws, which were placed in the Statute book long before the Jesuit "In-

vasion" of the country, were rigorously enforced, the punishment for high treason being death. PIONEER JESUITS IN ENGLAND.

As I have already said, it was in 1580 that the Jesuits first entered England as missioners. Ignatius had long since gone to his reward, and Father Everard Mercurian, the fourth General of the Society on the fourth General of the Society, was in command. The Fathers selected for this arduous and dangerous mission were Robert Persons and Edmurd Camplon, both Erglishmen and graduates of Oxford University. Green relates in his "History of the English People," that, "For the moment their success was amez-ing. The esgences shown to hear Campion was so great, that, in spite of the denunctations of the Government, he was able to preach with hardly a show of con-cealment to a vast audience in Smithfield. From London the missionaries wandered in the disguise of captains or serving men, or sometimes in the cassock of the English clergy, through many of the counties; and clergy, through many of the counties; and whrever they went the zeal of the Catho-lic gentry revived. The list of nobles reconciled to the old Faith by the wander-ing apostles, was headed by the name of Lord Oxford, Burleigh's own son-in-law, and the proudest amorg English peers. The success of the Jesuits in undoing El zabeth's work of compromise was shown in a more public way by the unanimity with which the Cathol'cs withdrew from attendance at the national worship. As attendance at the national worship. As in the case of the Seminary Priests, how-ever, the panic of the Protestants and of the Parliament far outran the greatness of the danger. The little group of missionaries was magnified by popular fancy into a host of disguised Jesuits; and the imaginary invasion was met by statutes which pro-

hibited the saying of Mars even in private houses, increased the fine on recusants to nouses, increased the fine on recusants to twenty pound a month, and enacted that, "all persons pretending to any power of absolving subjects from their allegiance, or practicing to withdraw them to the Romish religion, with all persons after the present session willingly so absolved or reconciled to the See of Rome shall be guilty of high treason.""

of Supremacy was meantime proceeding in all parts of the country. Its effect upon the universities was briefly but effectively told by Jewell, the Protestant Bishop: "There is a diemel solitude in our universities; the young men are dying about in all directions, rather than come to an agreement in matters of religion" (Ibid). In 1563, there was another Act, which required all members of Parliament, all persons taking dyrees in the universities, all sheriff, barristers, and officers in masters, private tutora, and officers in any court whatever, and every other to take the Oath of Supremacy, under the penalty of a præmunire for every offender, and of £100 tor every conniving

TO BE CONTINUED.

In Memoriam.

LATE MRS. WM. HARTY. Again the Golden Gates swing wide, Again a life on death's ebb tide; A sainted soul has fied; Again the tears of sad one's left, Again the ionely friends bereft-A noble woman dead.

A cherished mother, loving wife, Who bore the weary weight of life, As God would have her bear; True mother, with a heart of gold, True wife, with witely gitts untold– Unselfish, geatle, rare.

Her hand, a hand to help the poor, Her heart, a heart to quicken sure To misery, care or need; Ever a steadfast, honest friend, Ever a cheerful smite to send – With nelping word and deed.

No hero chronicled by fame, No martyr dying for God's name, More bravely bore than sne: A cruel, lingering, painful death, And martyr-like with failing breath-Praised God who set her free.

A saddened joy, a joyful pain, For sinless soul that knew no stain, We feel for her who's won; A glorious, ie welled, heavenly crown. And softly pray, with hearts bowed down-God's holy will be done. H, R.

-Kingston Freeman. H. R.

DEATH OF MRS. WM. HARTY OF KINGSTON.

It is our painful duty to record this week the death of Mrs. Wm. Harty, who departed this life peacefully and strength-ened by every consolation of our Holy Faith ou Thurday last, the 7th instant. Her death was not unexpected ; yet her kindly nature and womanly virtue, while they bound her to her own in most sacred affection, endeared her also to many in-cerely attached friends and extended her name so universally throughout Kipeston. name so universally throughout Kingston, that the heart of all were stddened when at length her demise was announced. Mrs. Harty bore her gievous at long stokness with an admirable and constant ations which and distant admirable and constant

stokness with an admirable and constant patience, which could be the fruit only of deep religious feeling and great strength of faith, and thus her resigned and happy death was a fitting ending to a plous and exemplary life. In every work of charity in the city her hand was engaged busily, and with every beneficial object her name was identified. She was a faithful and edifying member of the Holy Family Confraternity ever since it was established in St. Mary's Cathedral. To the poor she is a loss not merely on account of the material help which she meted out to them cheerfully and largely at all times, but much more for the kindly interest she took in them and the prudent coursel she gave them, and her

In their every sorrow and sillction. THE FUNERAL ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON. In the testimony of her goodness of life, as well as to give respect to her bereaved husband, Ald. Wm. Harty, one of King-ston's most prominent citizens, an immense concourse of people assisted at Mrs. Harty's funeral on Sunday after-hoon. A layter funeral on Sunday after estimable Christian lady to St. Mary's cemetery. All classes, without any dis-tinction of creed, united in paying this last tribute of regard to her memory. The Bishop of Kingston, surrounded by

poisoning arises from kidney disease. So much known, it remains to recognize the fact that, to remedy an effect the cause must be removed, and it is universally acknowledged that Warner's Safe Cure is the only reliable remedy for kidney disease kidney disease. ل ماده

HEATHENS AT HOME.

The following timely reflections from the New York Graphic are appropriate also to Canada. They hit the nail squarely on the head. The heathens on this side of the ocean are as badly in need of con-

version as those of Africa, China or Japan. The Graphic says :

"It is greatly to the credit of the char-itable ladies who interest themselves in seeing that the naked saveges in the South Sea islands are provided with hymnals and Bibles that at least one per cent, of there benighted beings are converted. Kindly and full of sympathy are the hearts of these women who spend their ble means these women who spend their pin money in sending misionaries to far off Africs to wreatle with the superstitions of the kinky-haired sons of Ham, and to decant on the divertience of the sentence of the sentence of on the advantages of trousers over bare legs. It has always been so, and it is to be legs. It has always been so, and it is to be presumed that it will always continue that the heathen in a foreign clime is coddled and the heathen at home is neglected. No need to go to the jurgles of Indla, the wilds of Africa or the islands where mission arises are best appreciated in fricasses form. No need to seek to save souls or clothe bodies so far away. Here it the clothe bodies so far away. Here is the field. New York is full of heathen, brist ling with heathen, overflowing with heathen. Let any one of these ladies who feels that she has accomplished some who feels that she bas accomplished some thing when she has troght Ah Sing to sing 'Rock of Ages,' take a tour among the poor of New York. Let her see in the slums of the town the moral degradation to which poor humanity his failen. Let her question the hocdium and find out how much more he knows about free salvation than the naked negro on Africa's burning sands. She will be surprised to find what a large, hopelessly large, field is opened up before her astonished gaze. If she desires to administer temporal com-fort before offering spiritual solace, she will be bewilderd by the vastness of the great army of the poor. It is a holy

great army of the poor. It is a holy thing to administer to the wants of the heathen; but there is no need of sending a drag net over the ocean to capture him. Bixter and Cherry streets in the city of New York simply reek with them."

If you require a spring medicine, if you are suffering with languor, debility, pimples, boils, catarch, chronic sores, scrofula, or loss of appetite, or any dis-ease arising from impure blood, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the safest and most economical of all blood purifiers.

Try To Benefit others.

"I had a very bad pain in my side, of which one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil made a consplete cure. I hope that this may be of some benefit to those who read it." A. R. T. Walker, 44½ High St. City. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a specific for all inflummatory nain inflammatory pain. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secret the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also, being the principal cause of Headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Filis taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmelee's Fills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock." inflammatory pain.

prudent coursel she gave them, and her tender, affectionate sympathy with them in their every sorrow and sfillctiop.

noon. A larger funeral procession has never, we believe, been seen in Kirgston, than followed all that was mortal of this kidneys and stomach when pronopt use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the grand purify-ing and regulating tonic, would quickly regulate every bodily function and restore to perfect health.

It is Absurd

For people to expect a cure for Indigestion, unless they refrain from eating what is unwholesome ; but if anything will sharpen the appetite and give tone to the digestive organs, it is Ayer's Sar-saparilla. Thousands all over the land testify to the merits of this medicine.

Mrs. Sarah Burroughs, of 248 Eighth street, South Boston, writes : "My hus-band has taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla, for Dyspepsia and torpid liver, and has been greatly benefited."

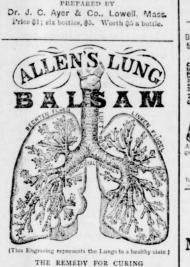
A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

C. Canterbury, of 141 Franklin st., Boston, Mass., writes, that, suffering for years from Indigestion, he was at last induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and, by its use, was entirely cured. Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street, Holyoke, Mass., suffered for over a year from Dyspepsia, so that she could not eat substantial food, became very weak, and was unable to care for her family. Neither the medicines prescribed by physicians, nor any of the remedies advertised for the cure of Dyspepsia, helped her, until she commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "Three

bottles of this medicine," she writes, "cured me." Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY



CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

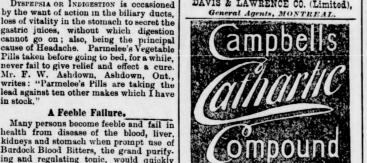
ASTHMA, CROUP, ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND PULMONARY ORGANS. ITS FAITHFUL USE

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure. commended by PHYSICTANN, MINISTERS, AND NURSES In fact by everyhody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL. • It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child. It contains no OPIUM in any form.

PRICE 25c, 50c AND \$1 00 PER BOTTLE. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited),



(Liquid.)

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon, on

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 and teilion per annum, \$10. For further, Box 306.
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Street, London, Ontario. A Conjemit of The sacks disavery and the state of the sta CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE Haron, Sarnia, Ont.-This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is paid to yocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. Ist. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to Morners SUPERIO. Box 305.

al character must be app was ordered to re-his own house; and, confinement, was sum confinement, was sum-Council, to receive a (Flanegan's "History ingland."—Vol. I(.) ; year, 1559, there was liled a "Bill of Suprem-ed that those who by thirg defended "the on, spiritual or ecclesi-s termed "any foreign son, state or potentate," forfeiture of all their force, if they had any : fices, if they had any £20 were to suffer ent. For a second roons were to suffer the emunire; and a third a "Bill of Uniformity," t "The Book of Com-dministration of Sacra-Rites and Ceremonials," e fifth and sixth of to be "in full force and ew alterations," and to ed. Ministers refusing or the first offence, to income, and to be im-monthe; for a second, ed, and to be imprisoned ; and for a third, were tual imprisonment, as rivation. To use any ion of the same book, or a first offence, to the red marks ; for a second, ndred ; and for a third, perpetual imprisonment. nt measures were not were to be forced to ces thus schismatically tual censures, and by a every case of ab-s and holy days. On 8, began the new ser-and the removal of the ints. This was followed ning, in many parts of the roods and other the roods and other churches." After the and the reminiscences of s given to the flames, it "vestments, altar-cloths, pulchres and rood-lofts The exection of the Oath

T. GRANGER STEWART, M. D., F. R. S. E., Ordinsry Physician to H. M. the Queen in Scotland, Professor of Practice of Physic in the University of Edin burgh, in an article on Bright's disease says "Dyspnœs (difficult breathing) in arles, have any instructions or insinuations tores, have any instructions of instructions of the singeriors, to do frequently met with in the inflammatory and cirrhotic forms of the disesses and temporal rule, or have any other direc those, but to preach, cateebize, administre, administre the sacraments, and perform such other ing." And it is well known that uramic

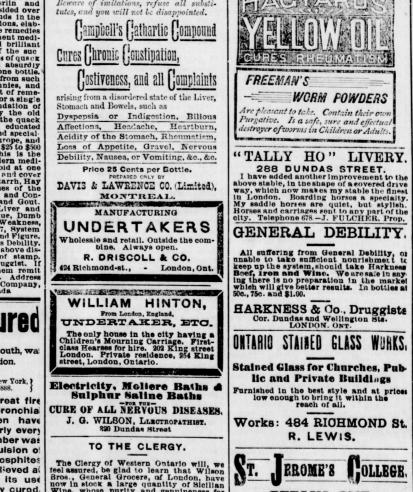
A Feeble Failure.

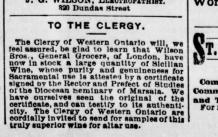
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The Winter after the great fire in Chicago I contracted Bronchia iffections and since then hav been obliged to spend nearly ever Winter south. Last November was dvised to try Scott's Emulsion o Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites ind to my surprise was relieved an ince, and by continuing its use hree months was entirely cured ained flesh and strength and was ible to stand even the Blizzard and ittend to business every day.

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Branch No. 4. London, Meets on the hod and th Thursday rety month, at 5 o'clock, at their 1 bion Bircck, Richmond street. Ma Mears President; Wm. Corcoran, 1

C. M. B. A.

Letter from the Grand President.

Letter from the Grand President. Brattord, Ont., March 16th, 1880. To the members of the C. M. B. A in Canada: Brattane of the C. M. B. A in Canada: Brattane of the C. M. B. A in Canada: The members of the C. M. B. A in Canada: Brattane of the C. M. B. A in Canada: In the second of the constraint of the for-stand nearly 700 members being added to our instant of the formation of the second of the seaks well especially the second of the seaks of the formation of the second of the seaks of the second of the second of the other second of the the second of the second bettered the the endrane Second make the second of the second of the second make the second of the second of the second make the second of the second of the second make the second of the second of the second make the second of the second of the second make the second of the second of the second make the second of the second of the second make the trastees of the Stopreme Connadi here the second the second of the second method interest in membership in the second to the second of the second within the second the second the second within the second of the second o

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large increase in memoryany in this the next iwo years. As you are aware the chief object of the C. M. B. A. is to create a club of which to pay one or two thousand dollars to the widow or heirs of our act experience, has been, in a great many state experience, has been, in a great many state of the means of enabling the mory atteration of the mildren together, educate and bring them up reputable citizens. Our associations we in its infancy and a great domerstip as to its perpetuit. Press M. B. A. is strictly Catholic, rigan-ised on practical Catholic men only. On this assistance to further our good work. I request all members to adhere strictly to the laws of the society. "The Constitution and by laws make it obligatory on every member to inst his Easter duly and as this is the season that holy mother Church marks cut for us to periorm this duty, no member thould re-main in the ranks of the C. M. B. A. who falls to comply. The Presidents of Branches will please see

ails to comply. The Presidents of Branches will please see hat this essential law is faithfully carried

The Presidents of Branches will please see that this essential law is faithfully carried. The change has been made in the jurisdic form of the Grand Council of Canada in been of the Grand Council of Canada in the council of the Grand Council of Canada in the council of the Grand Council of Canada in the council of the Grand Council of Canada in the council of the Grand Council of Canada in the council of the Grand Council of Canada in the council of the Grand Council of Canada in the council of the Grand Council of Canada in the council of the Grand Council of Canada in the council of the council of the council of the the council of the counce in the the council of the council of the counce in the council of the council of the council the counce in the council of the council of the council the counce in the council of the council of the council of the counce in the council of the council of the counce in the the counce in the france from the council of the counce in the france from the council of the counce in the france from the council of the counce in the france from the council of the counce in the france from the council of the counce in the france from the council of the counce in the france from the council of the sectors of the france from the council of the sectors of the france from the council of the sectors of the france from the france of the the sectors of the france from the council of the sectors of the france from the france of the the sectors of the france from the france of the the sectors of the france from the france of the the sectors of the france from the france of the the sectors of the france from the france of the the sectors of the france from the france of the the sectors of the france from the france of the the sectors of the france from the france of the the sectors of the france from the france of the france of the the sectors of the france from the france of th

Open Meeting at Oustic.

Open Meeting at Ouslic. An open meeting was held in Ouslic on Guelph, in the absence of the President, Mr. Jas, synott, occupied the chair. After he had opened the meeting hegave a very lucid association, which was listened to with sence of Father Piant, Spiritual Adviser of and also of the alms and objects of the association, which was listened to with sence of Father Piant, Spiritual Adviser of and also resd a leiter from Chancellor James Keougs, Branch SI, who expressed regret at mot being present on account of III breath. Ar, Keough was expected to deliver an address After the G. D. D. had addressed invision programme of considerable merit. The following parties took partin it: Songs and solos by Misses Hayden, Brandon, Johns, and Meesars. J. A. Gallagher, J. Neelin Elia Metcaif playing the accompaniments, Sastiet of by Miss Minnie Hayden. The duet ymrch appreciated. The clog dances and evently appreciated. The clog dance and evently appreciated, from the exceense which evently appreciated, from the event which were stand Mr. Gallagher was up to their usain and Mr. Gallagher was up to their duet ymrch appreciated, from the syden was or mot he hall. Mr. John Brown brought down the hall. Mr. G. C. Collins gave some most enthustantically received, and evi-the received. The signing of Miss Hayden and Mr. Gallagher was up to their duet who have beard these vocalists. The end Mr. Gallagher was up to their duet the woo have beard these vocalists. The end Mr. Gallagher was up to their duet the woo have beard these vocalists. The end Mr. Gallagher was up to the spreviated the meeting and the ball mark was open and Mr. Gallagher was up to the store of the vocalists were equally appreciated the meeting appreciated these vocalists. The end Mr. Gallagher was up to the store of the stand and the meeting appreciated the members of the Branch on the end Mr. Gallagher was up to the store of the end the members of the Branch on the store of the store of the end the members of the Branch on the store of the store of the stor

THE JESUITS. THE JESUITS. BIX LETTRES IN THEIR DEFENCE. LITTE I We are gratified to be embled to pless before our reders a series of air letters, which were published in the Monreal Hendd in 1843, in defense of the Sorter of of Jean. It would appear that at that period in our haltory, as well as at the present time, there were to be found in Ganda a number of men who misunder too dad as number of ane who misunder too and misropresenting to the grant history of the company of Jean: Str. The great advantage of the liberty of Jean. It would appear that at that period in our history, as well as at the too data a number of men who misunder too data a number of men who misunder too data as number of men who misunder too data as number of ane who misunder too data as number of ane who misunder too data as number of men who misunder tor data as number of men who misunder too data as number of the liberty of the press, ouniversally in the facility of the Company of the other papers of this country, gave to the data of presenting to the provider of the form of the data of presenting to the provider of the data of presenting

order of the Catholic Church, not even ex cepting the sainted virgins of the cloister. Either of these designs would be alike derogatory to the dignity of the press, and insulting to the understanding of an enlightened community, whose desire evi-dently is to be informed upon FRINCIPLE, and upon important leading results. Upon the principles of the "Society of Jesus," as well as upon the open and unquestion-able results of these principles, will I then submit a small smout of information collected from sources of the highest reollected from sources of the highest re-

collected from sources of the high pute. I will produce authorities, Protes-tant as well as Catholic; Monarchs, Priesta, Historians and Philosophers, the most illustrious that ever adorned their respec Before, however, proceeding further, I

tive stations. Before, however, proceeding further, I must enter my solumn protest against the authority upon which your charges are grounded, viz : the work "Secreta Monta." This work has been again and again proven to be an absurd and infamous imposture, and is by all enlightened Pro-testants, as well as by Catholics, classed with such productions as "Fox's Marityns," "Oates' Plot," and the recent and well known lying 'Disclosures of Maris Monk :" most minutely has it been falsi-fied by the authorized work of Father Grester, and that its refutation has been recognized by inquirers of the highest order, the following evidence most car-tainly proves. The first I will submit will be from the pen of, perhaps, the greatest Christian philosochar of the present cen-tury, the late Frederick Von Schlegel! This great man has been reared amidst all the prejudices of Protestantiam; but, as we are told, "His well-balanced mind had, at an early period, become disgusted with the vagaries and inconsistencies of novelity, and sought repose in the bosom of the Catholic Church." In his invaluable "Lectures on the Philosophy of History,"

Catholic Church," in his invaluable "Lectures on the Philosophy of History," lecture xv. he take the following compre-hensive view of the much abused order: "The great want of the age (the six-teenth century) was a religious order, which established in opposition to Protes tantism, should not be dependent on the State, but devended according to the inter

tantism, should not be dependent on the State, but devoted exclusively to the inter-ests of the Church: a religious order which, well equipped with modern learn-ing, science and accompliahment, possess-ing a knowledge of the world, acquainted with the spirit of the times, and pursuing the course which expediency dictated, with prudence and circumspection, should undertake the defence of the Catholic religion, and the propagation of the gospel

In page 122 is the following testimony to their worth as missionaries in North America :

America: "Away from the amenities of life, away from the opportunities of vain glory, they became dead to the world, and possessed their soulein unaiterable peace. The few who lived to grow old, though bowed by the toils of a long mission, still kindled with the ferrour of Apostolic zeal. The history of their labors is connected with the origin of svery celebrated town in French America: not a cape was turned, nor a river entered, but a Jesuit led the way."

way." Montreal, February 2ad, 1843.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE PARNELL FUND. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Feb 25, 1889. To the Edutor of the Freeman Journal

DEAR SIE-We, the undersigned exiles, their descendants and others, who, though not children of Erin, still have sympathy not children of Erin, still have sympathy for the sorrowing Isle, beg to offer our mite to assist in defending those brave leaders who stand the champions of humanity. Although our offering is insignificant in the cause of battle, still it suffices to show that on this little sandbark there are hearis that sympathize in that struggle of birthright, innocence and freedom. Knowing that the smallest metal point lifted on high can arrest the wildest icap of the lightning, so our offering, our sym pathy and our prayers may assist in barl-

pathy and our prayers may assist in burl-ing back those eternal calumnies of forgers, plunderers and despoilers of the poor. M P. HOGAN, Treas.

| | - | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------|---------|
| Rt. Rev. Bishop | | Jas Murphy | 1 00 |
| M'Intyre | 10 00 | Francis Curran | 1 00 |
| A Doyle, sr | 5 00 | Patk McClosky | 1 00 |
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| Dr Conrov | | Jas O'Brine | 1 00 |
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| H Fitzgerald | | John Power | 100 |
| Simon Bolger | | Daniel Griffith | 1 00 |
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| Patk Kelly | 1 00 | | 18 . 50 |
| J Johnston | 1 00 | 10041 | 00100 |

CHINIQUY AND HIS BOOK.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record :

Oaron out of that fund for the services he was supposed to have performed for the Canadian Government. No matter how questionable the Canadian paper which published articles attacking members of the Government, they were sure to be re-produced in good faith by some respect able journals in the Uaited States, and it was on account of such a reproduction and comments based upon it that he now troubled the House. He wished to state that he had nothing whatever to do with the secret survice money. As far as the man Le Caron was concerned, he had never heard of him until he saw his name in the papers."

never heard of him until he saw his name in the paper." Io quoting the original charge we said that Mr. Costigan "he not likely to have lent himself to the base purposes of either British or Canadian rulers in this matter." Our confidence in Mr. Costigan was not misplaced, and we deeply regret having given even a temporary currency to the calumny. Mr. Costigan's record on the question of sympathy with Ireland, which we have examined carefully and without blas, is that of an earnest friend of Home Rule, performing his delicate duty under very trying consitions. We think that he erred in judgment by opposing Mr. Biake's motion of an address to the Crown on that question, three years ago. The In Montreal, on March 13th, the wife o Mr. Jer. Coffey, of a son. Black's motion of an address to the Crown on that question, three years ago. The discourteous reception of his own address on the some subject, by the Home Govern-ment in 1882, was his excuse, and it exon erates him from any suspicion of lacking sympathy with the cause. It is a grave mistake for Irish Canadians or luish Americans to lat the differences of

It is a grave mistake for irish Canadians or Irish-Americans to let the differences of party interfere with the harmony which should govern their labors for a cause dear to them all. Loysity to their party as well as loysity to their adopted land would not be lessened by kindly sympathy and union in helping the cause of their struggling brethren at home.

Lordon, March 21.-GRAIN.-Red winter, 1.67 to 1.72; white, 1.67 to 1.72; spring, 1.67 to 1.72; orn, 80 to 85; rye, 1.00, to 1.05; barley, mait, 1.00; barley, feed, 80 to 95; oats, 9) to 93; peas, 94 to 83; beans, bush, 1.00 to 1.30. VEGETABLES.-Potatoes, bag, 25 to 35; onions, bag, 45 to 65; cabbages, doz, 25 to 40; turnips, bag, 25 to 30. PROIDUCE -Eggs, 13 to 15; butter, best roll. 25 to 28; large rolls, 21; crocks, 18; tub dairy, 20; store packed firkin, 18; dry wood, 425 to 450; ereen wood, 4.50 to 4.75; soft wood, 250 to 350; large, No. 1.12 to 13; lard, No. 2, 11 to 12; straw, load, 3.00 to 4.00; hay, ton. 10.00 to 12 00; maple syrup, gal., 1.25; maple sugar, 1b, 11. FRUIT - Apples, bag, 20 to 45; bbl, 65 to 100. MEATS.-Pork, 650 to 6.75; pork by qr. 8 to 9; mutton by carcas, 7 to 8; lamb by carcase, 9 to 10; lamb by qr., 10 to 11; spring, qr., 150, veal by qr, 7 to 8; veal by carcases, 9

To the Editor of the Catholic Record : Father Chinlquy was lately lecturing here. One of my neighbors, anxious to do me a kindness, sent me his book, "Fifty years in the Caurch of Rome." have looked into it for a few minutes, and instead of weakening my faith in the Catholic Church, it confirms me more and more in that faith. 1 50, veal by qr, 7 to 8; veal by carcass, 6

A BOME LEFT LONELY.

A BOME LEFT LONELY. In the Township of Ellice, on the 5th of Fortrasr, all that was mo tal of Mr. Car-foll wasconsigned to their last risting place ford. The relatives of Mrs. Carroll was-called upon to gase on the dark angel of death been honored and loved by all. She was one of the first residents of this neigh-infacer, and in its willer-mess, having immi-rated to Canada in 1843 accompanied by her burkend. She was born in the town-and of Lamgar, County of Monaghan, Ire-tand of Lamgar, County of Monaghan, Ire-tand of Lamgar, County of Monaghan, Ire-tand of Lamgar, County of Monaghan, Ire-and on Lamgar, county of Monaghan, Ire-tand of Lamgar, County of Monaghan, Ire-tand, in the year 185. She was married at After living a few years in the Emeral Isle and on edughter, their louely journey and on the farm which is now occu-pied by the family of the deceased. They not of great labor. In the year 1855, the was eff a which was do adouble duy formed with great patience and edughter, her devolved on her which is he per-she was eff a which was donied buy formed with great patience and edughter the resolution of the deceased of the deceased. They she was eff a which was done and edughter the new of the first base and edughter the new of the first base and edughter the new of the she bereat of the Catholic Church in whose first she lived and died denghters and one son who have the sympton the she year as a thous the son who have the first and the son who have the first the son any in their sad affiletion and the son and the son who have the

ORDINATIONS.

Archville, Ont., March 10th, 1889. At an ordination held by His Lordship Blabop Clut, O. M. I., at the scholasticate of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, Alderic Deselete, O. M. I., and Camille Lefebvre, who are destined for the Mc-Kenzle river mission, both of the dioccess of Montreal, were ordained descons; also Pierre G:guon, Joseph Allaire, Jean Bap-tiste Dorais, Arthur Coutles, of Montreal diocese. Tonsure: Francois Bugnard, of diocese. Tonsure : Francois Bugnard, of the diocese of Chambery, Savoie. All members of the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.

TO THE DEAF — A person cured of Deaf-ness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it Faze to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York. Exciting Per Cent TONE, TBUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY, WILLUAM KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE, 22 & 24 East Baltimore Street, NEW YORK, 112 Fifth Avenue. WASHINGTON, 817 Market Space.

Eighty Per Cent Of the human race, according to a high authority, suffer from one or other form of blood taint. Never allow this latent evil to develop into serious disease while the blood can be kept pure and the system blood can be kept pure and the system clean by proper precautions, such as using Burdock Blood Bitters, whenever any scrofulous symptoms appear. No medicine equals B. B B. as a blood cleanser.

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See

MARCH 23, 1889.

Don't Wait

Until your hair becomes dry, thin, and gray before giving the attention needed to preserve its beauty and vitality. Keep on your toilet-table a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor—the only dressing you require for the hair—and use a little, daily, to preserve the natural color and prevent baldness.

Thomas Munday, Sharon Grove, Ky. writes : "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few weeks my head was almost bald. I tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recommend your preparation as the best hair-restorer in the world."

"My hair was faded and dry," writes-Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill.; "but after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy."

Aver's Hair Vigor,

sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

So disfiguring to the face, forehead, and

neck, may be entirely removed by the

use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best and

safest Alterative and Blood-Purifier ever-

PIANO FORTES

Magnificent FLOWER SEEDS

Varieties, FREEL

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Have the nicest go

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112 Dundas.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. REAL PALMS Sold by Druggists; \$1; six bottles for \$5

The average heads pa Price for 100 head 50 " 25 " 12 "

Olive Oil for Sarc atra Fine Incens Incense No. 2..... Charcoal for Cence

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interim report



The concert was closed by a few appropriate remarks from the chairman who congrave-lated the members of the Branch on the large turnout at the meeting, and the evident interest taken in the Branch by the mem-bers aloce its organization. About a hundred members and friends is most sumptuous repast was in waiting, which reflected credit on the hostess, and was most heartily partaken of by the speeches were made by D. et. O'Brien, who cann, who was vice-chairman, and Mr. N. Lypett. Before the meeting broke up a cordial vote of thanks, counced in becoming language, was moved by Messrs. O'Brien and Gallagher for the cordial reception the visitors from Guelph has received. This was responded to by Messrs. Accan, typet, Smith and others. A vote of thanks was ale to the dot by Messrs. McCann, haif-past four fils morning, vowins that they will visit Ousits on the first favorable opportunity.

Election of Officers.

Officers of Branch No 6, Strahroy, Ont., for 1889, installed by Deputy S. R. Brown, assisted by Dr. Hanavan, Supervising Medi-tal Examiner.

assisted by Dr. Hanavan, Supervising Medi-cal Examiner. President, Rev A J McKeon First Vice-President, Jønnes Healey Becond Vice-President, Jønnes Healey Recording Secretary, John Barry Assistant Pecretary, Michael Barry Financial Scretary, Patrick O'Keofe Tressurer, Patrick O'Dwyer Marahal, John Muldon Guard, Francis Upton Trustees, Rev A J McKeon, Andrew Mc-Donnell, Francis Upton, P O'Dwyer, and John Muldon.

DEATH OF MRS. N. RANAHAN.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Ranahan, wife of Mr. N. Ranahan, which took place in this city on the 14th instant at the early age of twenty-six years. The funeral took place on Satur-day, 16th, to St. Peter's Cathedral, where solemn Requiem Mass was offered for the repose of her soul, sf.er which the remains were taken for interment to St. Peter's were taken for interment to St. Peter's cemetery. The late Mrs. Ranahan was ever a most fervent Catholic, and her many good qualities made her very much beloved by a large circle of relatives and friends, to all of whom we offer our most sincere condolence. May her soul rest in peace.

Cardinal Lavigerie requested Belgian volantears, to the number of one hundred, to serve on the crussde sgainst African slavery. Saven hundred volunteers have

more in that faith. As to the teaching of the Catholic As to the teaching of the Catholic Church, laymen are guided by the cate-chism, which contains an epitome of all, her doctrines. On page fifty-four of the Catechism in use in Ontario I see the following question. "May we then pray to the crucifix, or to the images or relics of the saints." Answer. "By no means; for they have pather life nor sense nor normer to hear

either life, nor cense, nor power to hear

or help us." If an angel from heaven were to declare If an angel from heaven were to declare to us a different doctrine, we would not believe it : how much less believe Father Chiniquy, who says we worship images and statues. Perhaps I had best quote his own words. They are : "My people and I, as are all Roman Catholics, were much of images and stagiven to the worship of images and sta-tures." I will not attempt to say what he has

prudence and circumspection, should undertake the defence of the Catholic religion, and the propagation of the gospel in foreign countries, and worthily and successfully prosesute this two fold object. Such an order was the Society of Jesuits, in its first institution; and that among the founders and first members of this society, there were men of undoubted piety and eminent sanctity, men animated by the sublimest principles of Christian self denial, possessed of great intellectual endowments, and favored by God with high preternatural powers, no unprejudiced historical inquirer will deny Whether the reproaches which have been made to many members of this order, of having exerted an undue political influ-ence, and displayed a split of ambition and intrigue in the history of this period, be well founded or not, I shall not stop to enquire; because such charges, at best, can affect individuais only, and not the society whose very name indeed has become in our times, the very watchward of party strife and contention. The severest con-demnation of the Jesuits proceeds from a quarter, where we clearly discern the most implacable hostility to Christianity, and to all religion; and this circumstance ought to furnish the Jesuits with addi-tional claim to our good opinion. If some I will not attempt to say what he has done, or may do; fortunately I am not responsible for his acts; but I can, and I do, as a Catholic, give his words the most positive contradiction, both for myself and for my fellow-Catholics. Speaking of the "Stations of the Cross" he says: "One of our favorite devotional exercises was to kneel three or four times a week before them, prostrate ourselves and say. before them, prostrate ourselves and say, with a loud voice, "oh! holy cross, we adore thee." He knows as well as I, or

adore thee." He knows as well as 1, or any other Catholic, that the words used at the beginning of the meditation made before each station, is "We adore Thee, O Ohrist, and praise (or bless) Thee Be-cause by Thy holy cross Thou hast re-deemed the world," and that the words he has quoted are not correct. In the next percent he has goes on to say tional claim to our good opinion. If some members of the order adopted, at this members of the order adopted, at this period, those absolute maxims and prin-ciples of policy and government, which in general characterizes that sge; and if the writings of others were distinguished by that rude polemic tone and spirit spoken of above, and which was equally charac-teristic of those time; it would be unjust to lay to the charge of the order, or even of marticular members, failures and defects paragraph he goes on to say (whether he means the statues or stations I know not :) "We used to

to lay to the charge of the order, or even of particular members, failings and defects which were common to the age, and a perfect exemption from which is the most rare of human excellencies." It is also gratifying to find that a dis-tinguished Protestant historian cf our own day and continent has done full justices of the United States (vol. iii. ch 20.), gives a detailed and eloquent account of their missionary labors in Canada, and the

20

fat beeves, 2.50 to 4.50. Toronto, March 21.-WHEAT.-Fall, No. 2, 1.10; spring, No. 1, 1.07 to 1.06; red winter, No. 2, 1.07 to 1.08; No. 1, Maniuoba hard, 1.30 to 1.34; No 2, 1.25 to 127. Barley, No. 1, 57 to 58; No 2, 44 to 55; No. 3, extra, 56 to 51; No. 3, 48 to 47. Peas, No. 2, 55 to 58. Oata, No. 2, 33 to 38. Flour, extra, 455 to 460; straight roller, 4 80 to 4 90; strong bazers, 500 to 590. Montreal, March 21.-FLOUR-Receipts, 490 bbla; sales, none reported; market quite and unchanged. Grain and provisions un-changed.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, N. Y., March 21 -Receipts, 2 care; offerings 4 care; all sold; a load of 23 head of Nebraska steers of 1.200 lbs sold at 390; 20 head of mixed stock, averaging a little over 1000 lbs, at 3.30, and a load of mixed common stock brought 9. BHEEP AND LAMBS-Offerings, 10 cars: nearly all sheep; demand slow, but every-thing disposed of at steady prices; most of them sold at 45 to 510 for cholce to extra stocz, choice 110 lb, sheep bringing 5. Lambs old at 6. Using the sheat 200 90 lb. lambs sold at 6. Using the stead at a stead at a stead at a stead to a ster; light demand; good 90 lb. lambs sold at 6. Using the stead at a stead at a stead of this time of the year and market a shead lower; unficient demand to take the offer-ings; trade slower for several days.

A Life of Ease.

A Life of Ease. Miss Lizzie Ratcliffe, writing from Fal-kirk, Ont., says: "I had such a cough I could not sleep and was fast going into consumption; I tried everything I could hear of without relief, but when I got Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam I soon got ease. It is the best medicine I ever tried." Lizzie Ratcliffe, Falkirk, Ont.

What Toronto's well-known Good Samaritan says: "I have been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for over 20 years, and have tried many reme-dics, but never found an atticle that has done me as much good as Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspep-tic Cure." CLARA E. PORTER

tic Cure." CLARA E. PORTER A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes; "For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which caused me much pain and annoyance. Mr. Maybee, of this place, re-commenced Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for Dominion Meter Works, 328 Wortley Road, London, Ontario,



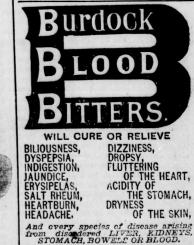
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