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NEAR TALBOT.

The Two Pepes.

BY BLEANOR C. DONNELLY.

o all times, unto all generations, as the Minth shall to forever known come of the Immaculate Conception. Mary's glory, the grand corneraton

o for the past-and earth shall Lee the Thirteenth (brilliant Light from Putting fime's feeble tapers all to shame
my men and angels. he shall honored be,
A Pontiff of the Holy Rosary!

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.
DIOCESE OF PATERBOROUGH.

DESERVE DOWLING VISITS THE PARISH OF

Ennismore, December 19th, 1887. Bishop Dowling of Peterborough must seds be a happy man. His appointment Bishop was bailed with enthusiastic elight by the priests and people of the disesse immediately concerned. Not only did they give him a reception concerned. Not eally did they give him a reception such as an emperor might envy, but knowing, with Dr. Johnston, that acts are the sons of Heaven, whereas words are the daughters of earth, they assured the Bishop that they only longed for an opportunity to manifest in a striking manner their love and loyalty. The opportunity soon presented itself. There was no Bishop's Palace in the Episcopal Gity. The Bishop Interviewed the Priests on the subject. The invariable reply was: I know the feeling of the priests and people will pay for it. He visited the different parlaber—everywhere he found priests and people not only willing but edger to contribute. The feeling was manifest in a marked manner on the Festival of the Immaculate Conception in the parish of Eunismore. Just six months previously the Bishop had visited this parish to bless a bell. On that occasion the people manifested extraordinary warmth in welcoming his lord ship. But on this occasion the people appreciated the situation; their Bishop ecoming among them to ask as a favor what in the exercise of his power as a Bishop he could demand as a right, and their welcome ascemed on this account all the more cordial. The people were in the parish church to meet his Lordship on the eve of the Immaculate Conception, and as usual on such occasions, was oreeve of the Immaculate Conception, and as usual on such occasions, was pre-

Tipperary.

As the Bishop entered the Church the choir—and an excellent choir it is— rendered in honor of the Immaculate cholir—and an excellent choir it is—response, when it can be given at inoffensive of mon in ireland (cheers). Maris Stellan. The Bishop from his throne addressed the people in a few kindly words, thanking them for coming out to meet him in such inclement weather. He then spoke briefly, but weather. He then spoke briefly, but beautifully, on devotion to the Mother of God, and concluded by anneuncing, to the great deslight of the people that he would himself officiate at the Benediction of the Biseased Sacrament. When it is solem services was concluded the people left the church and proceeded to their homes in the short homes in the homes in the homes of the manner of the control of the beautifully, no devotion to the Biseased Sacrament. When it is solem services was concluded the people left the church and proceeded to their homes in the short of strength and proceeded to their homes in the short of strength and proceeded to their homes in the short of strength and proceeded to their homes in the short of strength and proceeded to their homes in the short of strength and proceeded to their homes in the short of strength and proceeded to their homes in the short of strength and proceeded to their homes in the short of strength and proceeded to their homes in the short of strength and proceeded to their homes in the short of strength and proceeded to their homes in the short of strength and proceeded to their homes in the short of strength and proceeded to their the wonderful exhibition of the stamm post of the form of

we must not forget to say that the bell bleased by his Lordship just aix months ago rang out a joyous welcome in his honor on the occasion of this visit; and again on the morning of the glorious Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary it vibrated with most joyous peal, calling Bisbop, Priest and people to the House of God.

Right solemnly was the Mass celebrated by the pastor, Rev. Father Keilty, in presence of the Bishop. A very large congregation attended, and the church looked very pretty in its adornments of motto.

gation attended, and the church looked very pretty in its adornments of motto and evergreen. After Mass the priest said that he rightly interpreted the feelings of the people when he assured His Lordship of a caed mille fashihe in the parish of Ennismore. His Lordship would always Ennismore. His Lordship would always be welcome, but on an occasion like this he was doubly welcome. The people here, as elsewhere, knew the power a Blebop in God's Church possesses, and they knew consequently that an edict promulgated by the Bishop from his Episcopal city would be quite sufficient to accomplish the object in view. But the Bishop, in his humility, was journeying from one parish to another, meeting everywhere, it was gratifying to note, with unparalleled success. Father Kellty concluded by saying that although the parish was small its heart was warm, and he would venture to say that, in giving an account of itself to day, it would not lag bebind the larger parishes of the Diocees. His Lordship then briefly explained the mature of the appeal he was making in all the parishes, and said that it needed no word of assurance from the Pastor to knew that the good people of Ennismore would do their duty. Ha would now his Lord.

upon them by the Bishop of the Diocese condescending to ask for contributions.

When the bishop had returned to his throne Father Keilty informed his Lordship that he intended to supplement the people's contribution by a contribution from himself, and that consequently he would guarantee from Ennismore the sum of one thousand dollars. The bishop ther, as he alone knows how to do it, thanked priest and people for their more than generous offering, and fervently supplicated the Giver of all good gifts to return them not only an hundred fold in this world, but life everlasting in the next

The bishop then addressed the people on devotion to the Immaculate Mother of God, and concluded by giving them his episcopal blessing, and delighted them by saying that he would again address them at Veypers on the same subject. In the evening a very large number attended and the bishop was more than eloquent in the way he spoke of the Immaculate Mother of God. On all occasions, but more especially when his theme is the Blessed Virgin, his Lordship's words, to use an expression from the Book of Proverbs, are like apples of gold in pictures of silver.

On the following day the Bishop left for Downeyville, Father Connolly's parish, where he was given, as everywhere else, a right royal reception. I will finish as I began: Bishop Dowling is most assuredly a happy man because, on account of his elequence, his peculiar charm of manner, and more than all, on account of his extraordinary piety, he is in a position to consider as merely child's play what other men would be colliged to consider a tremendous difficulty. May his Lordship always be in the future what most undoubtedly he now is: the idol of his priests and people.

#### THE BATTLE WITH TYRANTS.

SPEECH OF MICHAEL DAVITT.

At a large and enthusiastic mass meeting recently held near Dublin, Mr. Michael Davitt delivered the following brilliant speech in reference to the battle now being waged with the tyrant coercionists:

cionists:

Mr. Michael Davittsaid—Fellow countrymen and fellow-Gaels, I almost expected that among your resolutions there would be one thanking Mr. Balfour for the service which he has—unconsciously, of course—rendered to our cause by sending the Lord Mayor of Dublin to prison (loud cheers). It was good enough in its way to commit William O'Brien (cheers) to jail because he demanded less for the tenant farmer under the Plan of Campsign than the Coercionist Government is granting through the Land Commission; but the blunder of consigning T. D. Sullivan to Richmond Bridewell for daring to print a report of a meeting in the Nation is a more substantial service still to the anti coercion movement (cheers). These are the kind of mistakes which Mr. Balfour should be invited to commit as often as possible. The law, which was supposed to be wanted by him as an instrument against moonlighting and outrage, is now seen applied to one of the kindliest, most cautious, and most inoffensive of men in Ireland (cheers) Men of the stamp of the Lord Mayor of Dublin are the "criminals" with whom the coercionists are dealing, and it remains to be seen what those members of Parliament from Great Britain will say in the next session over such an administration of the measure which they ionists : Mr. Michael Davitt said—Fellow coun

MR HARRINGTON'S ARREST.

Then we have the whole country shaking in its shoes at the wonderful exhibition of firmness shown by Lord Salisbury's nephew in catching a Tariar in the person of Mr. Harrington, secretary of the National League (cheers). It is literally carrying warrants, if not war, into the enemy's camp, and therefore there will be no meeting of the Central Brauch on Tuesday next (laughter), everybody will be so afraid (laughter), But seriously, my friends, we have good cause to rejoice whenever we see a popular leader sent to jail or a constitutional right suppressed by the existing Government.

ADVANCING THE CAUSE.

Dynacing Government.

ADVANCING THE CAUSE.

Our cause, like any just cause, is powerfully advanced by persecution. Sacrifice
and suffering are the coats of mail
against which the wespons of tyranny
are ever and always blunted and broken;
and the greater the number of men who
are thrust into juil for enmity to Castle
rule and landlordism, the sooner will be
the fall of these systems of oppression
and injustice (cheers). If every prominent Leaguer is shut up, and every
vestige of the League itself suppressed,
our country will still remain (loud cheers)
and from the knowledge of its wrongs
and the yearnings for its freedom will
spring again, as ever, the inspiration
which turns men of the people into
leaders, and creates that enthusiasm for
liberty which will enable the Irish people leaders, and creates that enthusiasm for liberty which will enable the Irish people to carve their way to National emandipation (oheers). All they can inflict upon us who are carrying on this struggle are indignities similar to those which Mr. W. O'Brien and others are subjected to. Mr. William O'Brien has fought a brave and overywhere, it was gratifying to note, with unparalleled success. Father Kellty concluded by saying that although the parish was small its heart was warm, and he would venture to say that, in giving an account of itself to day, it would not lag belind the larger parishes of the Diocese. His Lordship then briefly explained the nature of the appeal he was making in all the parishes, and said that it needed no word of assurance from the Pastor to knew that the good people of Ennismore would do their duty. He would now, his Lordship stad, go around the Church and receive their contribution. Not only did the people of Ennismore give generously, but their contribution. Not only did the people of Ennismore give generously sure, like the genuine Catholies they are, seemed to realize the honor conferred

cause (laughter). Great Brivain is now invited to witness the fall of Mr Parcell and the rise of Mr. Jonathan Hogg (loud laughter), or the possessor of some other equally Irish name, as the real leader of Irish public feeling. Anything so ludicrous as the crowing of the Coercionists over the Leinster Hall demonstration it would be difficult to imagine. Six thousand people in a city of 300 000 inhabitants is proof enough to Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen of the strength of the Unionist and weakness of the Nationalist cause in Ireland. Why, 100,000 Irish could be assembled in London at any outdoor meeting, and no rational politican would conclude that such a body of Irish feeling could hide the English sentiments of the remainder of the population (hear, hear). The meeting was as much representative of Irish opinion as Lord Hartington or Mr. Goschen are; and all the sophistry and assertion at the command of the "three great Dublin daily papers" (laughter) cannot give such an assemblage of British residents a single Irish characteristic. If a similar meeting were held every night in the week from this to the general election, and were addressed by every Coercionist from Lord Salisbury down to Mr. John MrEvoy (laughter), it would have no effect whatever upon the Parliamentary or municipal representation of the metropolitan city of Ireland (loud cheers). In the city council the anti Irish party have eight out of sixty seats, while out of the four divisions of Dublin they cannot send a single member to Westminster to back up their Coercionist idols, Mr. Goschen and Lord Hartington (cheers).

BOURBON REASONING.

"The wealth, education, and culture"

and Lord Hartington (cheers).

BOURBON REASONING.

"The wealth, education, and culture" arguments do not count for much in these days of political equality. They were trotted out in opposition to disestablishment in 1869, and proved of no avail against the claims of justice (cheers). Mr. Goschen used them against the extension of the franchise to English agricultural labourers, but he did not succeed in keeping from them the right of voting (cheers.) This kind of Bourbon reasoning is of little account against the power, the intelligence, and the esprit de corps of the masses of the people. It is the producers, not the monopolists, of wealth who demand Home Rule for Ireland. It is the workers, not the loafers, of society who are monopolists, of weath win demands Home Rule for Ireland. It is the workers, not the loafers, of society who are fast becoming the law-makers of these three countries; and it is the industrial classes of Ireland who are demanding from the industrial classes of Great Britain the right to have Irish local affairs managed according to Irish ideas in Dublin instead of being managed in London, alike to the injury of English and Irish interests (cheers). We do not appeal to the Hartingtons or the Goschens, but to their masters the British democracy; and we know right well that the response, when it can be given at the next general election, will be for justice and against coercion (cheers).

We will not, however, pay them back hate for hate, or injury for injury, when we get Home Rule (cheers), any more than we did when we obtained the Disthan we did when we obtained the Dis-establishment of their Church, though they predicted in 1869, as they do now, that they would be wronged and trampled upon and despoiled by those whom they had so long treated in a sim-ilar way (cheers)

ilar way (cheers)

LAND-GRABBING.

This meeting has, I believe, some reference to the spirit of land grabbing, and I wish with your permission to say a few words upon this subject. I intend to appeal to reason rather than to fear in this matter, because it is, in my judgment, the best way to show the evils which land-grabbing is responsible for (hear, hear). It is the chief support of landlordism. Without its aid the evictor and the rack renter would have been brought to justice generations ago. The miseries and crimes that have been perpetrated by landlordism and land grabbing for their inspiration and conscience of the exterminators banished our people out of Ireland. It has also helped the landlords to clear the country by driving the peasantry into our cities. The one explanation why we have succeeded in clipping the wings of landlords to some extent is because we have kept down the spirit of land-grabbing (cheers). The coercionists are now striving to revive it. With or without it, their system of robbery must soon fall; but with the aid of the land grabber, the landlord garrison will command higher terms of surrender when the day of final settlement arrives. The man who would attempt at this time to go behind his

broad arrow they may stamp upon my garment, but they cannot brand it upon my heart within" (loud cheers).

THE UNIONISTS

One would imagine upon reading the Coercionist meeting of sui-Irish residents in and around Dublin amounted to a great uprising against the National cause (laughter). Great Britain is now invited to witness the fall of Mr Parnell and the rise of Mr. Jonathan Hogg (loud laughter), or the possessor of some other equally Irish name, as the real leader of Irish public feeling. Anything so ludicrous as the crowing of the Coercionists over the Leinster Hall deeviction at will there would be some rational explanation of the action of such tenants as would consent to take the landlords' part. But when landlordism is shorn of most of its power of evil and is standing on its last and its coercionist legs awaiting a measure for its abolition, he is mentally a jackass, morally a coward, and actually a deserter of his own class and interest, who at this time of day helps the landlords and the enemies of his country to do an act of wrong and injustice to an evicted tenant-farmer (cheers). "Cursed is he who removes his neighbor's lank mark" is not a dictum of the Land Legue, but the language of Holy Writ; and for this and the other reasons that I have adduced I would sek those who are influenced by landlord greed or by their own covetous spirit to resist, and to say "lead me not into temptation" to commit that against another which, if committed against myself, I would denounce as an injustice to my children and as an outrage upon the cause of my fatherland (loud cheers).

#### THE TRIAL OF THE LORD MAYOR.

On Friday the eight summonses served on the Lord Mayor, M. P., for having published in the Nation newspaper reports of "suppressed" branches of the National League, came on for hearing in the Northern Police Court before Mr. Charles J. O'Donel, chief magistrate.

The Lord Mayor entered court about a quarter to one o'clock, accompanied

Charles J. O'Donel, chief magistrate.

The Lord Mayor entered court about a quarter to one o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Illingworth, M. P.; Mr. Francis Stephenson, M. P.; and about a dosen of the Irish M. P.'s. Loud cheers were raised as his lordship passed into the building, which was surrounded by bodies of police.

Mr. Carson said he proposed to go on with the first summons entered on the book.—In the course of an argument as to whether the Court could entertain the question of whether there was sufficient evidence to convict, apart from the question of whether there was some evidence, —Mr. O'Donel said.—My difficulty was that the only evidence given before me that there had been a meeting held at Ramsgrange was solely the production of the defendant's newspaper, which set a statement that there was a meeting held. I held that the admission or confession I held that the admission or confession by the defendant was not sufficient evi I held that the admission or confession by the defendant was not sufficient evidence, and was not binding upon the defendant until independent evidence was given of the commission of the corpus delecti. There was no evidence produced to that effect; but I must bow to the decision of the Court of Exchequer, which decided the evidence produced was evidence of the corpus delecti. I confess that I was supprised at that decision, but I must obey it, and I hold that the production of the Nation newspaper is binding upon the defendant that there was a meeting held, and that therefore he did publish a report of the precedings of such meeting.

THE DECISION.

There are seven or eight other cases here. The course that both parties appear to think ought to bel adopted is that I should now proceed to give judgment in the case before me. I, in point of fact, indicated what I conceive that judgment must be—that I am bound to convict the defendant.

became much affected at this point). It is very painful because of the respectability, the years, the reputation, and character of the defendant. I am bound, however, to discharge my duty however painful. (After a long pause during which Mr. O'Donel seemed much moved). Having regard to the serious character of the charge brought against him. I think I cannot do less against him, I think I cannot do less than sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment for two months. In doing so I take care to avoid adding what the Act of Parliament allows me to do—hard labour to the punishment. I not only do not add hard labour, but I most only do noted hard labour, but I most gladly avail myself of a provision in the Prisons Act of 1877, section 49, under which in case for sedition, or seditious libel, &c, the person convicted shall be treated as a misdemeanant of the first-class division. The previous portion of the act divided them into divisions, and it is a curious fact that this Act of Parliament should make the pro-Parliament should make the pro-vision in reference to an offence against the law so serious as that of sedition, or seditions libel, which one would think approaches part to the offence of the serious seri approaches next to the offence of trea-

misdemeanants of the first class. Now, under the powers vested in me under that Act, I order and direct that the that Act, I order and direct that the defendant be treated as a prisoner of the first division. When I pronounce that sentence it may be convenient to the Orown to intimate that if they purpose going on with the seven additional cases going on with the seven additional cases against the defendant that in case I pose shall be concurrent with that which

I now pronounce.

Mr. Carson—I intend to go on with at

least two more cases.

STATEMENT BY THE LORD MAYOR. The Lord Mayor (who, on rising, was loudly cheered) said—I would ask your permission to make a brief statement. I have but a very few words to say in reference to this case. In the first place I have to thank you for the very impar-

And, your worship, though I may be made technically a criminal by the decision of this court and the prosecution that preceded it, I wish, furthermore, to say in vindication of myself and my conduct, that I consider my mind, and thoughts, and habits are as far apart from crime as those of Mr. Balfour, or those of any of the majority of the British Parliament who passed the Act under which I now stand convicted In conclusion, I shall only say I do not intend to make any appeal from your decision. I have asked my legal advisers and defenders not to enter any appeal, and my concluding words shall simply be these, that for those proceedings and other such proceedings, which make criminals in the eye of the law of men who as I have said, are far apart from crime in act or intention, that for this atrocity I, for one, desire to declare from this place in this courthouse, that I do not hold the English people in any degree responsible. I believe that when the people of England have an opportunity of reversing this Act of Parliament they will do so. I believe that they would do so to-day if the opportunity presented itself. And now in this good cause of of reversing this Act of Parliament they will do so. I believe that they would do so to-day if the opportunity presented itself. And now in this good cause of Ireland, in which I have laboured all my life—the principles of which I have done my best to promulgate and engrave in the hearts of the people of our country—I would be proud and happy to suffer the punishment your worship has inflicted on me, and to suffer it gladly were it ten times greater (applause).

can, or to leave it alone if he can't.

Perhaps the most outrageous arrest
that has yet been made in Ireland is
that of Mr. T. Harrington. He is Secre
tary of the National League, and an
exceedingly able administrator. The
Castle hesitates to suppress the League, Castle hesitates to suppress the League, for it would find it difficult to assign a plausible reason for doing so, and it, of course, has no legal right to arrest its secretary. But Mr. Harrington happens to be a part proprietor of the Kerry Sentinel, which is edited by his brother. This newspaper published an account of a metting of the League in a proclaimed district. For this Mr. Harrington has been arrested. It would be equally absurd were every shareholder in the Freeman's Journal arrested, were that journal to publish an account of a National League meeting.

# ADDRESS TO MGR. BRUYERF, V. G.

The following is a copy of the address presented to the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere by the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin of Goderich on the occasion of his visit to

that town a few weeks since:

Monseignor:—Permit us to say to you this evening, how very much we feel our indebtedness to you for the kind condes-cension which has brought you here to minister to our spiritual wants. You, a venerable prelate of Holy Church, upon whom, in the absence of our reverend Bishop, the weighty administration of the

Bishop, the weighty administration of the diocese rests, coming at the wish of a few simple, young maidens, who, certainly, had no claim to such a distinction, beyond the name they bear, and of which they are unworthy; "Children of Mary!"

Truly you have conferred on us a high honor. Believe me, Monseignor, we shall ever retain a grateful sense of your goodness, and shall endeavor to regulate our future conduct by the salutary and holy counsels we have been privileged to hear from your lips.

from your lips.

Be pleased to accept our humble offering, together with our warmest thanks.

We beg you will commend us often to our dear Mother in heaven, and pray that, though the circumstances of life shall hereafter disband our little company,

"We may all meet, no wanderer lost,

With profound respect, we are, Mon-signor, your grateful children, THE SODALITY OF THE B V. M. Goderich, December 14th, 1887.

#### CHRISTMAS DAY AT STRATFORD.

The celebration of this great feast in Stratford was of unusual magnificence. Under the management of the energetic and respected pastor, Rev. Dr. Kuiroy, this was to be expected. Masses were celebrated at the usual hours. The collection taken up amounted to the very libers! sum of nine hundred dollars, With his well-known generosity, Rev. Dr. Kilroy made a donation of five hundred dollars to the ladies of Loretto. Since their establishment in Stratford this makes

Kilroy made a donation of five hundred dollars to the ladies of Loretto. Since their establishment in Stratford this makes a total of six thousand dollars they have received from the hands of the good father as a free gift. Actions like these speak for themselves. The circumstance will not, however, be deemed surprising by those who are acquainted with the good warm-hearted parish priest of Stratford,

Mozart's 12th mass was given in magnificent style by the choir of the church, under the direction of the accomplished organist, Miss Lucy Allen. For over seven years this lady has given her time and attention as well as rare talents to the praiseworthy work of rendering in a becoming manner the grand music of the church. She deserves all praise for her earnest and most successful efforts, and the people of Stratford owe her, indeed, a deep debt of gratitude for her valuable services.

# ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION IN

me, and to suffer it gladly were it ten times greater (applause).

After some delay, the Lord Mayor was placed in a cab, which was driven at a rapid pace, escorted by police, to Richmond Prison.

MR. LABOUCHERF, M. P., ON IRISH AFFAIRS.

Writing in the current number of Truth Mr. Labouchere says:

With regard to the sentence on Mr. Sullivan, I think two months far too much; but I am glad that the magistrate had the good sense and humanity to refuse to pass cumulative sentences, and to order the "criminal" to be treated as a first class misdemeanant. As for the "criminal," he is a man for whom everybody who has ever come in contact with him entertains the highest possible opinion. He has performed the part of a politician in this rough and-tumble world very creditably, but no one can have the most casual acquaintance with him without perceiving that for the stormy career of politics he has no natural vocation. He is by nature a literary man—a poet. If he had been an Englishman he would probable a progress made during the year, and to order the "criminal" to be treated as a first class misdemeanant. As for the "criminal," he is a man for whom every-body who has ever come in contact with him entertains the highest possible opinion. He has performed the part of a politician in this rough and-tumble world very creditably, but no one can have the most casual acquaintance with him without perceiving that for the stormy career of politics he has no natural vocation. He is by nature a literary man—a poet. If he had been an Englishman he would probably never have mounted a platform. The system which makes "agitators," "firebrands," and "criminals" of men like T. D. Sullivan is self-condemned,

affection to you, before the close of the school term, which will separate us from you for a time. We, therefore, approach you on this occasion for this purpose.

During the two years that you have conducted our school, we have grown up under your kind and foetering care, and we have had the opportunity of appreciating the kindness and untiring zeal, and the print of self scriffice with which you the spirit of self sacrifice with which you have watched over us, guarding us from temptation and evil, and instilling into our minds the principles of religion which will be our safeguard in life, as well as a knowledge of such subjects as will be requisite for our temporal wel-

will be requisite for our temporal welfare.

Dear teacher: We know very well that at our age we are not able to appreciate as we should the kindness and devotedness with which you have fulfilled your ardiacous duties, yet we have noticed your amiableness of character and your very great disinterestedness, qualities which have made you very dear to us.

In recognition of your services for so many years, and as an expression of our

many years, and as an expression of our gratitude to you, we beg of you to accept the accompanying slight testimonial of affection, and while arking you to preserve it as a memorial of us, we also wish you a happy Christmas now, and a long life of prosperity and felicity.
YOUR DEVOTED CHILDREN OF INGERSOLL

CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL,

# SPIRITUAL RETREAT IN PARK-

A spiritual retreat was conducted in Parkhill by the Rev. Fathers P. Corcoran, P. P., Cook of St. Thomas, and McKeon, P. P. of Bothwell, commencing on Monday, Dec. 12th, and ending on Wednesday, 14th inst. Appropriate and devotional sermons were preached by the Rev. gentlemen mentioned. On Thursday, the 15th, a large number of children made their first communion in Forest. They had been for this purpose carefully prepared for several months in the catechism by their pastor, Rev. P. Corcoran, P. P. An appropriate sermon was preached on the occasion by Rev. A. McKeon, P. P., Bothwell.

Bolls of the Angelos.

nore I see Portale's cross uplifting to the setting sun, not the headmed northword, slowl

al fold.

descending.

sun sinks from the hill.

—Bret Harte.

#### THE SCOTCR AT HOME.

From Max O'Bell's "Friend MacDonald.")
The Jews never got a footing in Scotand; they would have starved there.
They came; but they saw—and gave it

You may find one or two in Glasgow, but they are in partnership with Scotchmen, and do not form a band apart. They do not do much local business; they are exporters and importers.

The Aberdonians tol. of a Jew who once came to their city and set up in business; but it was not long before he packed up his traps and decamped from the centre of Sectch 'cuteness.

een ?"

"Oh, no," he replied; "I am going beanee you are all Jews here."

An American was so ill-inspired as to
ry his hand there where even a Jew had

try his hand there where even a Jew had been beaten.

The good folk of Aberdeen are very proud of telling the following anecdote, which dates from only a few months back, and was in every one's mouth at the time of my visit to the city of grants:

An American lecturer had signed an agreement with an Aberdonian, by which he undertook to go and lecture in Aberdeen for a fee of twenty pounds.

Dazzled by the success of his lectures, which were drawing full houses in all parts of England, the American bethought himself that he might have made better terms with Donald. Acting on the idea, he soon eant him a telegram, running thus:

"Enormous success. Invitations numerous. Cannot do Aberdeen for less than thirty pounds. Reply prepaid."

The Soot was not born to be taken in. On the contrary.

"You was me!"

"You make a mistake," replied Donald, quietly, "here is our treaty, signed and registered."

"But I sent you a telegram to tell you that I could not possibly come for less than forty pounda."

"Quite so," replied Donald, unmoved.
"And you answered—'All right, Come on."

"That is true."

"Well, then ?"
"Way, my dear sir, it is all right; you have come—now, you may go."
Like the crow in La Fontaine's fable,
Jonathan registered a vow—but a little

"Ah!" cried the Aberdonian who told "Ah!" cried the Aberdonian who told me the story, "Jonathan will not go back to America to tell his compatriote that he took in a Scotchman." And his eyes gleamed with national pride as he added: "It was no harm to try."

He considered the conduct of the American quite natural, it was clear.

As for me, I thought that "All right—come on," a magnificent example, of Scotch diplomacy and humor.

Donald has a still cooler head than his neighbor John Bull, and that is saying a good deal. In business, in love even, he never loses his head. He is circumspect. He proceeds by insinuations, still oftener by negations, and that even in the most trifling matters. He does not commit thimself; he doubts, he goes so far as to believe; but he will never push temerity so far as to be perfectly sure. Ask a Scotchman how he is. He will never reply that he is well, but that he is no bad ava

I heard a Scotchman tell the butler to fill his gueste' glasses in the following

words:

"John, if you were to fill our glasses,
we wadna be the waur fort."

Remark to a Highlander that the
weather is very warm, and he will reply:

"I don't doubt but it may be; but that's

Douald proposes to Mary a little walk.
They go out, and in their ramble they
pass through the churchyard.
Pointing with his finger to one of the
graves, this lover says;
'My folk its there, Mary; wad ye like
litt there?"

other, but neither has spoken word to the other of this flame.

At last Donald one day makes up his mind to break the ice.

"Janet," he says, "it must be "erra ead to lie on your death bed and has no ane to hand your han' in your last momenta?"

"That is what I often say to myself, Jamie. It must be a pleasant thing to feel that a frien's han' is there to close your see when a' is ower."

"Ay, ay, Janet; and that is what mak's me sometimes think o' marriege. After all, we war na made to live alone."

"For my pairt, I am no thinkin' o' matrimony. But still, the tought o'livin' wi' a mon that I could care for is no disagreeable to me," says Janet. "Unfortunately, I have not come seroes him yet."

"I believe I has met wi' the woman I loa," responds Jamie; "but I diana ken whether she lo'es me."

"Why dinna ye ask her, Jamie?"

"Janet," says Jamie, without accompanying his words with the slightest challorous movement, "wid ye be that woman I was speaking of?"

"If I died before you, Jamie, I wad like your han' to close my een."

""

"The Scot, in his quality of a man of action, talks little; all the less, perhape, because he know that he will have to give an account of every idle word in the Last Day.

He has reduced conversation to its

an account of every idle word in the Last Day.

He has reduced conversation to its simplest expression. Sometimes even he will restrain himself, much to the despair of foreigners, so far as to only pronounce the accentuated syllable of each word. What do I say? The syllable? He will often sound but the vowel of that syllable. Here is a specimen of Scotch conversation, given by Dr. Ramsay:

A Scot, feeling the warp of a plaid hanging at a tailor's door, inquires:

"Oo?" (Wool?)

Shopkeeper—"Ay, oo." (Yes, wool.)

Customer—"A' oo?" (All wool.)

Shopkeeper—"Ay, a' oo." (Yes, all wool.)

Customer—"A' ae oo?" (All one wool?)

the Silent Academy was the late Christopher North.

A professor of the Edinburgh University, having asked him for the hand of his
daughter Jane, Christopher North fixed a
small ticket to Miss Jane's chest, and
announced his decision by thus presenting
the young lady to the professor, who read
with glad eyes:

"With the Author's compliments."

# NECESSARY GIRLISH QUALITIES.

Patience and gentleness are necessary qualities in every girl's life. Patience aids in extinguishing envy, over-coming anger, and crushing pride. How much good may be done and joy brought by a gentle word or look. Truly "a soft answer turneth away wrath." Girls are not called upon to do grest things, except in rare instances; but the everyday trials of life in the ordinary and appointed exercise of the Christian graces eff rd ample ecope for practicing that virtue of mankind which has become proverbial.

The best exercises of patience and self-denial—and the better because not chosen by ourselves—are those in which we have to bear with the failings of those about us, to endure neglect when we feel we deserved attention, and ingratitude when we expect thanks—to bear with disappointment in our expectations, with interruptions of our retirement, with folly, intrusion, or disturbance—in short, with whatever opposes our will or contradicts our humor.

our humor.

The Raw, Cutting Winds Bring to the surface every latent pain. A change of even a few degrees mark the difference between comfort and pain to we wadua be the waur for't."

Remark to a Highlander that the weather is very warm, and he will reply: "I don't doubt but it may be; but that's your opinion."

This manner of expressing themselves in hints and negations must have greatly sharpened the wits of the Scotch.

Here, for intance, is a delicious way of making a young girl understand that you THE POPINE PLOT.

AIDING VILE PREJUNCES—PREME LIGHT
OF A MOST DISCRAGEFUL PREMOD IN
REGULES HIPPORY.

Catholies cannot be too grateful for
the publication of any document which
illustrates the listory of the streenth and
eventeenth centuries. The Holy Fater,
in his celebrated Encyclical on the importance of historical studies in this ga, has
declared that the Caurch has nothing to
lose and much to gain by every them of
him of the magnificent series of Roll's
publications, of Calendars of State Papers,
or of Historical Manuscript Commission
Reports, are issued from the press. The
materials for tratiful history are at last
being gradually but surely placed within
our reach, and whas the Catholic Church
in England requires, perhaps as much as
any other of her many needs, is a body of
suidents devoted to working is the mines
of historic wealth thus opened out to the
sublic. As an instance of the fresh mater
all which is constantly being furnahed u,
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which dates from only a few manufactures, and was in avery one's month at the time of my other months had, and was in avery one's month at the time of my other time days and my other months had, and was in avery one's month at the time of my other time days and my other months had, and was in avery one's month at the time of my other time days and my other months had, and was in avery one's month at the time of my other time days and my other months had, and was in avery one's month at the time of my other time days and my other months had, and the month of the my other months had, and the my other months had the my othe

As the fifth of November comes nearer, many persons come forward to declare they have heard knocking at night, as they suppose, in a "cellar underground." Sir Christopher Wren is ordered to make a careful search under the House, but after Sir John Cotton's coals and fagots had been removed, he can find nothing, and reports the place "certainly very dangerous" as the walls had "so many secret places." Every report adds to the fear of the committee, and the removal of both Houses to Northumberland House is seriously contemplated. Various rumors continued to reach the ears of the lords, and led to searches in the houses of known or suspected Catholies for books, papers and arms. In this Calendar are many notes of seizures, etc., of Popish books, relics, chalices, in London and elsewhere. Informations, and counter informations of all kinds are examined into by the committee, and led to the arrest and imprisonment of priests, and lay people accused of recusancy, and informers egainst Catholics, priest-hunters and others appear to claim the reward of services rendered to the State by their denunciation of high and low.

Trenton Catholic Journal

and low.

HOW THE POOR CATHOLICS WERE REDUCED TO EXTREME MISSEY.

"The merest piece of go-sip," says the editor of this Calendar, "or a loose or hasty expression overheard in an alehouse appears to have sufficed to form material for a change." The lot of Catholics during these years may be imagined. Banished from their homes, the misery of the poorer London faithful must have been extreme. Without a special permit, difficult to obtain and sometimes suddenly revoked, no "Popish recusant" was allowed to remain in the capital. Numberless humble requests for this small favor are recorded in the volume b-fore us, and various reasons, of sickness for example, or business, are assigned for the demand. Even foreigners, who had been induced to settle in England during the years of toleration, were subject to the same persecution as Catholics, and the bill of 1680 for encouraging artificers from foreign countries was expressly limited to Protestants. The interesting, though somewhat long winded latters of Francesco Terriesi, the agent of the Duke of Florence in England, show how little regard was paid to the rights of foreigners at this time. Terriesi was a Catholic, and was himself lodged in the gatehouse during the reign of terror caused by the accusation of Oates. HOW THE POOR CATHOLICS WERE REDUCED

MORE LIBERAL PROTESTATES

Conservative Protestants, everywhere, will we hope, in the course of time, come over to the ancient Church. This they will have to do, if they wish to be faithful to the teachings and traditions of Christianity, so it was founded. In the matter of the danger to our common Christianity from public schools as they must, necessarily be conducted to please all, believers and unbelievers, one by one, those conservative Protestants take sides with us.

Quite recently, one who proves himself as brilliant a writer as he is a deep and honest thinker, a Mr. Julius A. Palmer, Jr., of the city of Boston, has been writing articles on our educational system for the Eranscript of his city. He was raised a strict Puritan, but recently became a Catholic as Brownson did. He has been industrious, however, and adduces much Protestant testimony on the workings of our common schools, as follows:

"The thing which the State has to dread, is the liability of the individual to fall into the groceer crimes. I am not speaking now of the obligation to observe the golden rule, to which is bound morally the public as well as the private concionce. I recognize, at the moment, only cases where the individual becomes a danger to his fallows. Now, Protestant authorities, absolutely unquestioned, have asserted this very danger to be the most prominent in the public school system.

Mr. George T. Angell stated at a Sara togs Social Science convention that crime had more than doubled in the state in ten years, that it was thirty three per cent. higher than in Ireland. A report of the Massachusetts board of charities contains these words, 'There is hardly a country in the civilized world where atrocious and flagrant crime is so common as in Massachusetts.'

Rev. Edward Everett Hale says, 'By far the greater number of crimicals are

following day. He admitted that "he has endeavored to alter religion," but "knew no danger hatched by the Church to overthrow the government."

A MINE OF INTERESTING INFORMATION, Not the least interesting piece of information about poor Lord Stafford is the record of the reversal of the attainder passed against him in 1685, which declares that "he was innocent of the treason laid to his charge, and that the testimony whereupon he was convicted was false." We have touched upon only one or two of the very interesting matters which are to be found in what we may term the Catholic portion of this volume. It contains many important and valuable lists of priests and Catholic gentry in England at this period, for which alone, as well as the information where more of the same information where more of the same information is to be found we cannot be too grateful. Most of our old Catholic families, and many who in those days of persecution were of the andent faith, will find in these pages some interesting record of some one of their name.

A CURIOUS HABEAS CURPUS INCIDENT.

Of the venerable martyrs and confessors of this short but bitter persecution we hardly learn as much as we could wish The most interesting of the little we have, are the few documents about the Veneral able Oliver Plunkett, but these two or three only make us wish for more of the same sort about this venerable martyr and other sufferers for their religion. In the rest of the volume there is much that will repay any study of its pages. We have space only to refer to the curious conformation of Burnet's strange story about the Habeas Corpus Act. Though not strictly accurate, it is apparently correct in substance, that the Act was eventually passed by one of the tellers counting a fat lord as ten, which reckoning was not noticed by Lord Norris, the other teller. The report says the bill was passed by fifty-seven to fifty five votes, while the jumnals only give the names of one hun dred and seven lords who were present on that day.

HOW CATHOLICS WOULD

chusetta.'

Rev. Edward Everett Hale says, 'By far the greater number of criminals are those whom you hoped to save by education.' Rev. William Everett, in a Thanksgiving day sermon. 'The education imparted is imperfect in character, injurious in effect and base in tendency.' Rev. Phillips Brooks, on a similar occasion, 'Men and women who care for their children cannot consider a secular system of education as anything but an unfortunate necessity.

ate necessity.

Governor A. H. Rice, when chief mag Governor A. H. Rice, when chief mag istrate, in an address upon public education, stated that from that which came to his official knowledge, there was some thing radically wrong in our educational system, and expressed the hope that we should come down to the vital essence of Christianity and carry it into our system of education. At a Baptist ministers' meeting Dr. Banvard said, 'Particular attention should be paid to the doctrinal instruction of our young people. The Catholic Church sets us an example in this matter of teaching their youth carefully in the doctrines of their faith.' I could cite more of such testimony."

from the burning sun. The boy was already dead, and some of the other ablebodied immigrants were with the disconsolate mother, offering whatever comfort and aid they could in utter helpleseness. She still sat against the rock, as we had left her some six or seven hours previously, supporting the head of her son on her lap, and talking to him in a low, sweet voice, as if she beheld him in the better world.

When she became aware of the priest's presence, she looked up at him with hollow, tearless eyes, but with a rapt expression, and a countenance that seemed touched with a light beyond the grave.

"Ab, then, ye're welcome, your Raver.

Trenton Catholic Journal.

The season of balls and midnight reveliles now opens. For some time to come we may expect to read on all sides placards big and gaudy, announcing the "First Annual Ball of the Sons of Pleasure," or "The July Nine." or something else. Of course ladies will be free Admission to cents for others. Drunkard & Co. have purchased the bar privilege. The committee contains the well known names of John Scamp, Peter Everidle, James Roudy and Chares Tough. If the devil ever in vented a successful method of sending souls to hell, it was when he instigated these midnight orgies, which are growing so common. Young men without character, idle, worthless fellows—come together and institute a club. Of course they must have some pleasure. This means a ball. Of course they must have some pleasure. This means a ball. Of course they must make a little profit for their trouble; this means that they intend to continue to live in idleness—unless the treasurer disappears. The ball is usually held in some low hall or cencert saloon. All the men about town attend. Pleasure, without restraint, reigns and ruins. But woo to the young girl who is seen in such a place. She may have gone in all simplicity—coaxed by a companion or attracted by a love for dancing; but when once she enters, her character is ruined, her future wreaked. She learns there the first lessons in vice. She eats of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil; and the angel of public opinion stands ever after with drawn sword to keep her from entering again into decent society. We will not lift the veil from the scenes that are nightly enacted at these balls—scenes of drunkenness and debauchery. We "Ah, then, ye're welcome, your Rever-ence," she said. "He's at home now, thank God. \* \* Yee, asthore ma-chree, it's at home you are at last; and

bend for others. Printers 2.0. have purchased the bar privilege. The committee contains the well known name of John Scomp, Peter Servide, James Boody and Ohares Tough. If the devil ever in what can be common and the seem in the devil ever in whether the common and the seem in the private is excessful method of sending souls to hell, it was when he instigated these midnight orgics, which are growing so common. Young men without character, idle, would possed in which are growing so common. Young men without character, idle, would present the the committees of the material bosom. "Och, then, it's better for you to be with God, alanna, than to be thrying so common. For your to gether and institute a club. Of course they must pleasure. The ball is unaulty held in some low ball or conners also in the tresturer disappears. The ball is unaulty held in some low ball or concert salou. All the men about town attend. Pleasure, without restraint, regime and reins. But woo to the young girl who is seen in such a place. She may have gone in all amplicity—coaxed by a companion or attracted by

Requiem, the sublime and beautiful prayers for evernal rest and the surpassing peace of that other world, was said above these remains with such a feeling of holy extitation as the priests in the catacombe laid to rest the bodies of the early martyre. For he who writes these words attests before heaven and earth that the sufferers to whom he administered on that island appeared to him confessors and martyre of the faith, men and women whose supreme care was to keep their souls from sin, in the perpetual expectation of death and judgment.

A day or two atterward, the poor widow from Tipperary breathed her last. In her own beautiful and most truthful language, she "went home"—to that home where every holy thought and aim, every holy word and deed, every pang of body and spirit borse for His love, who remembers all, has an unspeakably great reward. "Let my soul die the death of the just, and my last end be like to them!" (Numbers, xxxiii, 10)—Rev. Bernard O'Reilly.

#### VIRGINITY OF MARY.

PERPETUAL VIRGINITY OF THE MOTHER

This is the teaching of the Church. The Blessed Virgin Mary was always a virgin; she was a virgin before our Lord was conceived in her womb; she was a virgin after our Lord's conception, and she was and remained a virgin after our Lord's birth. The Scripture and the Holy Fathers of the Church all agree to this truth.

Without doubt it is a mystery for a virgin to conceive and oring forth a child and yet retain her virginity in its integrity. Such a thing as this is above the laws of reason and nature. It is not against these laws, we say, but above them; because the event stated is fact. God established the laws of nature and gave reason to man. Man reasons from a succession of like events that like causes always produce such effects, and, in the ordinary course of nature, his conclusions are well founded and just; but when God interferes with the ordinary laws of nature, and esta them aside, for a particular work of His divine mercy, man cannot fathom His work, yet none the less on this account must he believe God's work and word.

We say, when beginning to repeat the Apostle's Creed, "I believe in God, 'be Fatter Almighty." He made heaven and earth and all that they contain out of nothing. He called these things forth and they came at His Divine command. At His only word trey leaped forth with iow

came forth from her womb without offering any injury, or violating in any way whatever the virginity of His mother.

Hence we say to the mother of God in her Litany, "Mother Inviolate! pray for us." Did not our Lord, according to the testimony of His guards, of His disciples and of other contemporaries, come forth gloriously on the third day, the first Easter Sunday, from the dead, and without, too, breaking the seal of the sepulchre? Did He not enter, the doors being closed, the place where His disciples were assembled together for fear of the Jews?

To those who deny the virginity of the mother of God, we say the same God worked this miracle, which the dignity of Mary's motherhood required, Who called Lazarus forth from the tomb. To dispute the omnipotence of God, because His works are above the comprehension of our faite reasons, is a mark not of the progress, but of the decay of intellectual force. Such an offence is greater than that of the tallen angels, if possibility permit us the expression, because man, in case of such a denial, would place himself above God by his rash assertion.

The Reptile Slander.

Back he shrank, like a whipped cur, oyee gisring venomous hate;
But I sarghed at his auger and scorne threate; they had not a feat weight.

Oh, he who talks of another, be sure he one that's wrong;
The wicked are always envying the beful, good, and strong.

Are always reaching out greedy hand trying to drag them down, Who by integrity, truth, and right,

He who was talked of thus knew no For I knew of the good deeds he had the good words he had said;

He need to meet God's great hearts to derstand what they are:
That soul could no more fall from its than could heaven's highest star.

Brave benefactor of mank nd i my in nay, my brother was he;
And Pd fight for him against all the as he fights for humanity.

—Chicago Inter-Oc.

THE "GREAT" UNIONIST MEET

IN THE REEN'S CAMP,
In Hawkins'-street I certainly win the enemy's comp. When I got
the first sounds I heard were the gl
eld strains of "God save Ireland,"
in with passionate earnestness by
the entire crowd. Having got as
the ticket inspector. I was stopped
a dosen of resplendent young me
rounded me. One by one they to
ticket, examined it carefully, held
between them and the light, smelt between them and the light, smelt tested it. Then my features were tasted it. Then my features were ned, and my entire "get up." to see any bandage of nationality abot Some of them shook their heads, bu was my ticket. "It's all right, pa on." I got on, and was escorted "overflow" meeting. They were reat all bazards to have an overflow me at all basards to have an overflow m I understood the doors of the hal abut long before it was even a filled, and my Unionist friends all me protested more loudly than dis-"I say, steward," said a foreigner fr Custom House, "this his too demn The hall is not half filled, and denn you let hus in?" "Listen to me, We must, whether the hall's filled have an overflow. We've been be We must, whether the ball's filled have an overflow. We've been be about it, and if we hadn't it we'd laughing-stock of the kirgdomithere was a miserable overflow metarding. The building was scarce filled. The most of the audient promenading, and had plenty of These saviours of the empire also he amoke. After a time the steward a strated, but the weed was too entillay aside for the sake of appear even comfort, or for this glory Union. So they smoked away. Though the the platform evidently pardor offence and smiled and laughed quite pleasantly.

quite pleasantly.

The character of the meeting—it character. Government officials sed eighty per cent, clerks, groon lers and stable boys were the nem Icra and stable holys were the fell couldn't more truly describe it quote the words of one of the spe "We represent everything worth hithe country." Quite true. The the cat out of the bag. The thought so, for they laughed right be put his foot in it so beautifully. the proceedings began I witnesse exhibitions of brutality the like of I never before heard or saw. A man called for three cheers for Gir The response was prompt and sur Manly throats, many indeed, retheir hurrahs for the Grand Officers of the Linear the sprint of the Union. their hurrahs for the Grand Ol Instabily the spirit of the Union fair play was shown. All jumped feet. They yelled like demons It locking round, bad I got into Pan lum. The young man was a knocked down, butally kicked a head and body while on the groundragged down the floor. Every "ungot a blow of a stick at him as dragged along. One inhuman catrick him a frightful blow on twhich I thought had killed him of A crowd gathered around this ma A crowd gathered around this man They were about pulling hin when a steward rushed up. right. He struck the right man him." This settled it. Smiles to fun. Three more were ejected came eavage manner. The appealed for a hearing, but to no Except during the few minutes Except during the few minutes no one to put out, all was per rosr. Again and again the chonted, with his hand crooked sice of his mouth, in the man corner boy doing the softe voce, but At last he desisted, shook his head down. As for enthusiesm, exceptemonical conduct just adverted

CUTSIDE THE HALL.

Rip Van Winkle will steep f
his eyelids were not lifted by the
of boos which made Mr. Power shiver and shake upon its hinges bad generalship of Commission to lead Rip and the Skeleton such a cyclone of roars and gross such a cyclone of roars and gross thousand youths massed around entrance to the Leinster Hall, Marquis and the fighting politifist experience of national value of the control of the cyclone of the cycl The Reptile Slander.

www., this is my friend," I said, "of whom I am fund and proud: This is my friend, whose good name, you say, rests under a cloud.

"well," and I stood up straight, and I looked him right in the eye; "whatever you say of my friend, I know that it is a lie!"

Back be shrank, like a whipped cur, green eyes glaring venomous hate;
But I largued at his auger and scorned his threats; they had not a feather's weight.

Ob, he who talks of snother, be sure he's the one that's wroug; The wicked are hiways envying the beauti-ful, good, and strong.

Are always reaching out greedy hands and typing to drag them down, who by integrity, truth, and right, have won fair Honor's crown. He who was talked of thus knew not even my name:

my name;
I had never spoken to him, nor touched his hand, but I loved him all the same.

Per I knew of the good deeds he had done, the good words he had said; Knew him a breve, true, noble man, tender-hearted, wise of head.

Me need to meet God's great hearts to un-gerstand what they are: That soul could no more fall from its place than could heaven's highest star.

Brave benefactor of mank nd! my friend,
nay, my brother was he;
And I'd fight for him against all the world,
as he fights for humanity.
—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

THE "GREAT" UNIONIST MEETING.

Custom House, "this his too demned bad. The hall is not half filled, and denu' can't we must, whether the hall's filled or not, have an overflow. We've been boasting about it, and if we hadn't it we'd be the laughing-stock of the kingdom." But there was a miserable overflow notwith-standing. The building was scarcely half filled. The most of the audience were promenading, and bad plenty of room. These saviours of the empire also had their smoke. After a time the steward sremon strated, but the weed was too enticing to trated, but the weed was too enticing to lay aside for the sake of appearance or even comfort, or for this glory of the Union. So they smoked away. This is a movel feature, but being the Empire they could do as they liked. The three ladies the platform evidently pardoned the offence and smiled and laughed away exitations.

quite pleasantly.

The character of the meeting—it had no character. Government officials comprised eighty per cent, clerks, grooms, butlers and stable boys were the remainder. lers and stable boys were the Francisch.

I couldn't more truly describe it than to
quote the words of one of the speak-is—
"We represent everything worth having in
this country." Quite true. There was
the cat out of the bag. The meeting
thought so, for they laughed right heartly
be put his foot in itso beautifully. Before the proceedings began I witnessed some exhibitions of brutality the like of which I never before heard or saw. A young man called for three cheers for Gladstone. The response was prompt and surprising. Manly throats, many indeed, rang out their bursahs for the Grand Old man. their hurrans for the Grand Old man.
Instably the spirit of the Union and of
fair play was shown. All jumped to their
feet. They yelled like demons I thought,
locking round, bad I got into Pandemon
inm. The young man was savagely
knocked down, butally kicked about the knocked down, brutally kicked about the head and body while on the ground, then dragged down the floor. Every "uphoider" got a blow of a stick at him as he was dragged along. One inhuman character atruck him a frightful blow on the head, which I thought had killed him outright. A crowd gathered around this man. They thought he had struck the wrong man. were about pulling him down,
a steward rushed up. "It's all
He struck the right man. I saw
This settled it. Smiles took the him." This settled it. Smiles took the place of frowns. There was mutual congratulation and rejoicing at the prowess they had so valiantly exhibited against one. They burst into loud cheers. A man beside me exclaimed, "if a few more would do the same we'd have some fun."

During the chairman's speech he had his During the chairman's speech he had his fun. Three more were ejected in the same savage manner. The chairman appealed for a hearing, but to no purpose. Except during the few minutes they had no one to put out, all was perfect up roar. Again and again the chairman shouted, with his hand crooked on the side of his mouth, in the manner of a corner boy doing the softe voce, but in vain At last he desisted, shook his head, and sat down. As for enthusiesm, except for the down. As for entbusiesm, except for the demonical conduct just adverted to, there

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r the

Rip Van Winkle will sleep for ever if his eyelids were not lifted by the hurricane of boos which made Mr. Power's carriage shiver and shake upon its hinges. It was bad generalship of Commissioner Harrel to lead Rip and the Skeleton through

Rip, nor souse the Egyptian bandsman in the Liffey; but through their throats they would express their opinion of the renegade Lib-rale, and so they did with the energy of strong lungs and sound hearts. I must here note the extraordinary quietness and good humour of the "force." They must have received strict orders to be amiable towards the people. It would not suit the visitors to have broken heads in Dublin on Tuesday night—no more than it would agree with Lord Hartington's policy to have punished Mr. Hynes and the Kingstown Commissioners who first read his lordship a truthful address and then boosed him on his landing at old Dun leary. The Marquis of Hartington must have an ugly recollection of broken heads in the Ptonex Park on that Sabbath day when he was Chief Secretary looking out form he Lorden to the heads in the Ptonex Park on that Sabbath day in the Pt @aex Park on that Sabbath day when he was Chief Secretary looking out from his Lodge at the bloody battue upon women and children, old men and beard less youths—a bloody bettue of his own ordering. But the detectives at the Lein ater Hail on Tuesday night: did not they swarm about in groups, their hands in outside coat-pockets, finger on trigger, propping up the walls, skulking in doorways, and thinking that nobody could suspect their profession. The old "G" men were nowhere, if we except an odd one here and there smiling at the "greenhorn" from the "depot," the greenhorns looking very serious and exceedingly cute. Some of us thought we identified more than one Scotland Yard man amongst the crowd But the constabulary detective is the man for Ireland. He is the beau ideal of a self-sufficients buy trotter, a genuine cawself-sufficients by trotter, a genuine cau-bogue, as a Corkman would describe him. But we sheer off from the caubogues to look for the merriment of the night, and what do we hear? A warlibe clatter of In Hawkins'-street I certainly was not in the enemy's comp. When I got there the first sounds I heard were the glorious eld strains of "God save Ireland," joined in with passionate earnestness by almost the entire crowd. Having got as far as the ticket inspector. I was stopped while a dozen of resplendent young men surrounded me. One by one they took my ticket, examined it carefully, held it up between them and the light, emelt it, and tasted it. Then my features were scan ned, and my entire "get up," to see had I any bandage of nationality about me. Some of them shook their heads, but there was my ticket. "it's all right, pass him on." I got on, and was escorted to the "overflow" meeting. They were resolved at all bazards to have an overflow meeting. I understood the doors of the hall were shut long before it was even sparsely filled, and my Unionist friends all round me protested more loudly than discretely. "I say, steward," said a foreigner from the Custom House, "this his too demand bad. the Giant's Causeway to witness. All the streets leading to the Hall were blocked streets leading to the Hall were blocked by a line of police, who allowed no one to pass through without showing a ticket of entree to the meeting. The new Chancellor being one of the Government, his Cabinet colleagues managed the business very nicely. But somehow the front entrance was packed with Nationalists, who never ceased cheering for Win. O'Brien, groaning for Balfour, and singing "God awa Ire-

#### LORD LYON'S CONVERSION.

for Balfour, and singing "God save Ire-land," "The Wearing of the Green," and other National anthems.—United Ireland.

CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN THINK HE HAD BEEN CONVERTED BEFORE HE WAS

London, Dec. 12th.—The controversy as to whether Lord Lyon's lived as well as died a Catholic, or was unduly proselyted, having reached the press here, both secular and religious, I sought this morning Father Godwin at Brompton, a Tory friend of the Duke of Norfolk and all the Howard family. He was shown copies of a paper wherein Chaplain Gill of the British Embassy had raised the question After reading these, Father Godwin said: to whether Lord Lyon's lived as we

I knew Lord Lyons well, and also his sister, mother, the present Duke of Norfolk, and all the Howard family. Lord Lyons had been a Protestant all bis long life until within the present year, when he became a convert to Catholic ity. But what is the wonder? One of his sister's children, Lady Minna Charlotte Howard, is a nun; and another, Lady Etheldra Howard, is a Sister of Charity. His sister became a Catholic toward her end and on her death bed, toward her end and on her death bed, not long ago, had a serious interview with him, urging him to obtain that peace in the Church which she enjoyed. I know this produced great effect upon his mind, and he began to study our faith and attend our church. During the last two months he almost deity attended mass either at our church. During the last two months he almost daily attended mass, either at Warwick Street or Corpus Christi Church. His nleces, the Ladies Howard, were also his instructors in our tenets. When the subject of being formally received into our Church was broached to him, a few weeks before his stroke of paralysis, he said, with reverent modesty: "I fear I am not good enough for that." But if he had lived in health a few weeks longer that blessed event would have publicly occurred. I was called to Norfolk House at the time the first stroke occurred. When the Catholic Bishop arrived we all left them slone. The Prelate propounded many questions as to his faith and feeling, to which he responded by intelligent looks and affirmative nods. Shortly afterwards I assisted the Bishop in a conditional baptism of Lord Lyons. I am satisfied he was sensible of all that occurred.

Father Purcell, the priest in charge of Corpus Christi Church, was also quite certain that his Lordship had Catholic leavings for some time.

"he's Much Older Than Her Busbaud,

We heard a young girl make the above remark the other day about a lady with whom we are slightly acquainted. It was not true, yet the lady in question actually does look five years older than her hus-band, although she is really several years such a cyclone of roars and groans. Three thousand youths massed around the front entrance to the Leinster Hall, gave the Marquis and the fighting politician their first experience of national vigour in Dublin. No wonder Mr. Goschen was sour and the Marquis as heavy as lead when they rose to deliver their common places about the integrity of the Empire. At six o'clock Hawkins' street began to fill. The Dalton Williams boys were there, as full of fun as of fight. They would not personally molest the poor old

# WHAT EDWARD BLAKE SAW IN IRELAND.

Boston Pilot.

Hon. S. H. Blake, Q. C., ex Vice Chancellor of Ontario, and a leader in the movement for the promotion of temperance and charity, has received letters from his brother, the Hon. E. Blake, who has recently been travelling in Ireland.

Referring to his brother's visit to Ireland and the remarks he is reported to have publicly made concerning an evic-

Referring to his brother's visit to Ireland and the remarks he is reported to have publicly made concerning an eviction in Limerick, Mr. Blake said: "I was much interested in his statements re specting what he saw in Ireland, because I spent some time in that country during the present year. I was anxious to see for myself what the actual condition of the people was and whether they were able to pay their rents or not. I visited a number of estates and went among the tenantry. I went to their cabins and questioned them as to their position and prospects. Frequently large families would be found living in huts in which we, in this country, would not put our pigs. The prices of produce have declined to such a great extent lately that the entire produce of some holdings would not be sufficient to pay the rent. In many instances I found that the staters of families had to go away to work in the collieries of England, or wherever they could get employment, and the money they earn is sent home to pay the rent, while the wife and children remain at home and try to eke out a living from the soil. These poor people are kept with their noses to the grindstone constantly, and as most of them have got in arrears with their rent, or are merely tenants at will, the fear of swinting is constantly hanging constants.

eviction is constantly hanging over them, and their spirit and energy are broken.
"Wulle some men go away to England to earn money, others manage to send their children to America to earn money their children to America to earn money to help them, and thus there is enforced separation and breaking up of families, just such a state of affairs as prevailed in the Southern States during slavery times. Indeed it is worse, because the slaves of the South were clothed, fed slaves of the South were clothed, fed and comfortably housed, while the poor Irish tenants suffer from cold, hunger and want of proper shelter. The cow or the pig which formerly brought ten pounds, and was enough to pay the rent of a small holding, now brings but three or four pounds. Butter, which formerly brought a shilling a pound, is now worth only seven pence, and other articles of produce have declined in value proportionately, but still the landlords think they ought to get as high rents as ever. they ought to get as high rents as ever. I was convinced from what I saw that in the majority of cases it is utterly impossible for the tenants to pay the rents

some evictions at Coolgraney, in we some evictions at Coolgrancy, in Wexford County, and examined some of the estates of the Earl of Kenmare. That is a landlord with a rent roll of \$400,000, yet he seldom visits his tenants and knows or cares very little about their condition. He lives in London, and has recently put up a pile of buildings costing \$350,000. His wife, they told me, had never been seen in the village on his estate but two or three times.

The great difficulty with the landlords is that they do not realize
that their wealth brings with it duties
and responsibilities. These men shirk and responsibilities. These men shirk entirely. The only interest the m-jor ity of them seem to take in their tenants is to exact money from them. A land lord with such a large rent role ought to devote a portion of it at least to improving his estate and elevating the condition and character of his tenants. He should show them that he has some sympathy with them in their struggles, and encourage them to look forward with hope in the future.

If saw nothing to instift the charge

"I travelled chiefly in the South.

# The Nuptial Mass.

From the Church Progress.

"Another Nuptial Mass! They must be coming into fashion," remarked Miss—, with a peculiar smile. For Miss— had always held in her secret soul that it was rather elegant to marry a Pro testant, and have an evening wedding at the house, standing under a "wedding bell" of calla lilles. It was more distinpolity of calls indee. It was more destin-guished than to go quietly of a morning, at seven or eight o'clock, to a cold church, everybody in soher garments, the bride herself in a traveling suit. But when it came to a Nuptial Mass, with deacon and sub-deacon, the music of the choir, brides-

mpon a very important subject.

Sometimes our Catholics speak of a Nuptial Mass as a pegeant—a show. They forget what graces and blessings are garnered up in the Nuptial Mass, and when we come to a question of display, the evening ceremony, the crowded church, the graded reception, the wedding the evening ceremony, the crowded church, the crowded reception, the wedding supper, are surely on the side of display, far more than the solemuity of the Nupital Mass and the wedding breakfast; while, when we look at the social bearings of each, we shall see how much is gained by the beautiful, impressive ceremonial of the Mass. In this time of divorces, when even Catholics are found to take advantage of the civil law we assent surround. tage of the civil law we cannot surround the marrisge ceremony with too many holy and beautiful associations. This is no longer a "missionary country," and there are no excuses for depriving a holy rite of its attractive forms.

#### HEALING BY FAITH.

A MON CATHOLIC PAPER ON THE MIRA CLES OF LOURDE

We find the following editorial in the Ypsilanti Sentinel (whose editor is not a Catholic): The doctrine that the age of miracles

is past came in with the Reformation. The Catholic Church has never relin-quished the claim that faith could work quished the claim that faith could work miracles, or that the power conferred upon the Apostles to heal the sick, and so forth, has been taken away from the Church. Consequently, the working of miracles has been claimed for canonized saints in all ages, and is still. There are also celebrated shrines at which cures are claimed to be effected in connection with present the power of the content are claimed to be effected in connection with prayer, the most celebrated of which at present is the grotto of Lourdes in the French Pyrenees, the cures at which are subjected to the strictest medical scrutiny and are narrated with a particularity that sets disbelief at defiance, so far as belief of the facts set forth is concerned. But here will come in the stumbling block to the Protestants: the Grotto of Lourdes is a shrine of the Blessed Virgin, and the mirzculof the Blessed Virgis, and the miracul ous cures are attributed to her interces ous cures are attributed to her intercession. It must be humbug, they will say. But stop a little. Patients coming to the grotto bring with them the certificates of their physicians in relation to their condition. European governments are stricter than our own in regard to the competency of physicians, and therefore we must dismiss the idea of collusion. When a cure is claimed the patient is submitted to an examining bureau on the spot, to establish the reality of what is claimed. The Church authorities are careful in these particulars, and just as Jeeus said when he cured the leper, say "go show yourself to the priest," that the latter might see it was a real case and cure, so at Lourdes she says, "go show yourself to a physhe says, "go show yourself to a physician." The Church has suffered too much by charges of fraud in this kind of matter to be careless. Instances are related, however, in which it seems as if related, however, in which it seems as if medical examination could give no additional confirmation. For example, a child of three years old, with a foot distorted from birth, is cured, the by standers actually looking on and seeing the limb take on its proper form and position before their eyes. In such a case, seeing, and seeing only, is believing. But every one can't have the chance of seeing such a thing, and those that cannot may have the equally strong evidence of competent and impartial men, as for instance in the case of the cabinet maker of hacour, who after suffering maker of bacour, who after suffering thirty years from incurable varicose thirty years from incurable varicose veins, and ulcers on his limbs, was cured by a single application of the blessed water of Lourdes in a single night! The facts are certified to by the doctors of Lacour, the place of his residence, as well as by a number of the medical faculty of Paris, who were acquainted with them. All agree in the account, but now near externating explain it. Says

with them. All agree in the account, but none attempt to explain it. Says Dr. Bernet, of Paris:

"Macery appeared to us as one doomed to a perpetual infirmity—and all we could do was prescribe palliative remedies as our medical brethren had done before

before. \* To-day, August 15, 1871 Macary came a third time. The ulcer is perfectly healed—no appliances compress the limbs, and there exists not the slightest trace of an enlargement \* \* The most attentive ex-

# How Catholic Missionaries Work.

From the New Zealand Tablet. There is a new and promising field of labor being prepared for the Chiniquys and other sons of the Gospel light, who devote themselves to the extinction of

Popery. It exists in Korea, where complaint is made by a Protestant missionary that unless the members of his sect d their duty a little more energetically—in supporting the mission, we conclude—
there will be a "Romish instead of a
heathen people to convert." But, as we
all know the ease with which a Romish people are converted, this should form matter for congra ulation in evangelical quarters. The Protestant missionary quarters. The Protestant missionary who delivers his lament in the columns of the Yokohama Daily Herald thus de-scribes the work of the Catbolic missions. "They have, as you know, a large following in Korea of the natives, and from those that we have seen, they have some noble converts. These men are all trained to work in some way or other for the cause and thus they have a host of workers. For the training of these men they have now in Korea, as far as I can learn, ten, if not more, French priests, all but two of whom are well versed in Korean, and they have just added to their Korean Romanist iterature several tons of tracts, all of which are neat specimens of work, and go far abead of any other Korean printing that has yet been done by foreigners They have already bought a large tract of land on the main street of Seoul, near the centre of the city, on which they expect in a few years to begin the erection of a cathedral. For the purpose of raising up a native ministry, they have from fitteen to twenty Koreans studying for holy orders in their theological seminary at Nagasakl." But what a glory it will be for our evangelical friends when they have won all this over from Rome.

#### CATROLIC MISSIONARIES ALONE SUCCESSFUL.

The New York Sun, speaking of the fate of Father Connaughton and his cempanions on the coast of Africa, says:

Many Roman Catholics in America will recall Father Connaughton, who came to this country about two years ago to collect funds for his mission work on the gold coast of Africa. He is the last of twelve priests of his society who within the past two years have died in the harness on the gold coast or on the pestilential banks of the lower Niger. Mr Flegel last year described an interesting feature of the work these self sacrificing priests were doing.

feature of the work these self sacrificing priests were doing.

It is well known that some of the Niger river tribes offer human sacrifices to their gods. They believe that they can heap upon the poor victim, who is almost in variably a child, all the sins of the people, and that this load of sins is completely washed away in human blood. Great crowds a seemble to witness the sacrifice. crowds assemble to witness the sacrifice.
The multitude fill the air with frenzied imprecations and wave their arms wildly toward the trembling little victim. After all is over the people go home light of heart, believing that their sins have been expiated.

The victims are usually obtained by the form some of the word developed.

purchase from some of the most degraded Niger tribes, who bring their sickly and weaker children to certain markets, and there sell them with the full knowledge that the children are to be murdered. These Catholic missionaries have been doing their utmost to break up this horrid custom. While trying to induce these tribes to give up their sacrifices, they have also kept a close watch on the markets, also kept a close watch on the markets, and have also saved scores of the children from a fearful fate. They have induced many of the parents to take their chi dren back home. When they have failed in this they have bought the wretched merchandise themselves, have nursed the children back to health, taught them how to work and instructed them in the Christian faith. It was in the perform ance of humanitarian labors such as these that Father Connaughton fell.

how to improve their physical condition, while the Protestants confined themselves to teaching biblical doctrines that were almost incomprehensible to the natives Baron von Schwerin, the Congo traveller,

ays:
"The French missionaries are teaching "The French missionaries are teaching the natives how to work. I cannot say as much for the English and American Protestants. Some of these have written worthy little books on the native languages, and others, like Mr Grenfell, have made their mark as travellers; but they are far from making themselves so useful to the natives as Catholics."

#### A TRAGEDY ON EMMET.

THE PREFACE OF A NEW AND INTEREST ING DRAMATIC COMPOSITION.

Mr Joseph I. C. Clarke of New York is

Mr Joseph I, C. Clarke of New York is about to publish through the house of George P. Putnam's Sons a tragedy founded on the brief but glorious career of Robert Emmet. The publishers bave favored us with advance sheets of the in troduction to the drama. They read as the future.

The same of the powerty and bis misery of tenants is due to intemperance, but the general charge is quite untrue. There may be cases of intemperance, but the general charge is quite untrue. There may be cases of intemperance, but the general charge is quite untrue. There may be cases of intemperance, but the poor tenants as a rule have not got the liquor nor the mans to obtain it. A great deal of liquor is, no doubt, consumed in Ireland, but it is not drunk by poor tenants or those in whose interest land law reform is sought. You will also see it asserted that the savings bank deposits in Ireland are increasing. That was also the case in 1880, the great famine year, but it is not the rack-rented tenants who deposit the money.

The Nantiel\*

The nant monograph. The prose form has been chosen in the present work for many reasons. Chief among them is that no maker of verse could rise to loftier heights than Emmet himself in the prose of that marvellous speech in the dock which has become a classic of the language Its great periods and its arrows sentences may not be rashly broken to suit the needs of verse. It sets high the mark for all that can be written about Robert Emmet, his purpose, his love and his down The author is machinal about to D. doom. The author is much indebted to D Thomas Addis Emmet of this city, a grand-nephew of Robert Emmet, for the kind-ness with which he allowed a thorough examination of the rare collection family documents, illustrations and

PRICELESS RELICS which he has gateered, and which he treasures with such loving care. It has thus been made possible to present with this volume absolute reproductions of the this volume absolute reproductions of the originals of all the portraits of the young hero. The fontispiece is an artotype of the Comerford miniature which was sketched on a piece of brown paper during the trial and afterward tinted. This miniature was copied on ivory many years later, and all reproductions of this likeness hitherto made have been from the copy. The authorisch under the the copy. The autograph under the miniature is reproduced from one of Robert Emmet's books which he used at Trinity College, Dublin. Most important, perhaps, of all are the fac simile reproductions of the pencil sketches by George Petrie, the artist and archæologist, made during the trial. Here in the hasty lines the artists has caught the very spirit of the thrilling moment, when, baited by the fierce judge, young Emmet stood, the embodiment of calm scorn and defiance. The drawn brows, the contracted eyelids, the curling lips, the folded arms, bring the awful scene before the eye with startling reality. Many drawings and prints have been made from this original, but

none have preserved its spirit. The profile outline drawn on the same paper shows the young face in repose. The three seals which are reproduced in large form have each a romantic history. Suffice it to say here that the design for the beautiful seal of the United Irishmen was made by Robert Emmet in 1798. It was cut with masterly skill upon a emerald, and is at present in the possession of a member of the family. The seal of Thomas Addis Emmet, cut upon a white cavnelian, with its willow tree bowed by the storm, its harps of the breaking strings and its leg-nd, "Alas, my country," was worn by him on the moraing of the execution. cution.

#### PIOUS THOUGHTS.

We ought not to attach any more importance to gold or silver than to the commonest stones; for the devil wishes to blind those who desire and prize gold more

blind those who desire and prize gold more than it is worth—St. Francis.

The world's adorers hide their deformities, and cover with hypocritical splendor whatever is criminal and misshapen. Tear off the mask and they are hideous monsters—B. Henry Suso.

God was pleased to ransom us, to suffer ignominy to glorify us, to choose poverty to enrich us, to die in the disgrace and agony of one condemned, to secure for us everlasting life in the happiness of Heaven.—St. Ignatius of Loyola.

Be patient in sifliction, watchful in prayer, busled in work, prudent in words, grave in manner, and grateful for favors received; for as a reward of your

grave in manner, and grateful for favors received; for as a reward of your labors the one God, in three Divine Persons, offers you the kingdom of heaven.—
St Francis de Sales.

I see your childish tears and troubles. Know, then, that all our childishness comes from this: that we forget the maxims of the Saints, who warn us that we must act as if we were daily to begin anew the labor of our advancement; we shall not be so much astonished to find miseries and faults to correct in ourselves. The work we have undertaken is never finished; we must continually begin over

The work we have undertaken is never finished; we must continually begin over again with a heart—St Francis de Sales.

There are three kinds of love, the first two are deceitful, the third alone is true. The first is inspired solely by profit; the second solely by pleasure; but the third makes us love our neighbor of his own welfare.—St Thomas Aquinas.

I would prefer a thousand times to be blackened by the calumnies of men, and, being innocent, to be accused of the most enomous, most horrible crimes, than be guilty before God of the slightest fault.—Ven John Tauler.

culty before God of the slightest fault.—

Ven John Tauler.

"I know," says Francis de Sales,

"that little annoyances are more haras
sing than great ones, because of their number and importantly. Domestic annoyance

are more unendurable than those that come
from without; but I also know that the victory gained over the former is more acceptable to God than such as attract the attention of the world, and ore falsely deemed more meritorious;" which means that virtues are to be valued more by the love of God, which inspires them, than by

# A LITTLE CANDLE'S BEAM.

A mother on the green hills of Vermont was holding by the right hand a son, sixteen years old, mad with love of the sea. And as he stood by the garden gate one morning she said:

"Edward, they tell me—for I never saw the ocean—the great temptation of a seamen's life is drink. Promise me, before you quit your mother's hand, that you will never drink."

"And," said he (for he told me the story) "I gave the promise, and went the globe over to Calcutta and Mediterranean, San Francisco and Cape of Good

kept me there till I had slept off the in-toxication; you then asked me if I had a mother. I said I had never known a word from her lips. You told meed yours at the garden gate, and to-day I am master of one of the largest packets in New York, and I came to ask you to come and

How far that little candle throws its beams! That mother's word in the green hills of Vermont! O, God be thanked for the mighty power of a mother's love.

# \$500 Not Called For.

It seems strange that it is necessary to persuade men that you can cure their dis eases by offering a premium to the man who fails to receive benefit. And yet Dr. Sage undoubtedly cured thousands of cases of obstinate catarrh with his "Catarrh Ramedy," who would never have applied to him, if it had not been for his offer of the above sum for an incurable case.
Who is the next bidder for cure or cash? Description.

Pleasing, soothing, healing, relieving, curing, is the description of Nasal Balm, which is receiving a national reputation as a cure for Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Hay Fever, etc.

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

CLARA E. PORTER.

THE GATHOLIC RECORD

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Blobop of Los the Arebbish

# Catholic Record. London, Sat., Doc, Sist, 1887.



Of His Lordship the Bishop

of London,

nation, or wicked demons, and denouncing the worship of them to be a deadly sin. Surely there was nothing in all this, humanly speaking, to attract the Roman people or to win them over from their time-honored faith and worship. On the contrary, there was much in it to offend, to exasperate and inflame them. Hence, as the new religion progressed, the whole empire became alarmed and enraged, and with all its tremendous power it sought to extinute and destroy it. For three TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE. Rome, December 11, 1887. DEAR REVEREND FATHER. I write to wish yourself and that po of our flock committed to your pastoral care a most happy Christmastide, with a large share in the abundant graces, extirpate and destroy it. For three hundred years this mighty empire, that mercies and blessings which our Divine Saviour, in His incarnation and birth, knew not failure, waged a war of extermi nation against the Christian religion, and endeavored to quench it in the blood of its disciples; but in vain. Heaven and earth might pass away, but the words of has brought down on this fallen world. Fain would I share the joys of this holy son at home with my faithful clergy Christ were never to pass away. They were abroad in the world, and were heard. and devoted people, but the sacred duty of obedience which is due to the Vicar of They reached intelligences and hearts, Christ has called me to the Eternal City, and in willing discharge of this duty I am here to visit the shrines of the illumining the world with the light of divine truth, strengthening the weakened will with its heavenly helps, purifying Apostles and to offer the Supreme Earthly Shepherd of the flock of Christ the homand sanctifying the heart. age and obedience, the reverence and love had become leavened with its heavenly doctrines, until in the reign of Constan-tine it was declared to be the religion of ugh far away, I am with you in spirit in loving remembrance, and in the inter-communion of holy prayer, which we offer up for each other to the Throne of The Colosseum is the monumental record of the suffering and persecutions of Grace and Mercy. Perhaps there is no other place on earth where one can more eenly realize—than here in Rome—th divine institution and character of the Christian religion and its undying, indestructible vitality. We see here, on the

defunct Paganism and of ancient Roman

splendor and power; and on the other we

behold the glorious evidences of the triumph of Christianity embodied in im-

perishable structures and institutions

We see the shattered columns of Pagan

the early Church and of the fierce wa waged against it. The Arch of Constan tine, near at hand, is the symbol and memorial of its complete and lasting The Church overcame and triumphe one hand, the ruins of the monuments of

ned were chiefly to be found an

enjoyed in a world to come. Many of the doctrines of the new religion were incom-

its gods to ridicule and scorn, declaring them to be mere phantoms of the imagi-nation, or wicked demons, and denounc

above its most daring flights.

over all human impediments and oppositions because it was the work and creation of the true and Eternal God, and because He upheld and sustained it in His almighty arms. "Behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the

To one moving amid the scenes of thos temples in the Roman Forum, and the nomentous events that have changed the unrivalled Cathedral of Catholicism whole current of human history, and that standing in mountain-like stability and unapproachable grandeur on the Vatican hill. When we consider the material and mankind, such thoughts and considerahave had such tremendous interests for ions as the above come naturally to mind. and they are recorded here in the hope that they may interest and edify our political issue before long. It cannot the time the Apostles began their mission,

and the qualifications of the Apostler selves for the task they undertook, I am happy to announce to you that I have had the honor and happiness of a private audience from the Holy Father. and the character of the morality which they preached, we are necessarily forced to acknowledge, in the triumph of the Christian religion over powerful Pagan-ism, an irresistible and irrefragable proof He received me with the greatest condescension and kindness, and conversed with me for a considerable time on the of its divine character. The Roman emcondition of religion in the Diocese of London. He made earnest enquiries repire and its proud capital were then at zenith of their glory. The conquered world lay submissive at the feet of Rome, specting the clergy, and felt evidently consoled and gratified when I assured accepted its laws, claimed its protection, and shared in the rights and benefits of him, as I had the happiness of being able its citizenship. The city was gorged with the sports of nations and decked out in to do, that they were good, earnest and devoted priests, working with zeal and the trophies of hundreds of years. It disinterestedness for the welfare of the Church and the salvation of their people was crowded with philosophers, poets, and co-operating with their Bishop in sacerdotal subordination and loyalty. He orators, painters and sculptors, with proud patricians, victorious generals and sage jurists. The rich and great, the learned put several questions regarding the number and efficiency of our Catholic schools and the wise, flocked to the capital of the and clearly showed the great importance world. The people gloried in their prosperity, and were puffed up with pride. he attaches to Christian education as ar essential condition of the growth and were wedded to the love of pleasprosperity of Catholicism and a necessary ures, and steeped to the lips in moral requirement for the safe-guarding of the faith and morals of the rising generation. He was much pleased when told of the corruption, They were, as it were, drunk with the torrents of human blood, poured out like water for their amusement in great and enduring works which the gladiatorial contests and games; their hearts were steeled against pity, mercy clergy, religious and laity have wrought in building churches, establishing school and compassion, by the habitual cruelty practiced on slaves; their ears accustomand founding institutions of education and charity. In a word, the audience ed to the shrieks of dying gladiators, and appeared to give pleasure and comfort to the Holy Father, and it was most interesttheir eyes sated with spectacles of inhuman cruelty. Their religion was ing, instructive and gratifying to us. The endeared to them by the memories of their fathers, was associated with their address of the clergy was presented at the close, together with a cheque for \$5,200victories and conquests, and was interlaced with their national traditions and the offering made him by the Diocese on this joyous occasion. He went carefully history; in their estimation it consecratover every page of the address, expressed ed whilst it protected their individual and family life; it inspired and sanctioned satisfaction at its sentiments, admired their legislation, and was as the foundathe beauty of its caligraphy and illumition-stone of the social fabric. It flattered nation, which I told him was the work of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, and their pride, held up wealth and pleasure

ricete, religious, and fai

and despised province of the empire, without learning or social standing. The morality of the Gospel made war on human passions and lusts, it condemned sinful pleasures and the inordinate love by the fact that you were all represented at the throne of the Vicar of Christ on the of wealth, it searched out the human conscience, as with a lamp, and claimed empire over men's hidden thoughts and motives, it inculcated humility, self-denial, chastity, fasting and abstinence,

that you are all ever present to me in my prayers, and during the oblation of the holy sacrifice, that your spiritual interests and welfare are the constant objects of my thoughts, that the honor and the prosperity of our dear diocese are my one absorbing pursuit, and that, though I be far away, my heart is at home with my beloved priests, religious, and faithful

prehensible to human reason and towered away into the clouds of mystery, far May the Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all, brethren.

Please read this circular to your cor Christianity condemned the religion of the empire as false and wicked, held up gregation on the first Sunday after its reception and—Believe me to be,

Rev. Dear Father, Yours faithfully in Christ, † John Walse, Bishop of London

DISESTABLISHMENT

Some of the Bishope of the Church England are already forcing into premin-ence the question of disestablishment with a view to resist the inevitable with vigor. The Bishop of Salisbury, on his return from the Continent lately, delivered an address in which he declares it to be his opinion that two questions should be brought to the notice of all Parliamen. tary candidates, with a view to opposing them if they do not give an answer satisfactory to those favoring the continuance of the Establishment: let. "Will you realet any motion which directly or indirectly leads to the discetablishment of the Church of England? 2ndly, "Will you support any bill in Parliament for the benefit of the Church, and the promotion of religion in the country, that he the sanction of the Convocation of the Pro-Lavmen ?"

Of course he expecte, as the price of

support, that an affirmative answer be given to these questions. Not content even that the Church of England remain "the Established Church" of the country he actually aims at obliging the members of Parliament to obey her mandate in all things, even if she pronounce it desirable to extend the sphere of her domin ancy. Considering that the English Church does not constitute a majority of the population, even in England, while in Scotland and Ireland it forms but a small fraction, the Bishop's proposition certainly does not evidence that he is overstocked with modesty and the very fact of his introduction of the issue of disestablishment into the political arena at all, is proof that his discretion is not more abundant than his modesty. The question of dis easonably be expected that the major ity of the population will much longer endure the anomaly of permitting the minority to continue to impose upon them a church in which they do not believe: and the signs of the times indicate disestablishment in the near future. It requires time to bring about great reforms, and this reform may require years before it can be accomplished. but it may be precipated by unexpected circumstances, so as to come soon; and the manifesto of the Bishop of Salisbury may be one of the circumstances which will precipitate it. This will surely be the case if the Bishop should attempt to put his design into practical operation.
The Church E-tablishment in Ireland is no more. The great Liberal meeting at it will be part of the programme of the party to disestablish it in Wales. The

will aid in freeing the country from the incubus which now lies upon it. The movement toward Welsh disestal lishment has been hastened by the harsh methods used by the established clergy in distraining for tithes. The people, being chiefly Methodists, are naturally averse to payment from their hard earning, for the support of a church which is alien to them. The unsuccess ful attempts made to collect arrears at Meiford in Montgomeryshire, in May last, will be remembered by our readers, Seis ures were then made in that locality on

to sign and swear to a similar agree-ment, and both men were marched to Cymmo, wearnig their coats turned in-side out as "turneouts." Red and black flugs were carried by the crowd as em-blematic of "victory and death." Events like these show the determina-tion of the people, and as Wales is not Ireland, their determination will be res-

But lately similar "signs of the times" were witnessed at Buthin in North Wales The Rev. Morgan Hughes, vicar of Der-wen, obtained bailiff, from a distance to rain on two farms for tithe arrears, and several haystacks were seized. As soon as the news spread, five hundred farmers set out to hunt the bail:ff., and when the day of sale arrived, plenty of people were pre-ent, but buyers were nowhere. An effigy of sale arrived, plenty of people were present, but buyers were nowhere. An effigy of the vicas was displayed on one of the stacks, clad in a wofully dilapidated white shirt, to represent his surplice, and close by an effigy of the auctioneer. On the other farm the stack was adorned with a grotesque figure of a gigantic tithe-balliff; and a red flag was displayed bearing the ominous word "Diseatablishment." The auctioneer deemed it prudent not to appear. As in the other localities, strong appear. As in the other localities, strong olutions were passed condemning the rector, and in favor of disestablishment.

With such portents filling the air, the establishment cannot long survive, in Wales at least; and in England, only the sgitation which His Lorship of Salisbury is initiating, is required to bring about the ame consumm

In pleasing contrast to the position taken by the Bishop of Salisbury, stands the attitude of Bishops Lightfoot and Magee. With these divines the question of discetablishment is subordinate to the consideration of doing the greatest amount of good which can be effected through the instrumentality of the Church. Bishop Lightfoot, far from thinking that the disendowment of the Church will be her destruction, appears to believe that it will give more freedom to her action, and will thus enable her to adapt her formularies and doctrinal teachings to the needs of those who have to be brought within her Lifuence; and Dr. Magee, though not directly favoring disestablishment, de clares that every needed reform which will render the Church more efficient for good, should be carried out, even though o accomplish it disestablishment should follow as a necessary and immediate result. He considers that the question of discetablishment is sure to be raised, as soon as the Irish question shall be settled, and he is fully prepared to meet it, bending before the storm

# LEWD LITERATURE.

The "Rev. Dr. Justin Fulton" is the ndecent bigot who lately announced with a great flourish of trumpets that he intends to devote his life to the annihilation of "Popery," a task which he was not the first to undertake, nor yet the first to fail in most lamentably. He is himself now in imminent danger of annihilation. Long ago he disgusted all respectable Protestants, but just now an occurrence has taken place which puts him before the public on his level, the plane occupied by such notorieties as Edith O'Gorman and the lecherous Widdows. The facts, briefly stated, are

The Rand Avery Company are one of no more. The great Liberal meeting at Nottingham has already declared that New York. They are known throughout the country, especially by the type writing and short-hand community, through their "Type-writing operator." natural end of these movements will be disestablishment in England also; and This establishment took the contract of even within the ranks of the Church of publishing Fulton's book, "Why priests should wed," and the manuscript was placed in their hands. There are many E gland, a large party, impressed with the magnitude of the injustice inflicted young women of the highest character employed in this establishment, and on the nation by the Establishment, while they were engaged in the work, discovering its indecent character, they went in a body to the foreman and re fused absolutely to work on it any

The heads of the firm sent for the manuscript, and after examining it, came to the conclusion that the young women were right. They accordingly stopped work on the book; and they are now threatened by Fulton with a suit for dam-

The Rand Avery Company have pub-

Maturally enough, the triends of Faiton-have reled the cry that the Company have yielded to "Catholie inflaences," The firm, however, desiare that "Catholie inflaence" has not been employed in the matter at all; but that their own moral

# MISREPRESENTATION OF CATHO-

The Rev. A Carman, in a letter to the Christian Guardian on his "Niplesing Tour" takes occasion to fling a stone at "Augreseive Rome." We will not deny that, in a ertain sense, the Cathelie Church is ressive. Divine truth must be aggreeminst error, and therefore we m not sease to refute error and to make known the truth wherever and whenever the opportunity presents itself. Such was the commission which Christ gave to His Apostles when he commanded them to go forth to "teach all nations." Such was forth to "teach all nations." Such was the mandate given by St. Paul to Timothy: "I charge thee before God and Jesus Christ, who shall judge the living and the dead, by His coming and His kingdom: Preach the word, be instant in season, out of season: reprove, entreat, rebuke in all patience and doctrine; for there shall be a time when they will not and we account to the status account to the s endure sound doctrine, but according to their own desires they will heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears, and will indeed turn away their hearing from the truth, but will be turned unto fables. But be thou vigilant, labor in all things, do the work of an evangelist, fulfil thy ministry." (2 Tim. iv., 1, 4.) There must be, therefore, with all charity towards persons, an aggressiveness against error in the true Church of Christ,

But error is aggressive too, Methodier is noted for its aggressiveness, so that the complaint of Mr. Carman comes from him with bad grace. And this aggressiveness is not merely the result of a desire to propagate the peculiar doctrines of Methodism, but it is the offspring of a malicious spite against Catholics, wherever they are found to be prospering. Hence Mr. Carman en deavors to excite Protestant prejudice against the Catholics "along Lake Super ior as on the Saskatchewan or the St. Lawrence," because they are settled there at all; and he blames the "politicians" of the country for not taking some steps to suppress Catholics. Here the real spirit of Methodism manifests itself: the same spirit which actuated Wesley to declare that Popery "ought not to be tolerated by any Government, Protes tant, Mahommedan or Pagan." This is the spirit of hate, the diabolical spirit.

Catholics are not aggressive against the persons of Protestants, though we leplore their errors and are glad to point nem out. We fully understand, too, the ecessity of living in harmony with them, and of dealing with them in all charity, and of wishing them prosperity, and of cultivating the spirit of mutual forbearance and toleration.

rove his point by adducing Catholic doctrines and practices: but he is evi-dently grossly wanting in knowledge on the subject on which he writes. A teacher should master his subject, or at least should know something about it before being so dogmatic. He says that according to Catholic theory:

"A Protestant marriage is no marriage as long as the priests can make the people believe it, and as long as the Government is on their side."

This statement being entirely false. Mr. Carman must be either malicious or grossly ignorant in making it. We do not suppose that he intended wilfully to misrepresent Catholic teaching on this subject. It therefore remains that he is in the second category: that he asserts, without knowing, whether he is expectation that the condition of the speaking truth or not. The Catholic country will be ameliorated. Yet, in doctrine on marriage does not depend on whether the Government side with us or not. Every one who knows any-thing of the Cathelic Church, knows that she does not change her doctrines at the beck of kings and presidents. Here again Rev. Mr. Carmen is guilty of misrepresentation. The Catholic Church has received her doctrines as a sacred deposit from God Incarnate, As such they have been handed down from the days of the Apostles, and no power on earth can induce her to change or modify them. We understand that beis now "General Superintendent" of the by his political opponents, Methodist Church in Canada: the Epis mocked and overwhelmed with sit down in Conference with any denomination to consider such a matter as the

parriages of Protestants as such, as sull and; void. Of course, if there be an mpediment existing which, by divine er coolesiastical law, nullifies the marriage, whether the parties be Catholic or Pre-testant, there is "no marriages," but outside of this case, a marriage," but out-side of this case, a marriage of Protest-ants is regarded by Gatholice as valid, so that not even a divorce obtained by any course of law can dissolve it, and in no ase does the validity depend upon whether "the Government be on our side" or not. The Rev. Mr. Carman has eviwhims of earthly rulers. It is only among sectaries of modern growth and local extent, like Methodism, that the doctrines,said to be divinely revealed, are changed by compromise or according to the varying fancies of men. The Catho-lic doctrine, really revealed by God, and propagated among all nations, by the Apostles and their successors, in accordance with the command of Christ, when He sent them on their universal m changes not with the varying circum stances of time and place, nor are the children of the Catholic Church "tossed to and fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine by the wickedness men, by cunning craftiness by which they lie in wait to deceive." Eph. iv 14.

#### THE IRISH SITUATION.

If the boastful utterances of member of the Government and their supporte were really an indication of the prospects of Ireland in the great struggle which is now going on, we might well despair of witnessing the day of her disenthralment. Mr. Balfour announces at Birmingham that the "Government will proceed boldly and firmly with the work they have taken in hand." That is to say, it shall be penal to express an opinion that the govern ment of the country may be improved penal even to make it known through the rees that there are persons of opinion that the government of the country is mismanaged, penal to advise the tenantry not to sabmit to outrages which the voice of every civilized nation has pronounced to be brutal and intolerable. other faults than these have the jails been filled with such men as Mr. Wilfred Blunt. Lord Mayor Sullivan, William O'Brice. Even it appears that it is not safe to be a relative of one who presumes to imagine that the country could be governed by any one better than by the bloodthirsty Balfour: for the only crime of which Mr. T Harrington, M. P., has been arrested is that he is a brother of the proprietor of a noe and toleration.

Tralee paper, the Kerry Sentinel, which published proceedings of the National

Lord Salisbury proclaims that the Gevernment will not under any circumstances grant to Ireland any measure, even of Local Home Rule, and Mr. Goethen decidedly declares that he despises the friends of Ireland's freedom, as men who "have nothing and know nothing." and be tells us that it is the determination of the Government to show that they "appreciate the patriotism" of the in cant minority in the country, who are native land to the keeping of an align domination whose practice has been to govern it by doing the least possible good to the greatest possible number. Under such circumstances it would seem that there is little room for the reality, there was never so bright a prespect that the day of Ireland's emancipe tion from thraldom is at hand. Hithert it has been impossible for patriotic Irishmen to get even a hearing from an English audience; and in Parliament, if any one endeavored to call attention to Ireland's wrongs and grievances, he was regarded by all parties as an intolerable bore, to crush whom with invective and insult, even opposing factions united Mr. Isaac Butt, whose name is familied to all who have followed even superficially the Parliamentary history of fore the amalgamation of the Wesleyan and Episcopal Methodists, the Rev. Mr. Carmen held the office which the latter so amiable in his private character so amiable in his private che denomination styled that of a bishop. He that he was personally loved even copal office, as we infer, being at least practically abolished by the Act of Union. The Catholic Church would not self or his followers a bill to redress Ireland's wrongs. These were universally their pride, held up wealth and pleasure as the supreme good, gratified their passes the supreme good, gratified their passes and delified lust. Their priesthood was the richest and most powerful corporation in the empire. Its members ation in the empire. Its members Apostolic Benediction. Raising his eyes belonged to the best and wealthiest to heaven and withoutstretched hands he belonged to the best and wealthiest to heaven and withoutstretched hands he liked a circular, to put themselves right abolition of an office divinely instituted, before the public, and they show therein and it was no recret that the closure laws treated in that occurs and horses being taken, on paper, for payment. But their generous and noble offering. We held up wealth and pleasure thanked Bishops, priests and people for the same way, and horses being taken, on paper, for payment. But the first priesthood their generous and noble offering. We held up wealth and pleasure thanked Bishops, priests and people for the same way, and horses being taken, on paper, for payment. But the first priesthood their generous and hobe offering. We held up wealth and pleasure thanked Bishops, priests and people for the same way, and horses being taken, on paper, for payment. But the text is "grouply instituted, before the public, and they show therein no one could be found to aid in catching the text is "grouply instituted, before the public, and they show therein and it was no recret that the closure law way.

Another point in which the Rev. Mr. Garman misrepresents Catholic doorn's and it was no recret that the closure law way.

Another point in which the same way, and horses the public, and they show therein a being taken, on paper, for payment. But their generous and hope defined ust. Their priesthood their generous and noble offering. We held the same way, and horses the public, and they show therein and it was no recret that the closure law way.

Another point is the was treated in the same way, and they show therein and it was no recret that the voted down by overwhelming majorit

sing presented before Parlie The plea was that the bu Perliament was wantonly obet pass; but the Nationalists were sinced to adopt the obstructive occurse they could not otherwise hmen see that there was an tion at all which was worth ention at all which was works serious consideration. The state of the many be described by short exfrom two speeches made at a confe from two speeches made at a confe of the Irish members held in 1878: Mr. Butt said : "If once we get li

toded Englishmen fairly to cor w they would redress the grievas Irish misgovernment, they would co but one way of giving us good go ment, and that was, by allowing ourselves."

Mr. Parnell said: "I gladly agree Mr. Butt, that I think it is very pand very probable that he would h fair minded Engli-hm to persuade fair minutes. beer.) But still I do not think th House of Commons is mainly con of fair-minded Englishmen. If we cal with men who were capable of ing to fair arguments, there wo very hope of success for the policy Butt as carried out in past sessions, are dealing with political partie really consider the interests of their organizatione as paramount l every other consideration."

se were the words of the two peders of the Irish party, when were advocating two opposite police the party to follow. Both were per honest in their convictions, and the itself did not, at that time, pass were advocated : yet it appears the vords of both were true, "Fair I men" could be convince nd's wrongs ought to be redr but there were not fair-minded E men enough in the house to gain spectful hearing for the friends

since these words were spoken : y changed is the position of the Iris tion in Parliament! It is so dit that it would seem incredible the short a period the change cou effected. The Irish party itse grown to be a compact body of eix members, animated with one but what is of more importance to the final result, they have now the the house, and of the country. I land and Wales, the voice of the has been heard, and they say in tice." England alone is dilat echoing the cry. The fair Englishmen in Parliament are numerous enough to secure this but the signs of the times are unmis and they point out that the Engli ple too are becoming aware that the nation suffering from the injurie they have it fi cted, to some extent tingly; and the natural generos love of fair play which is in the b most Englishmen have been As the bell of Atri informed the p that town of the injustice inflicted people of England have at last he

veice which proclaimed : "Some one has done a wrong, h And once they have become o that this is the case, justice to will surely follow, and that before

A VISION OF THE FUTU

The Salisbury Government plexed over the imprisonment Layor Sullivan. He is entitled ceive visitors, inasmuch as he is class miedemeanant. He is also ised by virtue of his office as Lord to visit all prisoners, and any at prevent his doing so is illegal, and made a question of law. Besides custom, which has the force of law, that the outgoing Lord Mayor west the new Lord Mayor with signia of his office. If the i peremony take place at the jail, in liven's cell it will be made the oc a popular demonstration which w anything of the kind which has ev place. The trades, the tempera other friendly societies will for Mayoral procession, with bands ners, and speeches will be deliv on, with bands which, undoubtedly, the oppi Ireland will be denounced une The result of all these complic awaited with keen interest. the London Echo, the most populof the Liberal Unionists, and journal with the middle classes, converted to Home Rule. Among Liberal Unionists who seats to lose there is a growing of shame and disgust at the acts of petty persecution w now repeated almost daily.

has come to speak plainly and Men like Sir Thomas Grove, Mr

the Rev. G O. Evans of Briother active Liberal Union within the last few days have in repudiated any sympathy with does being precented before Parliament at all. The plea was that the business of Parliament was wantonly obstructed by the few Nationalists who were in the house; but the Nationalists were simply ed to adopt the obstructive course, men see that there was an Irish mestion at all which was worthy of erious consideration. The state of the case may be described by short extracts from two speeches made at a conference of the Irish members held in 1878:

Mr. Butt said : "If once we get liberalinded Englishmen fairly to consider w they would redress the grievance of Irish misgovernment, they would come in the end to the conclusion that they had but one way of giving us good govern-ment, and that was, by allowing us to a ourselves."

Mr. Parnell said: "I gladly agree with Mr. Butt, that I think it is very possible and very probable that he would be able to persuade fair minded Engli-hmen in the direction that is indicated. (Hear, beer.) But still I do not think that the use of Commons is mainly composed of fair-minded Englishmen. If we had to deal with men who were capable of listening to fair arguments, there would be every hope of success for the policy of Mr. Butt as carried out in past sessions, but we are dealing with political parties who lly consider the interests of their politiorganizations as paramount beyond every other consideration."

see were the words of the two great leaders of the Irish party, when they were advocating two opposite policies for the party to follow. Both were perfectly n their convictions, and the party itself did not, at that time, pass judgment on the respective methods which were advocated : yet it appears that the words of both were true, "Fair minded men" could be convinced that and's wrongs ought to be redressed; but there were not fair-minded English-

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Ireland will be denounced unsparingly.

The result of all these complications is awaited with keen interest. Further: the London Echo, the most popular organ of the Liberal Unionists, and a favorite journal with the middle classes, is being converted to Home Rule. It says : Among Liberal Unionists who have no seats to lose there is a growing feeling of shame and disgust at the miserable acts of petty persecution which are now repeated almost daily. The time has come to speak plainly and sternly.

Men like Sir Thomas Grove, Mr. Warner, the Rev. G O. Evans of Bristol, and other active Liberal Unionists who within the last few days have indignantly in repudits of the country, cost in the last few days have indignantly in repudits of the country, cost in the last few days have indignantly in repudits of the country, cost in the last few days have indignantly in the l seats to lose there is a growing feeling

four's proceedings, are but representative Mr. Blaine the loss of the Preside of a multitude of obscure men whose moral fibre has not deteriorated, and who therefore disown Mr. Balfour and all his works. Even in the Tory ranks there are not a few who feel the misthere are not a few who feel the mis-givings which Mr. Evelyn so recently unintentionally. President Cleveland

expressed."
What will the flunkeys who are en deavoring to impress upon the public the firm position held by the Government, with their present rapidly dissolving Parliamentary majority, say to sall this?

A TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

Menorius. There is a difference between a grub and a butterfly; yet your butterfly was a grub. This Marcius has grown from man to dragon. ContoLANUS

Lord Randolph Churchill was but a few days ago the idol of Lord Salisbury's followers. He was considered such an accession to the party that, as a matter of course, a place in the Cabinet was expected to be assigned him once more. Now since his visit to Russia, the Tory journals assert that the visit is inopportune and made with no good intention. The St. James' Gazette says its object is inimical to the Salisbury Government, and may prove detrimental to England's neutral position in the present European crisis. The Gazette says: "Lord Ran-dolph may be a Unionist, but he certainly is not a Conservative, and further, he holds the personnel of the Govern ment in absolute contempt, and despises the whole number that compose it. It is time that the serious attention of the government were given to the erratic proceedings of the most reckless of the English politicians." Add to this the ill success of the political Jonah now visiting our Province, and the prospects the Whig-Tory-Liberal Autocratic Combination will not appear ex cessively bright, May they be buried

in peace.

ing, as there is there abundant hotel accommodation, and it is convenient as a centre of population. A large section of the party are desirous of putting forward Mr. Jas. Blaine, while others are very strongly opposed to his candidature President Cleveland will probably be again the Democratic nominee.

The President, while shaking hands with Burchard said: "I am very glad to meet you." No doubt he entertains some feeling skin to gratitude for the benefit should be on his guard, however, against making Burchard too friendly to him.

In Japan criminals are treated in prisor with great brutality. Their cell windows are left open, so that the occupants are exposed to the severity of the weather. The water given them to drink is impure, and the cells are allowed to become fithy. Not so many die in prison as might be expected. It seems the excitement sustains them, but their health is impaired so that many die soon after they leave the prison. In fact criminals in Japan fare almost as badly as patriots in Ireland. The Japs, however, have these advantages over Irish patriote: they are allowed to see their friends; after the judges have completed the secret examination they are permitted to receive food from outside, and if they are able to pay the postage, they may send letters to their friends. They are not obliged to don a prison uniform, if they are tolerably good

ADVENT AND CHRISTMAS IN LON-

On the third week of advent a triduum was held in St Mary's Church, Hill Street, at which all the priests of the palace assisted. Rev. Father Tiernan began the assisted. Rev. Father Tiernan began the exercises by preaching a sermon on the great importance and necessity of working out our salvation. To this end, said the rev. father, the priests of the city have visited the parish, and they carnestly trust all the good people of this part of the city will avail themselves of the graces and blessings to be obtained at this time on the second and third evenings of the triduum sermons were preached by Rev. Father K-aly, of the French Settlement, on the subjects of "Penance" and "Holy Communion," which were very eloquent and impressive. About four hundred people received the most holy secrament during the exercises; which terminated on Friday morning at nine o'clock, mass being celebrated by Rev. Father Kennedy.

of grace that God would bestow his choice-t blessings on the people over whom he had been placed as spiritual rule and guide. This year he has not been with us in person, but we may, nevertheless, feel assured that his children of London Dioce-e will hold the same place in his affection, and share abundantly in his prayers, while he is absent in the Eternal City At half past ten o'clock High Masswas celebrated in St. Mary's Church, Hill street, by Rev. Joseph Kennedy. The rev. gentleman also delivered an earnest and eloquent sermon appropriate to the day. In this church, as in the cathedral, the musical renditions were of a high order, and oredit there-

were of a high order, and credit there-fore is mainly due to the accomplished organist, Mrs. Durkin. The offertory collection amounted to the sum of two hundred dollars.

The altar buys of the Cathedral were

impressed on them the necessity of at all times, by exemplary conduct, rendering themselves worthy of that great privilege The boys evjoyed themselves to the utmost, and the pleasant gathering separated at half past eight o'clock.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH OUESTION.

Mr. Bright says in a letter to a gentle-man in Sussex, that "nothing can be done on the Irish question until Mr. Gladstone's bills be entirely got rid of, We cannot allow Mr. Gladstone to come back to office with his Irish policy, and for his part, he prefers to join hands with Lord Salisbury and his colleagues rather than with Parnell and his triends rather than with Parnell and his friends, the leaders of the Irish rebellion." He overlooks the fact that the world will

move without his permission.

Lord Hartington "declares that the Lord Hartington "declares that the condition of the country is no better than it was, and that everywhere boycotting and other forms of League repression are in full vogue." It was very indiscreet in his lordship to say this. Mr. Baltour's organs have been assuring the world of the contrary,—that the power of the League has been broken by coercion, and that there is more safety for life and property than for years past. Indiced if this be false and Lord Harting ton be right, the policy of Coercion is ton be right, the policy of Coercion is already proved a failure. But the Whig leader showed the true aristocratic tem per when he alleged the failure of the law as a reason for persisting in enforc-ing it.—Philadelphia American. The landlords are now asking the Gov-

The landlords are now asking the Government to reimburse them for the losses they have sustained in the reduction of their rents by the laud courts. As the reductions were based mainly on the consideration that the tenant had a right to live, and to enjoy the full value of the improvements he had made, the demand is a bold one. And the act expressly limited the consideration of unexhausted improvements made by the tenant to those of recent years. Had this limit not been set, the landlord would have received little more than what Mr. Parneli calls "the prairie value of the lands." We observe that they do not propose that anybody shall compensate for their improvements the tenants recently evicted because of their inability to pay their rent put them outside the protection of the put them outside the protection of the Land Act. Lord Salisbury assures an English audience that "nobody in Ire land now is turned out of a house

was entrusted with a political mission to the Holy See.

Fitty prominent Protestant clergymen of Bristol, England, have signed a protest "distinct, emphatic and earnest," against the Government for its "interfer against the Appendix Protestant See and See a against the Government for its "interfer ence with personal liberty, with the rights of public meeting, and with the freedom of the prees," and they assure the Irish people of their sympathy in the bitter wrongs the country is enduring, "and at the same time we seek to free ourselves of complicity with a spirit and method of government that are utterly unworthy of a professedly Christian nation." A mong the signers there are Anglicans, Beptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, Primitive, United and Wesleyan, and other denominations.

lie Warden will be found willing, even at

lie Warden will be found willing, even at the command of the Government, to commit the secrilege of using force to compel him to don the prison dress and that the Government will not attempt to enfore this piece of brutality in his case.

It is said that the Government will introduce an Irish bill which is intended to conciliate the Catholic Bishops, on the subject of regulation of higher education. All this is right and proper, but if they suppose that this will stifle the demand for Home Rule they will find themselves eadly mistaken. Another bill which is in prospect is one to make an advance from the treasury to Irish landlords at 3½ per cent.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

MONTREAL LETTER.

Church property and charitable in stitutions have up to the present enjoyed exemption from civic taxes. This has caused grumbling in certain quarters and recently the finance committee of the city decided to abolish the exemption if

Charles McGuire and P. Moriarty; executive committee, J. P. McDonough, Patrick Whalen, John Colfer, Thomas Harrington, Ed. Myles, John McCarthy, Henry Perkins, Samuel Orton, Daniel Jackson, John Heany, Michael McCarthy, Michael King The society is in a very pro-perous condition.

On Sunday, the 18th, a general retreat for men in preparation for the feast of Christmas was began in several of the city churches. At the cathedral the retreat was opened under the direction of the Rev Father Bruchesi, at Notre Dame the sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Sorin, P. S. At St. Joseph's the retreat was opened with very imposing ceremonies. His Lordship Mgr. Grandin presided and the sermon was preached by presided and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Piessis of St. Hyacinthe His Grace Archbishop Fabre will preside at the Christmas ordinations at the Grand Seminary on the 24th. There are 17 candidates for the priesthood, besides 8 descons and 15 sub descons.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. FROM ST. THOMAS.

THE BAZAAR.

We are pleased to learn from the St. Thomas journals that Father Flannery's Bazaar, which came to a close on Friday evening last, was very successful. Enough, it appears, has been realized to purchase a new organ, which was used for the first time on Christmas morning. and a balance left which will go far

and a balance left which will go far towards frescoing the church and paying for three new chasubles purchased last fall. The St. Thomas Times has the fellowing, which we copy:

The Catholic Church bazaar wound up very successfully last evening. An election contest for a chair, presented by Mrs. Foley to the most amiable child in school, created a good deal of interest, It was decided in tavor of Miss Fieata Healy by a small majority, to whom the chair was presented with many congratulations by Rev. Father Fiannery. After a very careful search in Miss Maggie Lowrey's memorandum, it was caused grambling in certain quasters and recently the finance committee of the city decided to abolish the examption if the properties of the city decided to abolish the examption if the properties of the city decided to abolish the examption if the properties of the life. The pastoral is directed most forcibly against the proposed move. This document is a very lengthy one, and points out forcibly and clearly the many services rendered by the church and charitable institutions in return for the privileges of exemption. He gives expression to his painful surprise that such a move should be started, and urge the Catholic public to make the proper time comes, by electing only men who are well disposed towards the church, and are ready to maintain its just liberties and rights. At St. Patrick's and where for aglicious Christmas and he church, and are ready to maintain its just liberties and rights. At St. Patrick's commented on the document, and showed the care of the orphans, the pointed out the services of the church towards the care of the orphans, the needy and the sick. If the church towards the care of the orphans, the needy and the sick. If the church towards the care of the orphans, the needy and the sick. If the church towards the care of the orphans, the needy and the sick. If the church towards the care of the orphans, the needy and the sick. If the church towards the care of the orphans, the needy and the sick. If the church the work of the corporation. The church relieved them from that charge and relieved the force of the work of the corporation. The church relieved them from that charge and relieved the force of the work of the corporation. The church relieved them from that charge and relieved the proposed move. He last the contained. At Notre Dame the locations of the proposed move the instructions it contained. At Notre Dame the locations of the proposed move the last the contained of the service of the contained o

During your years amongst us you have endeared yourself to the hearts of all. Language is inadequate to express your many good qualities of head and heart. We fully appreciate and feel grateful for your untiring labors in our behalt. Dear teacher, we would be ungrateful indeed did we let this opportunity pass without doing something to testify our regard for yourself and your work while with us; therefore it is that we, your children, gather around you on the eve of your departure, and beg of you to accept and take away with you this little souvenir of our happy years together.

this little souvenir of our happy years together.
Remember us, dear teacher, ever and always, and rest assured that we your children never can forget you.
Wishing you, beloved teacher, a very happy Christmas and happy New Year.
Signed on behalf of the school Mageir, Williams, Ellen Drew, Eliza Glaguer, a Sylvebrer Sullivan, Walter Dillow, James Wellwood.

His remains were interred on Nov. 30th, in Glamevin Cemetery.

Wexford.

One hundred and fifty police, commended by Colonel Miller, E. M., accompanied by the sheriff, on November 29th, is evict David Fotey, of Ballykerogue, on the estate of Colonel Tottenham. The force had with them a battering ram, centaining of a long and heavy pole, capped with iron; and they also took to the scene of action a military fire eviden, for the purpose, if necessary, of drenching out the immates of the house. The evicting party having arrived at Foleg's house, Golonel Miller gave orders for the removal of the large crowd which had gathered there, to a distance whence they could offer no opposition to the course of the proceedings. Possession of the house was then demanded from the inmates. No reply being given, the "emergency men" began vigerously to work the "ram;" which in about five minutes brought down nearly the whole of one end of the house. The besieged then, by ejecting hot water, through garden cyringes, and by volleys of stones, tried to drive back the "emergency men." The sheriff's men, however, were protected by wicker shields, covered with canvae, and suffered little injury. The fire engine was then brought into play, and poured a deluge of cold water into the building until every corner of it was spaked. Dreuched to the skin, and apparently bewildered by the continuous terrents of water, in less than an hour the men who occupied the dwelling surrecedered, and were forthwith placed under arrest and marched into New Ross.

Carlew.

The Carlow Nationalite gives the follow-

The Carlow Nationalist gives the following details of an extraordinary Unionist respiracy prevailing at the Curragh Jamp. "A regular tribunal is established for the purpose of dealing with contractors, traders, and even workmen having any connection with the Camp, if any betray themselves into the alightest expression of sympathy with the National movement. Several offenders have been before this court, lately, and at least one has had its highest penalty inflicted on him, viz., to be turned out of the Camp by the Provost Marshal and forbidden, under pain of arrest, to re-enter its preunder pain of arrest, to re-enter its pre-einsts." The Nationalist proceeds to give particulars of one case in which a Mc Michael Clare, of Newbridge, who had large dealings with the Camp, was victim-ised. Mr. Clare stood recently for muni-cipal honors in the town and was elected by the people.

Mildare.

On Nov. 29, a ead scene was witnessed in Atby. Fifty laborers marched to the Union to seek work from the Guardians. They nad a lamentable story to tell. Some of them had no work for the previous four months. The men even in their independence. It was work, not charity they sought, and they were willing to work for any wages. The condition of these men is inexpressibly sad. While so much muscle is idle, and not merely a waste to the country but a burden on it, the River Barrow at their feet is overflowing its banks, and flooding the rich country round. These men would long since have plenty of work in the great drainage scheme projected for this river, but for the dilatoriners and unreasonable hesitation of the English Government in legislating for Ireland; and they would have hundred of avera now themselved. Kildare. hesitation of the English Government in legislating for Ireland; and they would have hundreds of acres, now alternating as a huge marsh and the bed of a lake, on which many of the people could find permanent employment. The Guardians did what they could to relieve the poor men, but it was not what the petitioners wanted —work not charity.

Queen's County.

It is stated that Lord Lansdowne has offered the non-evicted tenants on his Luggacurran estate a reduction of 55 per cent. This is in excess of what was sought under the "Plan of Campaign," the refusal of which necessitated Mr. O'Brien's chivalrous visit to Canada. The united tenantry then only asked 30 per cent. on the non judicial, and 20 per cent. on judicial rents; so that the offer now made is in excess of that demanded under "the Plan;" but it is of course rendered unacceptable by the ommission of the evicted tenants from the concession. It is, however, a decided "cave in" on the part of the landlords; and once more the moderation of the "Plan of Campaign" is vindicated.

Meath. Queen's County.

Meath.

The newest "stlye" in the hunting field is to have a couple of tall policemen in full uniform, with a full equip ment of batons and revolvers, riding beside the disciple of Nimrod. This is the fashion just started by Lord Lieutenant Castlereagh. The noble sportsman appeared thus on the fields of Meath, recently, while his illustrious friends, Lord Hartington and his-Hebrew colleague, Goschen, were skulking in the outskirts of Dublin. The spectacle was the cause of great mirth to the farmers of Meath. Yet, for all the fun of it, it is not likely that it will be allowed to go on much longer; for will be allowed to go on much longer; for the Navan Mational League Branch have passed a resolution that they will allow no more hunting over their lands. What a pity that the Coercion Act does not contain a clause making such disloyat conduct as this high treason pure and simple!

Longford. The death is announced of the Rev. John Dawson, of St. Athol street, Liver-John Dawson, of St. Athol street, Liverpool, from typhus fever, caught in the
discharge of his duties in ministering to
the sick poor. This good priest was a
native of the diocese of Ardagh, having
been born near Granard and educated at
5t. Mel's, Longford. In September, 1878,
he entered St Patrick's College, Maynooth,
and there read his divinity course with

publicly recording our strongest sympathy with Mr. William O'Brien in his imprison ment, and our emphatic condemnation of the cruel treatment to which he is subjected,—as also of the Coercion Act under which he has been convicted, as well as of the shocking outrage on the administration of justice which marked his so-called trial; and that we must characterise the general policy of the present Government in Irish affairs as being nothing else than flagrant misgovernment and odious tyranny, under which ne people could be contented, prosperous and loyal."

The English delegates lately visited the Ponsonby estate. They afterwards addressed a large meeting at Inchiquin, and, sobsequently, another at Youghal.

The Duke of Devonshire has given thirty per cent. abatement to his tenants in Oork and Waterford. "His Grace" has aurrendered to the "Pinn of Campaign," after repeatedly refusing, through his agents, to concede the moderate demand of twenty-five per cent. which was what his tenants first asked.

Kerry.

At a special Coercion Court held in Dingle on December 2nd, Mr. P. Ferriter was sentenced to a fortuight's imprisonment for alleged constructive assault on a policeman on the occasion of a late meeting in the town. Three charges against Mr. Ferriter for selling United Ireland were adjourned. On leaving Dingle for jail he was heartily cheered by the people.

jail he was heartily cheered by the people.

Shortly after eight o'clock on Saturday evening, November 26th, one of the local police sergeants visited the shops of the three local news agents in Kuliarney—Messrs. J. D. Brosnan, publican, John Breen, stationer, and Daniel M.Sweeney, draper—and served them with summonees for having "published," with a view to promote the objects of the association named and described as the Irish National League, certain newspapers called the Cork Weekly Herald and United Ireland Mr. Brosnan was served with three sum monese for baving exposed for sale the Weekly Herald containing reports of sup pressed meetings of the association held in Kanturk and Newmarket, and also for pressed meetings of the association held in Kanturk and Newmarket, and also for having incited certain parties to an unlaw-ful assembly. Mr. Breen and Mr. Mc-Sweeney were summoned on account of the sale or publication of *Unsted Ireland*. The next day the accused venders of the The next day the accused venders of the alleged "seditious papers were brought up before the special coercion magistrates. The case against Mr. Breen occupied the court for the day. Evidence having been given for the prosecution and the defence having been gone into, the magistrates said they considered the Crown case proved. They, however, suggested that the defendant should be let off on signing an undertaking not to sell papers containing undertaking not to sell papers containing such matters as were complained of. The defendant at first refused to sign, and was defendant at first refused to sign, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Eventually his friends persuaded him to agree to the suggestion of the bench. He then signed the paper and was allowed out on his own recognizance in £100 to come up for sentence when called upon. The case against Mr. Brosnan was postponed until next court day.

On the 29th of November, on his return from Limerick, where he had been engaged suppressing the Manchester Martyr's demonstration, Mr. Creagh, D. L., was served with a copy of the writ issued at the suit of William O'Brien aginst him, out of the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice. In consequence of the nature of the writ it was not entrusted to any of the local bailiffs. The trusted to any of the local balliffs. The service was effected by a clerk from the offices of Mr. John P. Leahy, solicitor, Midleton, who gave the "Special Coercion R M." the copy at his residence. Mr. Creagh did not seem surprised at getting the writ, remarking that he had read about it in the morning papers, and that he expected it. He was in full uniform at the time and expressed himself as being perfectly independent in the matter.

On November 29th, Thomas Molloy, a political prisoner, was released from the county Limerick jail on the expiration of his sentence. He was one of the Roberts town tenants, and had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labor, for resisting the sheriff at the eviction of a relative of his, Mrs. Honora Crimmins, on the O'Grady estate. A large number of his friends met at the jail and headed by a band escorted him to Herester.

headed by a band escorted him to Her-bertstown. He was loudly cheered along the route, and looked none the worse for

It is stated that there is now every like lihood of an eviction campaign on Colonel O'Callaghan's estate at Bodyke. The ten-ants evicted during the past Summer, and who immediately took possession of their holdings, have but a few days more to redeem their farms under the Redemption Clauses of Mr. Giadstone's Act, which gives them six months after conviction to do so. They are disposed not to treat with the landlord except on terms already refused by Colonel O'Callaghan's agents, and it is expected that on the period for redemption expiring the mortgagees of the estate will again evict the tenantry.

Tipperary.

The death is announced on November 29th at Rome, of typhoid fever, of the Rev. Jerome Wilkinson, O M. I., son of the late John Wilkinson, Galbally, Tipperary, in his twenty third year. in his twenty third year. Antrim.

native of the diocese of Ardagh, having been born near Granard and educated at St. Mel's, Longford. In September, 1878, he entered St Patrick's College, Maynooth, and there read his divinity course with considerable success.

Cork.

On November 28th, a landlord named Gramer was returned for trial at Ballymartle Petty Sessions on the charge of presenting a revolver at a tenant of his named Murphy, and threatening to shoot him deed. Informations were, at first, refused by the Most Rev. Dr. McAlister, Bishop to Down and Connor, to Mr. Brady, hon. sec. of the Registration A-sociation of West Belfast:—"In reply to your communication it would, in my optinion, be a great calamity if the valuable services of Mr. Sexton were lost to the popular cause in Belfast. His efficient and able advocacy of the claims of the Catholics of Belfast in the House of Commons, during the past sessions of Parliament, is worthy of the highest commendation.

Orange rowdyism in the North seems to be on the increase. On Saturday evening, November 26th, a number of rowdies from Scarva entered the town of Gilford and were guilty of a number of diagraceful amanits on Catholics. They paraded the streets beating drums and throwing stones at those they believed belonged to a different party. The police remained in active spectators. On the previous Saturday evening a number of Tandragee roughs were guilty of similar conduct, and proceedings of a like nature are almost of a weekly occurrence.

On Sunday, Nov. 27th, a large meeting of tenant farmers of the county Armagh was held beside Armacramp chapel, shout two miles from Armagh, to protest against the totally disproportionate reduction that are being given by the sub commissioners in that part of the county as compared with those given in the South and West of Ireland. Resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting were passed. A meeting with a similar object was held also at Tullyscreen, and similar resolutions were adopted.

Derry.

A meeting was recently held in Msg herafelt under the presidency of Canon Donnelly, P P, to make arrangements for the taking over of the Manor House and grounds for the purposes of a convent. The leading Catholics of the district were present. A sum of \$700 was subscribed on the spot, and a committee was formed to carry out the object of the meeting. This will be the first convent in the county Derry.

Two remarkable victories for the "Plan of Campaign" are reported from Ulster. Captain Hill, of Gweedore, who has vainly endeavored to resist the combination of his tenants has at last surrendered. A county Donegal, where Mr. Valentine 334 per cent on the non judicial rents. 334 per cent on the non judicial rents.

Atter a year's struggle, Mr. Ryan has chosen valor's better part. A contemporary points out, as regards crime, which is supposed to dog the footsteps of the Plan, that the county in which those victories have been achieved sent forward no case for trial to the Ulster Winter Assists. Why? Received the

ticking from the clock of time.

That the great secret of success in life is to be ready when opportunity comes.

That "I can't do it" never did anything, and that "I will try," has worked

emembered, no matter how loyal your subsequent life may be.

That a face that cannot smile is like a

bud that blossoms and dies upon the stalk.

That a watch set right may be a true guide to many others, and one that goes wrong be the means of misleading a whole neighborhood.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Dea ness, and Hay Fever. A NEW TREATMENT.

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

Rev. J. McLaurin, Canadian Baptist Missionary to India, writes: During our stay in Canada, we have used Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil with very great satisfaction. We are now returning to India, and would like very much to take some with us, for our own use and to give to the diseased heathen.

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-AUTHOR OF-

"NOTES ON INGERSOLL." FOR SALE BY

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Lordon, Ont.
The following is Father Lambert's pre-

of 20 per cent on the judicial rents and 33½ per cent on the non judicial rents. After a year's struggle, Mr. Ryan has chosen valor's better part. A contemporary points out, as regards crime, which is supposed to dog the footsteps of the Plan, that the county in which those rictories have been achieved sent forward no case for trial to the Uister Winter Assizes. Why? Because the Lesgue is unproclaimed there, and the "Plan of Campaign" is victorious.

Haiway.

The "young blood" of Loughrea have just got up a fife and drum band, and appropriately named it the "William or Brian Band."

Father William Flannelly, P. P., Crossboya, died on Nov. 27, very unexpectedly. He was the first priest ordained in the "Notes": "Let some of his disciples or admirers rehabilitate his smirrched character. We hold ourselves responsible to him and to all the glib little whiffets of his shallow school."

My anticipation was justified by the fact. Ingersoll, so talkative generally, maintained a studied silence, though urged by the parishes of Crossboyne and Taugheen. He was born in July, 1812.

It is Well to Remember

That there is joy in the evening when the day has been well spent.

That check boldly euters where modesty dare not pull the door bell.

That now is the constant watchword ticking from the clock of time.

That the great secret of success in life is to be add the content of t

back and forth between the two contending parties, excepting as a whole the principles of neither. According to his own account of himself, he is an intellectual fog, in a state of suspension between two judgments, patiently awaiting more light. In the mean time, while in this nebulous condition, he is willing to give to all whom it may concern, the benefit of his advice, correction and information. Whatever we may think of his consistency, we cannot but admire his obliging disposition.

In what I have to say of this "Reply" I will follow the same method—that of quo tation and comment—which was followed in the "Notes." This method avoids circumlocution, and at the same time gives

in the "Notes." This method avoids circumlocution, and at the same time gives each party the advantage of speaking for himself, and in his own words. Instead, however, of two parties, as in the "Notes." there will be four in the present discussion—Ingersoll, "Notes," Lacy and Lambert. Without further preface, Mr. Lacy will open the case.

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

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W J. THOMPSON.

W J. THOMPSON.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR BARLY MARRER

by the Paulist Fathers ached in their Church of St. Paul Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Nis avenue, New York City

FOURTH SUNDAY OF ADVENT.

"tet a man so look upon us as the miteres of God."—Epistle of the day.
On the eve of the festival of Christn I think it well for each of us to look f ward to the grand result of the Incartion, and not to occupy ourselves much with the event itself.

The chief reason why the Son of Gonsented to unite to Himself our nature is that He may thereby pay the debt of to Divine Justice as well as open to lievers the doors of Paradise.

The first part of this work was done Himself personally in His life of suffer and death on the cross. The seconds ne for its success the assistance of man; or other words, God in His infinite wisd has made man the ins rument of our vation. This is a wonderful act of Golove, and the more we meditate on it more our astonishment grows. Yet is a fact, beyond all shadow of doubt, twesk, sinful man is appointed by Maker to be the means whereby God w to save creation from the ruin threater by the sin of Adam.

The way by which man acts as an strument in the hand of God is throuthe sgracy of the Church. The Church the extension or continuation of Incarnation: for in and by it our L Jesus Christ continues to perform work of rescuing sinners from the econnected with their offences, or, ratiapplies the redemption gained to eindividual soul.

To this Church, therefore, all men

applies the redemption gained to endividual soul.

To this Church, therefore, all men called—as all have need of the community of the same damnation. No one is exclusively one is benefit, and no one can wilful keep out with impunity.

What, then, is the Church? The wears the society or congregat of men whose object is to save their so by believing what God has revealed a doing what He has commanded. It therefore, something that can be see known and understood.

Like every other society, it is composed those whose obligation it is to learn; the who have the power to reject rebels at those whose obligation it is to learn; the who have the power to reject rebels at those who are liable to be so treated whe ever occasions arise.

The coverning and teaching bedwin.

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The governing and teaching body in the Church are the Pope and Bishops. The Pope being the Vicar of Christ and Steessor of St. Peter is the head of the whole Church, and as such claims the obedience of all without exception is being the successors of the other purishing t

Thus we have a government made up o splendid gradation of power and respon bility which ensures the greatest good each and all the members of the Chur The faithful, consisting of those ware taught and guided in the way of a vation, have also duties and obligation peculiar to them. These may be me tioned in the word obedience. Obedien

is the one law that binds all who are und fulfii whatever is required of us. Witho the spirit of submission we can do nothi that is ordered—except what is agreea to our natural inclination to our natural inclination.

Without obedience it is impossible please God, and so we find the Apos insisting on our showing a promptness doing the will of God as made kno

doing the will of God as made kno-tous by our superiors with ever increasi firmness. Let this, then, be our less during this joyous season, and let our o ward conduct in this respect be such to the world may know that we are to members of the Church, the divine soci-established by Leve Christ Western lished by Jesus Christ, Whose bis

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TARRH. EVER, &C.

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Apoette, virty-ninth street and Ninth avenue. New York City

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The way by which man acts as an instrument in the hand of God is through the signey of the Church. The Church is the extension or continuation of the Incarnation: for in and by it our Lord Jesus Christ continues to perform His work of reccuipg sinners from the evils connected with their offences, or, rather, applies the redemption gained to each individual soul.

To this Church, therefore, all men are called—as all have need of the common salvation, and all stand alike in danger of the same damnation. No one is excluded from its benefits, and no one can wilfully keep out with impunity.

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jurisdiction is limited to definite areas. Thus we have a government made up of a splendid gradation of power and responsibility which ensures the greatest good to each and all the members of the Church. The faithful, consisting of those who are taught and guided in the way of salvation, have also duties and obligations peculiar to them. These may be mentioned in the word obedience. Obedience is the one law that binds all who are under authority—for in practising this virtue we authority—for in practising this virtue we fulfil whatever is required of us. Without

fulfii whatever is required of us. Without the spirit of submission we can do nothing that is ordered—except what is agreeable to our natural inclination.

Without obedience it is impossible to please God, and so we find the Apostle insisting on our showing a promptness in doing the will of God as made known to us by our superiors with ever increasing firmness. Let this, then, be our lesson during this joyous season, and let our out ward conduct in this respect be such that the world may know that we are true members of the Church, the divine society established by Jesus Christ, Whose birth established by Jesus Christ, Whose birth we are about to celebrate.

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to hear more of such sermons and the opinion that they would have a better effect than local option in every town.

LETTER OF A MISSIONARY.

DESCRIPTIVE OF AN OLD AND FLOURISHING
INDIAN PARISH IN CANADA
From the Catholic Missions.
When nineteen years ago I for the first
time saw this magnificent stream, which
embraces within its two branches—North
and South—outs a decent was before a embraces within its two branches—North and South—only a desert was before us. Some few pagas Indians inhabited it and thence made their incursions into the buffslo hunting grounds, among the

They returned at every season for the purpose of selling provisions and furs at Fort Cariton which was the sole settle Fort Cariton which was the sole settle ment of white people in the country. It was at that time a daring undertaking for teams to cross these two immense rivers flowing in beds deeply embauked and whose current was so rapid that the name of the "courant rapide," Saskatchewan, was given it. My memory will never forget that day when we had to pay a heavy toll to its furious waters. The most precious and most valuable load of our caravau was entirely engulfed in the deep, among other things—a magnificent chalice, a gift from Hie Holiness Plus IX. to Bishop Grandin, was an irreparable loss.

Some twelve years ago, when I arrived here for the first time, a certain number of half breeds had settled here and built a chapel and a few houses on the bank of the southern division of the river where the recease into two hance the name "Lo it separates into two, hence the name "Le Fonche de Gros Vertre." This was the Fonce de Gros vertre." This was the beginning of the St. Lawrence mission, established by our venerable superior, Rev. Father Andre—formerly ambassador of the United States to the Sioux nation

the United States to the Sioux nation. The first settlement comprised about thirty families of French haif breeds, living by the proceeds of buffalo hunting, still quite profitable at that time.

At that same period some English half-breeds headed by a Protestant minister and some tradesmen, had built their homestead on the north branch of the river. That was the modest comments river. That was the modest commence-ment of the town of Prince Albert and of the Eoglish colony. Some years later w were favored with a regular mail conveye were favored with a regular mail conveyed by dogs in winter time. Carlton and St. Lawrence of Grandin were the only mail stations of the country. The few colonists of Prince Albert had to look for their mail from Grandin. What change, and what a progress in every way have favored

us to day!
The French half breeds were alarmed The French half breeds were alarmed at the disappearance of the buffalo from the prairies, and were foreibly obliged with tearful eyes to abandon them, and to rejoin their friends and relatives already settled in St. Lawrence. That excess of population obliged us to call new mission aries in order to attend to their spiritual wants and to establish per mission relations. wants and to establish new missions which

wants and to establish new missions which afterwards became real parishes.

This is the way St. Lawrence, the Sacred Heart, St. Anthony and St. Louis were erected into parishes. Two other settle ments are yet in need of missionaries without mentioning those Indians who have been baptized, and who have been satisfied on a Branwation at Dash Preservation at Dash Preservations. gathered on a Reservation at Duck River.
It is of absolute necessity for them to have a priest and a school in order to confirm them in the faith and to prevent them from being influenced by the infidel Indians who surround them.

The rebellion of 1885 kindled in these

prosperous missions by the too much re nowned Riel paralyzed in the most unfor tunate way their progress. It sowed seeds of discontent in the field. That rebellion has caused an immense disaster to the spiritual and temporal interests, an injury which shall not be repaired for a long time in spite of the generous efforts of the government to remove the grievance and in spite of the Zeal and loyalty of the

missionaries.

Many of our families, who were our consolation, dispersed by the storm, have gone beyond the frontiers, and have not yet returned. What a sad spectacle to contemplate their uninhabited homes, their untilled fields covered with weeds, whilst they suffer a great and spiritual misery in the land or exile. It is said that poverty alone hinders their return, as they cannot defray the expenses of the

journey.

As to the more numerous families which As to the more numerous families which have returned with us, many are our consolation although some of them are still it fluenced by political and religious errors. They look as if they had been possessed by that revolutionary spirit which Satan has cast into the world for the destruction of society and the loss of souls. They dislike to submit to a government which may have been guilty of some faults, but which they hate because it was victorious. All may help favor concessions and grants of land are received without gratitude and even with fear and resemment.

They make use, however, of their right to elect a deputy to the Parliament, but they use the universal suffrage to vote invariably in opposition. Unhappy people, who listened to us so well in our efforts for their spiritual and temporal interests before that rebellion, now choose

efforts for their spiritual and temporal interests before that rebellion, now choose rather to follow ambitious individuals, coming from different localities to a fire which is not yet extinguished and reanimate the spirit of discord. What annoyance they gave us during the elections which took place this year for the first time!

They inaugurated very badly their rights of citizenship, forgetful of their dearest interests, and deaf to the voice of their most faithful friends. The English colonists have been wiser and more practical, and their union was a cause of a new vision of the contraction.

gratification arising from the sense of victory? No, but to deliver himself gagged and bound by a thousand chains to the arch-evemy of true manhood, as well as true Christian character. He slaughters all his sacred obligations, for a bottle of rotten liquor and goes on staggering through life, until, one day, he falls drunk at the foot of God's judgmentseat."

These remarks brought forth fruit quickly and abundantly, for several young men of the congregation kept their seats and after the congregation left the church approached the reverend gentleman to take the pledge for life.

The Democratic Enquirer asid it was a scene long to be remembered; that it made a lasting impression, touching the hearts of the strongest; expressing a hope

ment with its rich stores, fine houses, and flourishing farms we imagined ourselves to be in some rich provinces of old Canada.

to be in some rich provinces of old Canada.

It seems that divine Providence rewarded here as almost everywhere the English for the liberty which they grant to Catholics so dear, to sow and to plant as they think proper. St. George's Mission of a few years of existence in the above settlement is gradually progressing. This year Catholics and Protestants have subscribed for the erection of a chapel which is truly beautiful and of which everybody is proud. It is true that our friends of Frence have sent magnificent objects for its ornamentation. St Ann's convent, established about the same time by the Faithful society of Jesus, causes a great deal of good. The better classes of society send their children to it. These two last years, the academic commence ment, which precede vacations (which were presided over by the great benefactor of our missions and especially of our convent, the generous Mr. Lawrence Clark, Head Officer of the Hudson Bay Company), have been a greater triumph for the Rev Sisters, and for our religion. A French Canadian officer said to me: "I have never seen in the old towns of Canada, anything better or even as perfect."

Thus Our Lord Jesus Christ consoles us

fect."
Thus Our Lord Jesus Christ consoles us in the midst of our afflictions.
POURMONT, O. M. I.,
Missionary Priest,

GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE IBISH IN AMERICA.

N. Y. Catholic Review.

N. Y. Catholic Review.

Professor Goldwin Smith is out again on those dreadful Irish. One wonders, to read him, how the Professor can manage to get to sleep at night because of the Irish. He is, if we mistake not, a Professor of Political Economy, or something such. He is beyond all question a Professor and a persistent practicer of actual such. He is beyond all question a Professor and a persistent practicer of actual lying whenever he broaches an Irish subject, and he is constantly broaching Irish subjects. His favortic channel of communication is the London Times, the deadliest enemy of the Irish people.

Of course the Times eagerly welcomes Smith's anti Irish trades; and the more bitter and the falser the tirades are, the more welcome are they to this most un

more welcome are they to this most un scrupulous and infamous of journals. For the Times does not sin in ignorance. It sins against light, and glories in its public sin and shame. It knows perfectly well that Goldwin Smith is lying, and that his lies, like its own, are especially intended to make the bad blood already existing worse by trying to poison the public mind of England against the Irish. But that is

the triditional policy and purpose of the London Times.

Goldwin Smith does not confine him-Goldwin Smith does not confine himself to the Irish of Ireland. It seems that he has been studying the Irish element over here, if not all over the world; and he has discovered strange things in the course of his studies—that is, things that will be strange to any person who is not mentally constituted on the Goldwin Smith plan. The man is so consumed with vanity that he evidently imagines people keep track of his lucubration. In people keep track of his lucubrations. In his latest letter to the Times, published the other day, he says that since he wrote "years ago" he has seen the Irish in America. We believe the man did pay a flying trip to one or two of our cities with a lecturing tour in view, but he fell flat, as most frauds do, and hastened away from us to join what to him was more congental company. The people of this country are not easily converted from convictions which they have deliberately arrived at, and certainly Goldwin Smith is not the man to alter the American judgment on the Main of Leurend.

the affairs of Ireland.

Here is what he discovered: He has Here is what he discovered: Here is what he discovered: Here is seen, he tells the Times, the Irish in America "trooping blindly to the polls demagogue or priest, forming behind a demagogue or pricet, forming the rank and file of an army of corrup tion, filling American cities with mis-government, disorder and jobbery; swelling the statistics of crime, and re-enacting in the Mollie Maguire con-spiracies the murderous agrarianism of spiractes the murderous agrartanism of their own land; trampling on and butchering the unoffending negro, and hunting down the helpless Cninese." And Goldwin Smith has "seen" all these horrors, mind. Verily, no man is a prophet in his own country; for a-uredly none of our own political prophets have seen a tithe of what the Professor, with his own little eye, saw at half a glance.

While wondering at the stupendous mendacity of this Professor of fateshood.

While wondering at the stupendous mendacity of this Professor of faisehood, Irisbmen could well afford to pass it by with a smile of contempt, were it not for the capacity some people have of swallow ing any monatrosity. We are painfully certain that very many not ill intentioned people in England will take the "awful disclosures" here revealed by Goldwin Smith as cold facts, for not everyone is aware how utterly discredited and discreaware how utterly discredited and discreditable a person Smith is. That is where the mischief of the thing comes in. The more brazen and barefaced the lie, the more harm is it likely to effect. Of course more harm is it likely to effect. Of course it would be simple waste of time for us to go to work and refute sweeping and wholesele falsehood. It is sufficient refutation here to say that every one of Sanith's attatements quoted are precisely the reverse of trutu and fact. As for the Irish-American vote in the United States, any practical politician will to day admit that it is at once the most conservative and t is at once the most conservative and independent. While as for the Catholic priesthood, all the world confesses that priests as a class have less to do with poli-

Smith, however, has some mercy on the Irish, though none on himself or his character for veracity! He does not think "the peculiarities of the race indelible, but "the peculiarities of the race indelible, but strong." and every statesman should note them. We are inclined to think and hope that the peculiarities of the Irish race are indelible, and it is just that fact which has preserved the race from destruction. Mr. Smith concludes his letter in characteristic fashion. To hand over Ireland to the politicians of New York or Caicago, he considers, or to their mates in the House of Commons, would be the greatest folly and most hethous crime ever deliberately committed by public men. Smith thinks it safer to hand Ireland over to the tender mercies of the Cromwell-Basiour-Saiisbury order of politicians who mistake bury order of politicians who mustake official thuggism for statesmanship and

patriotism. What offence have the politicians of New York and Chicago committ d against Goldwin Smith?

The London Daily News well asks, when commenting on the imprisonment of the Lord Mayor of Dublin: "What can an Irish peasant think of the law that imprisons the best men in the country?" What, indeed? Can they be expected to love, honor, and obey it? Such a task is beyond human nature, especially when more than haif England revolts against such law.

On the whole, we are inclined to rejoice rather than not at the publication of

On the whole, we are inclined to rejoice rather than not at the publication of Smith's letter, particularly in the columns of the London Times. In a time of mortal struggle it is just as well to see the worst of your enemy, and nothing could be much worse than the worst of Goldwin Smith and the London Times.

For Scrofula, Impoverished Blood and

For Scrolula, Impoverished Blood and tieneral Debnity.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver, with Hypophosphites, has no equal in the whole realm of Medicine. Read the following: "I gave Scott's Emulsion to my own chied for Scrofula, and the effect was marvelous."—O. F. Gray, M. D., White Hall, Ind. Put up in \$00. and \$1 size.

FACES AS YELLOW as that of the "Heathen FACES AS YELLOW as that of the "Heathen Chinee," in consequence of bile in the blood, grow fair and wholesome looking again when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great blood purifier is used to relax constipated bowels and expel the bilious poison from the circulation. It heumatic and blood impurities are also driven out by it, digestion restored, and the system benefitted in every way by its use.

A High Valuation.

A High Valuation. "If there were only one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in Manitoba, I would give one hundred dollars for it," writes Philip E. Erant, of Menteith, Manitoba, after having used it for a severe wound and for frozen tingers, with, as he says, "astonishing good results."

Mr. Henry Harding, of Toronto, writes My little daughter, 7 years of age, has been a terrible sufferer this winter from rheumatism, being for weeks confined to her bed, with iimbs drawn up, which could not be straightened, and suffering great pain in every joint of limbs, arms and shoulders. The best of physicians could not help her, and we were advised to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which we done, and the benefit was at once apparent; after using two bottles the pain left, her limbs assumed their natural shape, and in two weeks she was as well as ever. It has not returned. Mr. Henry Harding, of Toronto, writes

Keep in Good Humor. This injunction applies not only to the mental but the physical welfare. Sal rheum, erysipelas, and all obstinathumors of the blood are perfectly curable by Burdock Blood Bitters.

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

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That pure blood is the life nourishment of the body, and means perfect health no one can deay. Cleanse the blood from all impurities with B. B. B., the best blood purifier known.

On the Platform.

Public speakers and singers are often troubled with sore throat and hoarseness and are liable to severe bronchial attacks which might be prevented and cured by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam—the best throat and lung remedy in use.

NATIONAL PILLS are the favorite purgative and auti bilious medicine; they are mild and thorough.

A CRYING EVIL,-Children are often fretful and ill when worms are the cause Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all

Worms often destroy children, but Free-man's Worm Powders destroy Worms, and expel them from the system.

To REMOVE DANDRUEF,—Cleanse the scalp with crof, Low's Magic Sulphur Soap A delightful medicated soap for the toilet.

100-6 WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND PHOSPHATES OF LIME, SODA. IRON.

Cures Congos Coids, Asthma. Brouchitis, and all Scrofulous Humors.

To THE Consumprive. Let those who languish under the fastal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided Consumption. by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and o e easily tried. "Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime "without pussessing the very neuerating flavor of the Ull as formerly used, is endowed by the "ho phate of Lime with a bealing property which renders the Ull doubly effections. Remarkable testimon lais of its efficacy can be shown. Soil by A. B. Wilbor, Chemiet, Boston, and all druggists.

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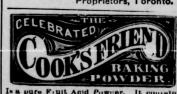
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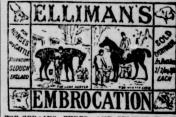
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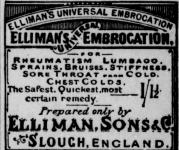
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CATHOLIC PRES

Mansion House, London, Regland, to consider the propriety of creating a new parish at Tilbury Doeks, England. After some discussion as to the payment of the parson, the meeting began to consider the question of the name of the new collesiastical district. Canon Proctor cut discussion abort by a suggestion which everyone saw was admirable and which was at once adopted unanimously. The canon eloquently reminded his listeners that the name of Queen Elizabeth was inceparably associated with that of Tilbury—why not call the new chursh after the great queen, and name it "8t Elizabeth?" A cynical correspondent suggests that there is at least this recemblance between the new saint and the two of the name in the Roman Calendar, that of her also it might be written "Noithe Virgin nor Marty." One rather wonders how they will keep her feast,

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

A deluded woman thus complains: "I have the misfortune to suffer much for my religion. My husband is a non Catholic. He seems to have no respect for me or my religion. What shall I de?" Now this woman does not want advice; she wants sympathy. She married her husband with her eyes open. She could not have been ignorant of the difficulties into which ahe plunged when she made a mixed marriage—difficulties which no woman should undertake to face unless she is sure that she is capable of becoming a St. Monica. We would advise her to remodel her conduct. If her husband does not respect her or her religion, a short examination of her own conscience will probably tell her why. Do? The best thing she can do is to go to confession. Her husband—unregenerate heretic!—it seems, dared to threaten vengeance on his only son because the engaging little fellow told him that his (the father's) religion was "the devil's religion." She—the devoted wife—thinks the Church ought to allow her to resoue her son from such a brutal father! If this woman's husband does not gestraight downwards as fast as his wife's lack of charity, humility, and those Christian virtues that make a good

cleveland Catholic Universe.

A reflective observant person will admit that the bad behavior of some Catholics is a stumbling block in the way of conversions. How often have we heard it remarked, "Yes, they go to church, rain or sunshine, but they come out and march over to the saloon, and do considerable public damning on the way." Those who leave themselves open to this criticism have surely some thing to answer for. It matters not if we retort that one may decorously return home from church, and yet do worse than the above charge: may filoh from name or purse, wrong widow and orphan, ruin a pure life, break up a happy home, and so on through the commandments. Still, a bad example has been given and wrong done. Were Catholics all to live up to their grand religion, Protestantism would roll off from the face of the earth as the imorning mist disappears before a cloudless sun. But there are other less open scandals given that repel non-Catholics and dim the beauty of Catholic faith which can be made so lustrous. For instance, how often we hear a Catholic in a mixed company speak with levity of Catholic devotions, or even with disparagement. This, too, not from the elightest incredulity or unbelief, but from a false human pride—either quasi ashamed of the fulness of his Faith, or afraid to be considered a devotee. We even witness, much of this among Catholics when altogether in Catholic company. One

Lyons was a man who, throughout his long and eventful diplomatic career, had served his country, sometimes under the most trying and difficult circumstances, with extraordinary ability and success. More than once did he realize in his own person and services the famous phrase, the reinforcement of one man. These narrow minded and intrusive people are shocked at the idea of such a man becoming a Catholic. What is there shocking about a man's choosing the shortest and the sure road to heaven? And was Lord Lyons the only Uatholic who ever served England with loyalty and distinction?

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, of Birmingham, Rugland, does not seem to be making very vast progress in his mission over here. The great Fish Commission over here. The great Fish Commission appears to amount to little more than a friendly pow-wow on the part of the Commissioners on both sides, and promises to result in little else than talk. In all probability Congress will be sufficiently satisfied with this immediate result. But what will be thought in England of the result of Joseph's mission? Is it the old story of sending a sprat to catch a whale? The American whale is a very spry animal. Well, if Joseph learns nothing also, he will at least have learned something about us and our weigh. He will have learned, for instance, that we mean what we say, whether we are talking to England or to Ireland, and if he only realizes the force of this fact he will not have made his voyage of discovery quite in vair.

Trenton Catholit Journal.

a mixed marriago—difficulties which as wears altered in the same that she is capable of become when the condent. If he has been to remode the condent of the remode the remo solemn events of their life. He has taken deep root in their hearts and has become a part of their being. All love him and respect him with their prayers and their hopes, not with their convictions. No matter how far he has strayed away, the church will receive back her prodigal son, but only when he has recognized and acknowledged that the hueks of swine are not to be compared with the manna which descends on the Eucharistic altar.

all creeds in turn.

Catholic Review.

The Very Rev. Edward Jose, administrator of the diocese of Detroit, sends the Catholic Review the circular of a New York dealer in superatitious wares, whose stere is on Grand street, and who advertises a spurious "prayer found in the Hely Sepulchre," and a wafer of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, to be taken in water by the sick until cured. These nasty and forbidden wafers are said to be sold at cost price to help the sick! This Grand street merchant is too much of a philamishropist, not to call him a humbug and a fraud. "Perhapa," writes our informant, "you may find some way of putting an end to such an abuse." We warn the Catholic public against it.

Boston Republic.

We warn the Catholic public against it.

Boston Republic.

Rev. Lyman Abbott, who occupied the pupit of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Thanksgiving day, speaking on the elements of hopefulness in our national condition, presched a sermon that was both timely and sensible. Replying, in one part of his discourse, to the arguments of those individuals who would make the coming hither of a few foreign anarchists a bar to all immigration, Dr. Abbot said: "Even though the anarchists were foreigners, it should be remembered that the brave police men who distinguished themselves during the riots in Chicago were for the most part Irish Americans," and he added, "The man who lives in Europe and wants to come to this country is a true American in spirit. The Irishman who wants to be an American, and to raise his children in this country, is more of an American than an Englishman. This is sound sense and good American doctrine, and, while there is very little danger that the recent happenings in Chicago will have any effect in barring out houest immigrants who seek these shores. Dr. Abbott's testimony to the brave Irish American policemen who lost their lives in upholding law and order in the Chicago Haymarket was warranted by their gallantry, and his remarks upon what constitutes the true American spirit may be profitably pondered upon by those Anglophiles who admire everything that is English, you know.

The Archbishep of Cashel and Mr.

# PRESENTATION AT GRIMSBY.

At Grimsby, on Christmas day, Miss Annie Donaghue was presented with a set of jewelry, by Mr. John Eustice, on behalf of the Catholic congregation, for her kind service in teaching the children their catechism on Sunday afternoons. The present was very handsome, and will ever be cherished by Miss Donaghue. Mr. Gustlee then, on his own behalf, gave each of the children a present in the shape of a book or handsome card. The new pastor, Rev. Father McRse, who has lately taken charge of the mission, showed the interest he is taking in his people. After he had said early Mass in Smithville he drove to Grimsby, a distance of eight miles, and said Mass at eleven o'clock. The rev. father was much pleased to see that the parents took so much interest in their children, and delivered some very instructive remarks to the parents and children after the presentation. after the presentation.

Cardinal Hohenlone has been ap-Cardinal Honenione has been appointed to bear the congratulations of the Crown Prince of Cermany to our Holy Father, on the occasion of the celebration of his golden jubilee.

The Paris Figaro strongly advocates that France should lead a movement for the restoration of the Pope's temporal

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dagers of his left hand when he was in
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R. W. BARKER, P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, London, Dec. 9, 1887. -OBJECTS OF THE-

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