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

VOLUME 13.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1890.

NO. 598

## Catholic Record

London, Sat., April 5th, 1890. EDITORIAL NOTES.

"I want the House to pronounce, and "I want the House to pronounce, and I think the House ought to pronounce, no uncertain sound as to whether these Separate schools are mere appanages of the Roman Catholic Church, or whether they are portions of state institutions, and whether the right which the Roman Catholic possesses in regard to our civil rights, which the state is bound to defend him in the enjoyment of all, he is bound to give up to the church with which he is connected. (Applause.) I take the position that these schools are portions of the machinery of the atate, and that the rights given to the Roman Catholic citizens are civil rights that this Legislature, and this country is bound Cataonic citizens are civil rights that this Legislature, and this country is bound to defend, for the Legislature is bound to defend the civil rights given to every man under the law of the land."—Mr. Meredith.

A portion of this extract is not very clear, and we do not know whether Mr. Meredith became confused, or whether the Free Press, the paper in which it appeared, is to be blamed for the entanglement. However, it is evident, at all events, that Mr Meredith's intention is to convey the idea that the Bishops and priests should not be permitted to direct the Catholic or Separate schools. We hasten to assure Mr. Mer. edith that whether the House pronounce it or not-whether Mr. Meredith and his following pronounce it or not—the Separ. ate schools have been, are now, and ever will be "appanages of the Church of Rome." That is just what they are and nothing else. To assert that they are otherwise would be silly. What, we may ask, are the dissentient schools the Province of Quebec? Are they not "apparages of the Protestant churches?" To be sure they are; and do we find Catholics breaking their hearts about the matter! Not at all. They wish them all manner of success, and help them most liberally to perform their work. Once for all, we would like to impress upon the fanatics the fact that the Bishops, priests and people of the Catholic Church are one in this matter, and, ballot or no ballot, they will ever be found a unit in the matter of Catholic education. Turn the screw of bigotry and intolerance to its utmost tension-take away your government grant-steal the taxes of Catholics, if you will, and give them to the Public schools, and pile, on top of these, injus. tices, hardships, wrongs and persecu tions ten times more galling and more outrageous-and you will still find the Catholic Bishops, priests and people unanimous in the purpose to educate Catholic children in the Catholic faith in

How different was the broad and statesmanlike utterance of Hon. Oliver

Catholic schools.

"It was plain from what had been said during the past few days that it is the intention and lixed plan of the management of the Opposition throughout the Province to endeavor to make political capital for themselves out of the religious sympathies of the Protestant populate sympathics and out of the religious antagon. lation, and out of the religious anti ism they had aroused in some quarters between Roman Catholics and Protesbetween Roman Catholics said in tants. He hoped they would fail in tants. 'For myself,' these unholy tactics. 'For myself,' said the Attorney General in conclusion, and for the Protestant members of the Government, I will say that we are at-Government, I will say that we are at-tached to the Protestant Churches that we belong to with all our hearts, but we recognize it as our duty to be fair to the Roman Catholic minority according to

The great majority of the sensible Protestant people of Ontario have, we feel assured, made up their minds to support the policy of few play inaugurated by the honest and fearless Oliver Mowat.

THE Free Pres, of this city, is fast becoming what the Toronto Mail has long since proved itself to be, a receptacle for all the literary garbage of the Province. It copies this week from the Niagara Falls Review an account of the death by suicide of a Catholic woman, in which the most woeful ignorance of Catholic doctrine is displayed. It says : "The priest was promptly sent for, but the poor woman could not speak, and consequently went into eternity without confession and absolution." Here the writer is manifestly ignorant of what any Catholic child knows, that if the woman showed any sign of repentance the priest was not only authorized but bound to pronounce absolution over her, and even administer to her the sacrament of Extreme Unction. The Falls Review continues : "One of the penalties in such cases is that the body could not be taken to the church, and the funeral had to take place from the house. This would seem to be a case where the power of Jesus Christ is limited by the Church." More number of the Peculiar People have been than half the Protestant funerals take tried at the Essex Assizes for manslaugh.

he power of Christ. "The pricet was there," says the ignorant scribe, "the speech being deprived by a too deep cut in the throat, the whole scheme of redemption stood paraly zad, and, according to the Church, Satan was victor, and all be-cause of auricular confession." This shows how very little is known among Protestants of auricular confession and also how reckless they are of the most simple truth when engaged in misrepresentation of Catholic theology. Even were no signs manifested of repentance, reasonable presumption on the part of the priest that death was caused by temporary

ineanity would be reason sufficient for him

to grant absolution and administer to the

dying woman the rites of the Church.

THE Toronto Empire desires to fire the Orange lodges with indignation because success did not crown the movement of persecution which that ournal and Mr. Meredith and his followers had inaugurated. In an article headed "The Issue Clear Cut," the organ of the bigots says, "Mr. Meredith demanded that the position of every ratepayer in the Province as a prima facie supporter of our Public school system should be placed beyond a doubt." This is exactly the position. It is cut very clearly indeed. Ninety-nine per cent. of the Catholic people are heart and soul in favor of Separate schools wherever it is possible to establish them ; and we consider we are making a liberal allowance in admitting that one per cent of our people are opposed to them. Mr. Meredith, Mr. Creighton, and the lodges would compel the ninety nine per cent. to travel long distances to make declaration of their purpose to support Separate schools while the one per cent. might stay at home. Without a doubt, this is a very fair sample of Belfast politics : "Equal Rights for all-Papists alone excepted,"

On WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, Mother

White, who has held the position of Superior of the Sacred Heart Convent in this city for the past seven years, was transferred to another house of the Order. Changes of this character always leave their marks of grief, and in the present instance abundant cause exists. most truly, for sorrow, heartfelt as it is general. During har residence in Lon don Mother White had weaved many a web of friendship in the hearts especially of those whose prayers gain heaven's readiest response; for surely the petitions of those who have been cheered by the kind word and the good advice and material aid in time of trial and tribulation will find a place in the Divine Heart of Jesus. Many great works was this remarkable lady the instrument of bringing to successful completion during her residence emy has continued to flourish under Mother White's management, and not alone was her influence for good exerted amongst those inside the Academy, for many a beneficent undertakings outside had the advantage of her advice and encouragement. Thousands will fondly pray and hope that length of years may be vouchsafed her to continue her holy work in the service of Him to whom her life has been so unsparingly devoted Mother Pardo, of Manhattanville, New York, has assumed the duties of Superior in London.

THERE is a sect in Essex, England which is generally called by the name "The Peculiar People;;" and very pecul iar they certainly are. It was started about fifty years ago by an ignorant resident of the county and it now numbers nearly 2,000 people among its adherents. The peculiarity of their bolisf is founded as usual upon a wrong understanding of the text of St. James, V., which in the Protestant Bible is: "Is any one sick among you? Let him call for the elders of the Church. And let them Switzerland. The Old Catholics of Berne pray over him, ancinting him with oil in is quite unnecessary in sickness, and that prayers, and anointing by their elders, are all that are needed for the cure of any malady. Several deaths have occurred recently among them owing to an epidemic which has broken out, no physiclaus being called in. A considerable

Church is not considered thereby to limit | positively that his treatment would have | made any movement in favor of Catholics,

March 25th, state that an epidemic of diphtheria had swept over Burin, Newfoundland. The despatch added that "there is no doctor in the district and the sufferers were attended by Rev. Father Walsh, who, with his own hands, one proved fatal. The priest took the has this noble Irish priest proved him. self. He was the father and the friend of his stricken children. The foul disease came to spread death and desolation amongst his people and he manfully and heroically fought and conquered it. The flock were spared, but at the expense of the precious life of the brave shepherd. May we not hope that thus early was assigned bim a place in the Sacred Heart of His Redeemer, as a reward for his watchfulness and heroism. Heaven's King had watched his labors and Heaven's portals opened to receive him when his work was done.

THE Right Rev. Wm. Paret, Episcopalian Bishop, of Maryland, finds it necessary to write a strong appeal to his clergy to adhere to the laws of the Church in regard to the disposal of what remains of the consecrated elements after Holy Communion. He tells them that such is the law which he and they promised in their ordination to observe, and that until the act in conformity with the Church's clear | peter graduated). command. It does not speak well for the discipline of the Church that the Bishop should be obliged to make so earnest an appeal to his clergy to obey the voice of the Church. But we presume they think they have as much right to disobey their Church and Blehop as have the latter to disobey the authority of the Catholic Church, which alone has the right to com-

the United States are recording their vote family, the parents, like Zachary and St, in favor of Ravision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. There are 231 Presbyteries, of which 56 have voted on the question, with the result that 38 favor and 18 are against the proposed change of it is not a very common thing for the creed. The membership represented by sons of Protestant clergyman to be such the Presbyteries which have voted patterns of virtue; and it is a remark amounts to 345 186, one-third of whom able feature of the Benwell murder case, have through their Presbyterles voted to which has horrified the whole of this leave matters as they are. It is expected continent, that Burchell and Pickthall, that more than a two-thirds vote of the on whom suspicion has fallen, are the remainder will be for revision. It is tidle sons of Anglican clergymen. Mr. Pelly to say as some do that this does not ba- is also the son of an Arglican clergytoken any change in doctrine, for it is man; but on him there is no suspicion well understood that the only reason for On the contrary, it would seem that be a change is that the doctrines of the narrowly escaped being one of Bur-Church may be brought more in harmony chell's victims Perhaps one reason with modern opinion. It has become why clergymen's children do not over find fault with the Catholic Church that her doctrines do not change with the times, but it is characteristic of error to charge, while truth is immutable. The tendency to change is found also in the Church of England, and an evidence of this is to be seen in a recent debate which took place in Durham University wheth ir moderate swearing is not useful and morally justifiable. It is maintained by those who took the affirmative that a little blasphemy if preferable to giving way to ill-temper and violent conduct. When this modern opinion becomes a little stronger, we may look for a revision of the decalogue. It does not improve the aspect of the case if the debate were merely a joke. A jokose debate on such a subject is in itself blasphemous, and it shows great laxity of morality that it should take place under the tuition of Dr. Farrer, the Professor of Divinity in that

have been for many years under protecof faith shall save the sick ; and the Lord are a mere handful they have been kept

place from the house, and the Protestant | ter; but as no medical man would sweet | It is the first time that Signor Crispi has saved the lives of the deceased had he but it is thought that his representations been called in, no conviction could be will bear no fruit, as the law of the canwoman was there, confession was there, but secured and the Pacullars were acquitted. ton obliges all Catholics to bear their ADVICES from Halifax, N. S., dated Supreme Court of Switzerland will be appealed to on behalf of the Catholice, and it is barely possible that the court will decide in their favor.

> A DONATION of a piece of land whereon a Separate school house will be built cleared the throats of the victims. Of has been made to the parish priest of one proved fatal. The priest took the disease himself and died after a few one of the immediate results of Mr. W. days' illness." Another Father Damien R Meredith's anti-Catholic school crusade. The property is valued at \$400.

THE New York parochial schools have gained still another victory. The oft repeated braggadeero of the advocates of ecular education, that Catholic education is and must necessarily be a failure, has met with another refutation as complete as could be wished for. Congressman Amos J. Cumings, of the 9th Congressional District, had at disposal a Naval Cadetship for which the public the usual examination held on such occasions. The cadetship was gained by James E. Donnelly, of La Salle Academy, with 92 2-7 per cent. The second and third competitors were also parochial school pupils, T. E. J. Hamill and William P. Coleman, with 87 6 7 and 87 4-7 per cent. respectively. The fourth contestant was C. J. A. Goebel, of time that the Christian Brothers' pupils searched for the commedity. law be changed they should obey it. He have gained cadetships over all comers holds out an inducement to them, how- within a few months. The examiners ever, that the law may be made to suit | were two Protestants, and Brother Directheir views hereafter, but while it lasts be tor James, of La Salle Institute (not the is determined to insist that they shall academy from which the successful com-

In speaking against the celibacy of the clergy, the ministers are accustomed to appeal to the example of Zichary, who, 5 ), was married to Elizabeth, and reared St. John the Baptist, the great precursor of our Lord, of whom our Lord said : "There hath not risen among them that are born of women a greater than John the Baptist." They picture what a glori-SLOWLY but surely the Presbyteries of our sight it is to see a clergyman's Elizabeth rearing their children to be like so many St. Johns, "giving knowledge of salvation to the people, unto the remission of sins." Yet it is a fact that frequently closely resemble St. John the Baptist is that the parents are not always Zucharys and St. Elizabeths.

A GREAT sensation has been caused in Church of England circles by the conversion of Mr. Parkman to the Catholic Church. He has been the editor of the most important English Church organ in the country, the Church Review, of London, Eagland.

THE three Bishops of Wisconsin have formally protested against the Bennet law recently passed by the Legislature of that State, whereby private schools are subjected to discretionary powers which are vested in the School Boards. They consider the law to be "unnecessary, offensive, and unjust :" unnecessary. because the parochial schools are efficient, and are kept open much longer than the new law demands : offensive because the State has never contributed ent towards the education of the SIGNOR CRISPI has excited the wonder Catholic children who attend the school, of the world by taking up the cudgels in and it has no right to imply by such favor of the Italian Catholics of Berne, legislation that Catholic parents will not provide proper education for their children; unjust, because it interferes with the name of the Lord. And the prayer tion of the Government, and though they the inalienable rights of parents, threatens penalties which are beyond all equity, shall raise him up; and if he have com- in possession of a handsome Catholic and opens every avenue to partiality, mitted sins they shall be forgiven him." Memorial Church, while the Catholics of strife and disorder. The Bishops point The Peculiar People say that medical aid | the city have been compelled to worship out that the State is not the parent of in a miserable building very much re- the child, and that it has no right to sembling a barn. The Old Catholics are interfere with the education of the chilunable to keep the Church in repair, and dren if the parents are willing to educate a tax has been levied on the Catholics of them themselves. It is only when the city for repairs, which the laws of the parents grossly neglect their children canton compel them to bear. Signor that the State has any right, for the Orispi, however, has instructed the Italian common good, to insist that they shall Minister to protest to President Ruchon- fulfil their obligation. The Bishops add: net in the interest of the Italian Catholics, "Indeed we deny to the State the right

to educate the children of those parents | The London Standard (Conservative) who are willing and able to do so them. selves. If parents want to delegate the exercise of their inalienable right to the that it shatters the fallacious science of State, as those parents do who send their bye-elections which Gladstone raised children to the Public schools, the State on the Ayr election of 1888. The Daily acts simply by delegated power as the News says that, while the result is dis agent or functionary of those parents, not above them, but for them."

THE London correspondent of the New York Times states that recently a very interesting archaological discovery has been made at Canterbury, namely :

'Os opening an ancient tomb in the south wall of the cathedral the remains of Cardinal Langton, who bore a big part in the struggle for Magaa Charta and died cardinal Dangeor, the struggle for Magna Charta and died in 1228, were found undisturbed in a stone coffin. Not only were the features distinguishable, but a very beautiful and contrary to his wishes.

The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says that Mr. unique collection of episcopal vestments, with ring, staff, mitre, chaice, and pater, was obtained, which has been placed among the treasures of the cathedral library."

The Evangelical party in the Church of England might well consider in reference to this whether the discovery does not help to shatter their favorite theory that England was a Protestant country at that period. In their view all Ritualism, and parochial school pupils contested at and all use of special ecclesiastical vestments, is rank Popery, so it appears that England must have been very Popish in the thirteenth century. Another nut for them to crack is the fact that Stephen Lington was a "Cardinal of the Holy R man Church ;" and he is thus described to the Magna Charta Itself. It would be pretty hard to discover any Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church in the modern New York Free (Protestant) College, Church of England, whether the High or with 84 1-7 per cent. This is the sixth the Low Church section thereof were

THE Unitarians in Scotland find so much in their favor in Dr. Marcus Dods' sermous that they have printed them in large quantities for distribution, to convince the people that Unitarianism is s very proper form of Christianity, and votestood : Somerville, 2,610 ; Routledge, that it is not deemed very heterodox by who resigned his seat, was a Liberal. He so prominent a clergyman as Professor had secured a majority of 63 over his Dods, who was so recently elected to his Conservative opponent.

Mr. Gladstone says in a recent letter to the Windsor candidate for Parliament being a pricat of the old law (St. Luke i, theological professorship by the General Assembly of the Free Kirk of Scotland. It is asserted, however, that Dr. Dods' sermon does not express any belief in Unitarianism or doubt of the divinity of Christ. He admits that a belief in Christ is necessary in order to constitute a mature faith, but he expresses a belief that people may be Unitarians, and yet not be cutside the pale within which salvation is attainable. It would assuredly be going not much farther to admit that salvation is quite as freely given to Jows, Atheiste and Delste as to Christians : for if so important a doctrine as the divinity of Christ may be safely rejected from the body of Christian truth, there can be little necessity for teaching Christianity as a distinct religion. Where is the necessity, then, for sending missionaries to the heathen?

> HOME RULE. THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT I COLLEGE GREEN.

A cable dispatch dated the 31st states that Ireland continues to mo what visibile activity there is in British politics, and, despite the slight reverse in the by election result up in the Duke of Argyle's borough, the trend of events is obviously towards the Gladstonians. Another Unionist has come back into the ranks; this time it is Lord Ribblesdale, who is a young peer of considerable influence in the Lords. I learn that in a few weeks there will be a much more formidable secession of Unionist mem-bers in the Commons than has yet occurred, led by Mr. Caine and Mr. Courtney. It is due to knowledge of this that all the talk of dissolution has suddenly died away. The pre-sent mood of the Ministry is to hang on until the last possible moment. A lot of them threaten now to vote against Mr. Balfour's Irish Land Bill, which is really an imitation of the purchase measure that Mr. Gladstone unwisely linked with his Home Rule Bill in 1886 The only difference is that it involves £33,000,000 instead of £50,000,000. The Liberals oppose it now on the ground that any such employment of English money would be a dishonest waste so long as would be a dishonest waste so long as the policy of coercion is kept up, because it would settle nothing in Ireland and would help nobody but the Irish land lords. Discussion on the measure has hardly taken shape yet, but al ready there are possibilities that the Government will be beaten unless they accept numerous vital amendments. The chances of this are much increased by the resumption of wantonly brutal ctions in Donegal, and the co evictions in Donegal, and the concurrent outbreak of grotesque idiocy among the Irish Judges and resident Magistrates England, however, gets along very well despite the fact that the Queen is in the south of France and the Prince of Wales in Riviera. This is said to be something that has never happened before in English history—at least since Parliament ary government was invented ; but business is proceeding as usual, and the stock market is even firmer than before.

Very opposite to each other are the comments made by the different journals on the result of the Ayr election.

says: The result of the Ayr election is a fitting subject for congratulation for Unionists of all shades of opinion, and appointing, there is no cause for disoppositing, there is no cause for dis-couragement. Ayr had been a Conservative constituency, but was gained by the Liberals in 1888 by a narrow majority. It has been regained by the Tories, all of which goes to show that it may now be ranked as doubtful. The Liberals will make it hot enough for the Tories there when the general election will take place. It must be remembered that that fossilized Tory, the Duke of Argyle, has a power-ful influence in this constituency, his tenantry having the terrors of eviction

Manchester Guardian says that Mr. Gladstone is immensely gratified with the recent progress of political events, and thinks the Irish claim has made more advance in the last month than its friends could have expected. inside and outside Parliament this progress has, in the opinion of the "oldest Parliamentary hand," been very evi-

The Parnellites are fully determined to push their demand upon the House of Commons for a committee of inquiry The Government will of course endeavor to prevent the inquiry, as their complicity in the matter is so notorious, but Mr. Gladstone will exert all his powers to isfluence the House in favor of Mr. Parnell's motion, which would certainly be carried if the majority would but act If the Government refuse to entertain Mr. Parnell's proposal, the latter will

bring up the question during the debate

on the estimate. Vesey Knox, the Ulster Protestant Home Ruler, recommended by Mr. Par-nell, has been elected for West Cavan by acclamation. He succeeds Mr. Biggar. In Ayr, however, the Home Rule candi-date, Mr. Routledge, has been defeated, and Mr. Somerville, Conservative, has been elected by a majority of 130 2 480. Mr. Sinclair, the former member

that "the Government feel they are

floating down upon a Niagara." In reference to Mr. Balfour's Land Purchase Bill, now before Parliament, Mr. Healy said at a League meeting last week: "Nobody who had read Balfour's bill would fail to see it was essentially a scheme requiring a local administration extending even to an alliance for popular prejudice. He never held the opinion that a benefit ought to be refused because it emanated from the Tories, but the Land Purchase Bill was intended to benefit the landlords, and therefore he felt absolved from that rule, especially in view of the extreme likelihood of the accession to power of Mr. Gladstone and the adoption of a drastric measure dealing with the land problem. Mr. Healy said he objected to the amalgamation of the land courts and to the guarantees proposed by the bill. He described it as a lawyer's financier's and juggler's bill.

posed by the bill. He described it as a lawyer's, financier's and juggler's bill. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, in an address to the Home Rule Union, said the more Mr. Balfour's Land Purchase Bill was looked at the more unsound it appeared. It possessed no finality and would lead to fresh difficulties and futher agitation.

Herbert Gladstone said the proposed guarantees were absolutely worthless, Father O'Dwyer, who has been in prison for five months for offences under the Crimes Act, was released recently from Tullamore gaol. A great demonstration was made in his honor. Several thousand people, on cass and on foot, accompanied by numerous band of music, escorted the priest to his home. The procession was a mile lon.

AN EXCELLENT SYSTEM \_A most beneficial practice has for some time been in vogue at St. Mary's Church, Hill street, in this city. A Christian Dootrine Society has been established, the object of which is to encourage the children of the Sunday school in the acquirement of the Carthelic faith. of the truths of the Catholic faith, Tickets denoting 'Diligence' and "Punctuality" are each Sunday distributed to the children according to merit, and at the end of each term of four months handsome prizes of Catholic books are distributed to the little ones in recognition of their assiduous con-duct. On last Sunday the prizes carned during the past term were awarded. The large number of marks secured by each pupil showed that the school is making rapid progress under the tuition of the Sisters and the great interest evinced in the scholars by Rev. Father Kennedy. A large number of the parents and friends of the children were in attendance. The rev. pastor deserves great credit for his untiring zeal in the cause of Oatholic education, and both parents and children fully recognize the mportance of the work.

From the Norwood Register of March 27th, we learn that "Mr. W. J. O'Rielly, son of our respected townsman, Mr. Chas. O'Rielly, who has been attending the Detroit College of Medicine, returned home on Saturday. He is now a full-fledged M. D., having passed his final examinations with flying colors. The Register extends its congratulations." As also the CATHOLIC RECORD

Seventy thousand Parisian Catholic students will make a pilgrimage to Rome at Easter with a French priest accompany-

Silent Voices.

BY FATHER BYAN. Bilently—shadowy—some lives go, And the sound of their voices is all un Or, if heard at all, 'tis as faint as the flow Of beautiful waves which no storm hath beep lives these,
As the pearl-strewn seas.

Boftly and noiseless y some feet tread Lone ways on earth without leaving s Lone ways on earth without leaving a mark;
They move mid the living, they pass to the dead
As still as the gleam of a star thro' the dark. Sweet lives those in their strange repose.

Calmly and lowly some hearts beat, And none may know that they beat at all; They mufile their music whenever they

A few in a hut or a crowd in a hall.

Great hearts those—
God only knows!

Soundlessly—shadowy—such move on, Dim as the dream of a child asleep; And no one knoweth 'till they are gone How lofty their souls—their hearts ! Bright souls these-God only sees.

Lonely and hiddenly in the world— The 'in the world 'tis their lot to stay— The tremulous wings of their hearts The tremulous wings of their hearts are furled Until they fly from the world away. And flut their rest On 'Our Father's" breast, When earth's unknown shall be known the best

And the hidden hearts shall be brightest

### KNOCKNAGOW

THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER XXX -CONTINUED. The old man's face brightened up, as he raised his head, and appeared to be listening to the spirits in the air sgain.

"Can you remember any of the lines,

Hugh ?"
"Not to repeat them," he replied; "but "Not to repeat them," he replied; "Out I have a general recollection of them."

"We're obliged to you, intirely, for your general recollection," returned Father Hanzigan, with his finger on his temple. "But what's that he said about

temple. "But what's that he said about 'sorrow and love?"

"Sibbing like Eire," replied Hugh.

"Ay, ay," interrupted Father Hannigan.
"Now I have it The poet, Mr. Flaherty, described the 'Ocolin' as

Sabbine like Eire with sorrow and love

Isn't that beautiful?—and true?"
The old man laughed and listened more The old man issigned and listened more intently, as if the spirits in the air were very far off, and he were trying to catch the flapping of their wings.

"He also said," Hugh added, "that

'An angel first sang it above in the sky.' This seemed to catch the minstrel's fancy more than the other line, for he nodded his head several times, with his mouth slightly open, as if he were softly repeating the interjection ha! ha! ha!

The wedding guests had been silently dropping into the room, which was now pretty well filled. Mat Donovan occasionally saized a bottle or decanter, and filled out a glass of wine, or whiskey, or the still of the said of the "cordial" for some of them; and Hugh Kearney observed that Mat was particul arly attentive to old Phil Morris, the weaver, whose entrance necessarily at tracted attention, as he was lame and leant upon a short stick, which he struck against the ground at every step, with a sturdy defiant sort of knock, which, taken in connection with his tightly compressed lips and keen grey eyes, conveyed the idea that old Phil Morris was a Tartar, with a dash of the cynic in his composition. And old Phil really did look upon the present generation as a degenerate race, who could "put up with anything," and altogether unworthy sens of his "early youth's com-

As Mat Donovan pressed old Pail Mor ris to drink with unusual earnestness there was a hustling heard at the door, and Ned Brophy himself was seen pushing two blind pipers into the parlour with a degree of violence and an expression of countenance that led Mr. Lowe to imagine he must have caught them in the act of attempting to rob him or something of of his tenant and his tenant's wife—a that kind. The two pipers were tall, and thing which, as a rule, Irish landlords are gaunt, and yellow, a striking contrast in contrast in covery way to Mr. Flaherty. Ole was arrayed in a soldier's grey watch-coat room for two other unexpected guests at with the number of the regiment stamped in white figures on the back, and the other wore a coarse blue coat, with what appeared to be the sleeves of another old grey watch coat sewed to it between the shoulders and the elbows. Both wore Instruments were in keeping with their garments. The sheepskin beg of one had no covering whatever, while that of the other was covered with faded plaid, "cross barred with green and yellow." They dropped luto two chairs near the door them, and sat bol: upright like a pair of

This invasion of the parlour was caused by the expulsion of the dancers from the barn, to make room for laying the tables

for the banquet. "Play that tune that the angel sang again, Mr. Fiaherty," said Father Hanni

Mr. Flaherty complied, and the noise and hum of voices were at once hushed. "Have you that?" the piper in the asked his companion in a

watch coat asked his companion in a whisper, at the same time beginning to work with his elbow.

"I have," replied the other, beginning to work with his elbow, too.

A sound like snoring followed for a moment, and Mr. Flaherty jerked up his head suddenly, and looked disturbed—as if an evil spirit had intruded amoug his "delicate Ariels." But as the noise was not repeated, his countenance resumed its not repeated, his countenance resumed its wonted placidity and he bent over his in-

strument again.
"I think I could do id betther myse'f," said he of the blue body-coat, holding his big knotty fingers over the holes of his chanter. "He don't shake enough."

chanter. "He don't shake enough."

"So could I," replied the grey watchcoat, giving a squeeze to his bag, which
was followed by a faint squeak.

"Turn him out!" should Mr. Fla-

"Tarn him out!" shouted Mr. Fla-herty, in a voice of thunder, as he started to his feet, his eyes rolling with indignant to his feet, his eyes rolling with indignant

There was great astonishment among the company; and Miss Lloyd jumped upon her chair and stared wildly about her, with a vague notion that Wat Murphy's buildog—of which interesting animal she entertained the profoundest dread—had got into the room and seized Mr. Flaherty by the calf of the leg. "Come, Shamus," said Father Hannigan, "this is no place for you. Come, Thade, be off with you." and Father Hannigan

"Come, Shamus," said Father Hannigan, "this is no piace for you. Come, Thade, be off with you," and Father Hannigan expelled the grumbling ministrels from the parlour; but in doing so he gave each a nudge in the ribs, and slipped a shilling into his fiet, which had the effect of changing their scrowl into a broad grin, as they jestled out to the kitchen.

"Well, Phil, are you brave and hearty ?" said Father Hannigan, when he returned

said Father Hannigan, when he returned

"Well, Fini, are you brave and nearty, said Father Hannigan, when he returned to his seat.

"Purty well, I thank you, sir."

"Oh, is that Phil Luhy! I didn't see you till I looked at you. 'Tis to the old cock I was talking. How goes it, my old 'Trojan?" he added, turning to Phil Morris, whom Mat Donovan was preesing to drink a glass of whiskey, which the old man pushed away from him.

"Sound as a bell," was his reply, as he folded his hands and leant on his stick.

"Well, if you wou't take it," said Mat, "your nameake will."

"No, Mat, I'm obliged to you. Bat I'm takin' nothin' stronger than cordial."

"Well, sure, we have lots uv that same,"
Mat rejoined. "We didn't forget the teetotaliers. Which soart will you have?"

"I'll take a small drop of the ginger-cordial."

"Begor, 'tisn't aisy to know id from the wine for the ladies," said Mat, holding up two decanters between him and the light. He poured a listle of the contents of one into a tumbler and tasted it.

"Ob, faith, I have id," he continued, coughing; "an' hot stuff it is."

He filted the tumbler, and presented it to Phil Laby, who took it with a look of meek resignation, which was quite affect.

ing. Nelly Donovan rushed in with her face very much flushed, and, making her way to Miss Isabel's Lloyd, said in a whisper: "Wisha, miss, may be you'd some out an'show us what to do. We can't get any good uv the cook; she's loike the dog in the manger, an' won't either do a hand's turn herse'f or let any wan else do id. There's lots ny decent women here that knows what to do as well as herse'f but she's afther insultin' every wan uv'em, and as for poor Mrs. Brophy, she don't know whether it is on her head or her heels she's standin', wud her."
"I'll try what I can do," replied the young lady, laughing, as she followed Nelly to the kitchen.

CHAPTER XXXI.

MR. LLOYD DOES WHAT INISH LANDLORDS

A table at the end of the barn was ap-A table at the end of the barn was appropriated to the more distinguished gueste, at which Father Hannigan presided, with the bride on his right hand, and an empty chair on his left; for Ned Brophy resolutely resisted all attempts to force him lato the seat which Miss Isabella Lloyd had assigned him.

bella Lloyd had assigned him.

Before the covers were taken off the dishes, however, Mr. Robert Lloyd strolled up to the head of the table and quietly took possession of the uncocupied chair. To his eldest eister's consternation, Mr. Lloyd appeared in his scarlet coat and buck akin breeches, and even had his hunting whip tied over his shoulder.

Ned Brophy, on seeing his landlord, hurried from the lower end of one of the two rows of tables that extended along

two rows of tables that extended along each side of the barn, and shook him

"Welcome, Mr. Bob," said Ned Brophy.
"Begor, I'd never forgive you if you didn't ceme." And for the first time since his down was sealed, Ned Brophy

was seen to smile.

"This is herse'f, sir," Ned added. And
Mr. Lloyd shook hands with the bride—
reaching his arm behind Father Hannigan's back—in quite an affectionate manner; which caused the bride to smile too, apparently for the first time since he doom was seekd. So that Mr. Robert Lloyd chased the clouds from the faces

room for two other unexpected guests at the principal table, and Maurice Kearney and Lory Hanly took their places suffi-ciently near Miss Lloyd to call up a fright-ened look into that nervous lady's face when she saw Lory turning round to address her

well patched corduroy knee-breeches and bluish worse de stockings, with brogues of unusual thickness of sole, well paved with heavy nails. Their rude brass mounted instruments were in keeping with their rentlemen that he had an excuse for pay gentiemen that he had an excuse for paying another visit to his fair enslaver. So as Mary Kearney and Grace were sitting by the fire, and feeling rather dull and lonely, a knock was heard at the door. Tacy listened to know who might be the Taey listened to know who might be the unexpected visitor, and immediately after the door was opened Lory walked into the parlour with the jay's large wicker cage in his arms. They were very glad to see him, and so was Maurice Kearney himself. But Mrs. Kearney evidently looked your leave as a daugerous characteristics. looked upon Lory as a dangerous character, and did not consider herself quite safe so long as he was in the house. Lory, however, was asked to alt down; and the expression of his countenance as he stared

around him, and then looked at Grace, might be translated "jolly."

Ned Brophy's wedding happened to be mentioned, and the whim seized Mr. Kearney that he and Lory would go there

together.
The fact was, the young gentleman's dancing so tickled Maurice Kearney's fancy the evening he first made Lory's acquaintance, that he could not resist the

acquaintance, that he could be temptation to see him perform again. "Come, and I'll drive you over," said he, "and you'll have a good night's fun." "Faith, I will!" exclaimed Lory, in a voice that reminded Mrs. Kearney of her

broken tea cup.
"Will you come?" he added, turning to Grace and waiting for her reply with

"Os, no, thank you," she replied.
"If you do, I'll dance with nobody else
'Pon my word I'd rather dance with you

Mrs. Kearney went to the kitchen to announce to Barney that he was to drive the car, and to warn him above all things to take care of "Flaunigan's Hole." To which injunction Barney replied by doing the "side step" in a real very genteelly, and in a manner peculiar to himself: It being the usual practice to have the right foot foremost when moving towards the right, and the left foot foremost when moving towards the left, whereas Barney reversed this and moved to the left with the right foot in front, and to the right with the left foot in front—the effect of

the right foot in front, and to the right with the left foot in front—the effect of which was very striking

"More power, me'am! Would I doubt you? An'all my figure dance gone out avery head for want of practice. One two-three, one-two-three, one-two-three, one-two-three, one-two-three, and thrown back, till his poll rested on the collar of his cost, one-two three'd to the stable.

The safe arrival of Mr Kearney and Lory Hanly is Ned Bropby's burn just as the wedding guests had eat down to dinner is a sufficient proof that Barney had driven them safely past Fannigan's Hele. In spite of Miss Isabella Lloyd's exertions, ably seconded, as she was by Nelly Donovan, the arrangements were not as saccessful as might have been wished For instance, when Father Hannigan raised the cover of the large dish before him, he was rather taken by surprise, on seeing two very plump geese reposing seeing two very plump geese repesing side by side on a bed of very greasy cab bage; and what added considerably to the astonishment of the beholders was the unusual discumstance that while one goose was brown, the other was quite white.

white.

A word from Miss Isabella Lloyd, who could not conceal ner indignation at the stupidity of some one whom she designated "that wretch," sent Nelly Donovan flying down between the two rows of tables; and when she returned bearing another dish, that which contained the geese was pushed out of the way, and before he had well recovered from his surprise, Father Hannigan found a plece of roast beef before him, which night have viel with that wonderful might have vied with that wonderful quarter that Father M'Mahon got as a Ohristman present, and merely to look at which, according to Fatter Hannigan, would "do your heart good" The two geese were removed to another dish, and banished to one of the side tables; and Mat Donovan completed the arrangements by placing a huge piece of perk on the "bolster of cabbage," originally intended

"bosser of cabage," originally intended as its resting place.

The roast beef became "small by degrees and beautifully less" under Father Hant! gan's carving knife. Hugh Kearney and his father worked with might and main, too; and knives and forks were soon busy all round the barn. But the white goese had aroused Miss Lloyd's inquisitiveses, had aroused Miss Lloyd's inquisitiveness, and she could not rest till she know all about it. So when Nelly Donovan was passing, Miss Lloyd put back her hand and caught her by the skirt.

"What sort of a goose is that?" she asked, as Nelly bent over her chair.

"'Tis wan uv their own goese, miss. Mrs. Brophy always rears three or four clutches."

"But why is it white?"

"But why is it white ?" "Oh, is id that wan? Ould Molly, niss, that didn't understand the cook, an' popped wan uv'em lato a pot of wather an' biled id, instead uv puttln' it in the oven pot as she was tould. She did the to a beautiful pair of ducks, an'

What's that you have on the plate? "Some bacon an' cabbage, miss, that Wattletoes is afther sendin' me to Mr. Kearney for. An' spake uv the divil an' he'll appear," she excisimed, "Here is Barney himself."

"Tare an' ouns, Nelly," muttered Barney grumblingly, "is id goin' to lave me lookin' at 'em all skelpin' away you are, an' not as much as ud bait a mouse-trap furnint me, barrin' a dhry pueata?"

"I have id here for you, Barney," she replied, presenting the well-filled plate to him.

"More power to your osten-malepueata cake—an' a griddle to bile id," exclaimed Barney, as he hurried off to his

place at the lower end of the barn. We have some recollection of a descrip-tion of an English barvest-home, from the pen of Mr. Charles Reade. The guests were of the same class as those assembled in Ned Brophy's barn. But the English novelist tells us that during the whole time while the viands were being demol-lehed the only words uttered were the following:

"Bo-ill, wull you have some weal wud

"That I woun't, Jock."

In this respect the Irish wedding pre-sented a singular contrast to the Eiglish harvest home. Jokes and laughter were heard on every side; and from Father Hannigan at the head of the table to Bar ney Brodherick, who sat upon an inverted hamper with his back against the winnow ing machine, and his plate on his know at the opposite end of the barn, every fac wore a smile, and fun sparkled in every eye. The only exception to this rule were two or three bashful young women whose potatoes broke upon their forks, and filled them with confusion. One of these bashful young women, after a second and third failure, dropped her arms by her side and resisted every effort to induce her to taste a single morsel of anything. Nelly Donovan did all she could to coax her, but the bashful young woman rigidly refused to touch knife of fork again—sven though Nelly, with mis chievous drollery, called out to Miss leabella Lloyd :

"Wisha, miss, maybe you'd have a little lane bit there? We have a girl down here that won't ate a taste uv anything for

The necessity of peeling the potatoes on the fork at a wedding was regarded as a very trying ordeal; and the remark "that's the pueata I'd like to get at a "that's the puesta I'd like to get at a weddin'," was one not unfrequently heard at Kaccknagow, as the speaker held up a "white eye" between her finger and thumb, which had resisted a tight equeese of the hand without breaking.

But how will Professor Huxley account for the difference we have alluded to between the Lish wedding and the English

tween the Irish wedding and the English

TO BE CONTINUED.

Unsightly Pimples, Blotches, Tan, and all itching humors of the skin are removed by using Dr. Low's Sulphur Scap.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

THE DEVIL'S PEN.

SENSATIONAL READING MATTER

The rum wrought by the devil's pen is intellectual and moral poison which drips from it and flows in a foul stream from from it and flows in a foul stream from the sensational press is daily ruining countless souls. There are some sensational newspapers printed to which the minds of a large number of the youth are directed. Many parents know not what danger they invite by allowing their children to read them, being aware that they contain nothing but low and trashy lit erature. The papers most seen in the hands of young people are cheap journals, all of which are filled with love stories, thrilling adventures, marriage tales, expositions of vice and crime, and other matters of similar character.

Go on a visit to some friend's house,

Go on a visit to some friend's house and if received into the parlors the first thing to meet the eye will be one of these abominable sheets lying in some conspicuous place, after having been laid aside by the youthful daughter of the aside by the youthful daughter of the family, who is probably receiving her education in one of our public schools or our so-called colleges. Ride in the cars or on a boat and you will invariably find some young folks engaged in this kind or newspaper reading. Walk along any public thoroughfare in the vicinity of a school house any afternoon after the sobool house, any afternoon after the girls are dismissed, and listen to the conversation of the girls whose ages range from twelve to seventeen—you will generally find some of them greatly interested in controversy as to the merits of the stories in each one's favorite paper. Go where you will, similar sights meet

your observation.

Parents are to blame for allowing such papers into their houses. Some of them, who are more indulgent than prudent feel indifferent as to what their children read, so long as they amuse themselves, although knowing at the same time that the minds that are applied to the fore-going sort of study could certainly have better mental exercises. Other parental suides who give no literary trash any countenance whatever, very often get deceived by an idolized son or daughter. Both of the latter will openly lie, if accused, rather than be deprived of this base and ungodly literature. They embrace opportunities of reading it when and where there is the least possible chance of detection. These self-same youngsters attend Sunday-schoo!—and youngsters attend shall year are looked upon as the models of all children on the block in which taey live; but how long they will be held in high estimation time alone can ell.

It is appalling to contemplate the con-sequence which follow the continued reading of the productions of the devil's pen and pencil. Experience shows the consequence to be these: "The young mind will naturally appear dull and stupid in every branch of study; the lessons in school will become monoton ous; the catechism and prayer-book will be torgotten; prayers will be of the shortest kind, if not altogether dispensed with; the confessional will be neglected; church will be sought more for a show than worship; parents' counsel will be listened to, but not heeded, and disrespect, disobedience and waywardness will take the place of love, affection and filial submission. This is not all. Every evening the son is found lounging on the evening the son is found lounging on the street corner with young gentlemen of questionable repute; while the daughter, who leaves the house on the pretense of visiting some female friend, is seen an bour atterward promenading in the company of a male companion. The son, if reprimanded by his father for keeping late hours, will desert the home of his youth to follow the romantic steps of some mythical lad he may have read about, and eventually wind up in one of some mythical land in may have read about, and eventually wind up in one of our State prisons; the daughter who is gently chided by her mother will abruptly take her departure, abscond with some worthless fellow, and finally, when ruined and forsaken, become an outcast.

This is the end of those who persist in reading the vile sheets which pander to the morbid curiosity of the young and foolish. They are the productions of the devil's pen, and are not to be allowed into any decent man's family.

Oh, how can a fair maiden smile and be gay, Be lovely and loving and cear, As sweet as a rose and as bright as the May When her liver is all out of gear?

when her liver is all out of gear?

She can't. It is impossible. But if she will only take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, it will cleanse and stimulate her disordered liver, purify her blood, make her complexion soft and rosy, her breath wholesome, her spirits cheerful and her temper sweet. All druggists.

Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it. One Little Piggle

I owned a litter of pigs. They throve well until a month old, when their throats swelled, and spite of all remedies they all died except one, which was nearly dead. Laughingly I said I would try Yeltow Oil, and gave it a thorough application. He improved at once, and soon was all right.
William Windson, Brinsley, Ont.

Quick Relief For Headache. Had suffered with beadache, and tried everything I could think of without effect until I used Burdock Blood Bitters, which relieved me right away, and I am now re-markably well. Annie Torangsan, Glen Almond, Que.

Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgla. Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proved peolase until Northron & Lyman's Vers useless, until Northrop & Lyman's Vege-table Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best results, and can with onfidence recommend it to those afflicted

A Trip to Manitoba.

Last year I went to Manitoba on the C.P.R. At Rat Portage I got sick, and at Winnipeg I was so weak I had to be assisted off the train. I got a bettle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and after the first lose felt better. When I got to Boissevain
I was as well as ever. The Bitters cure
the bad effects of the surface water of the prairies.

DONALD MUNRO, Bolsover, Ont. DR. Low's worm syrup has removed tape worms from 15 to 30 feet long. It also destroys all other kinds of worms.

"CONVERTED" NUNS AND "RE-FORMED" PRIBSTS.

There is at present going the rounds of Pennsylvania, says the Catholic Journal, a Mrs. Shepherd who says she is a "converted" nun, whatever that may mean. She lectures. There are certain nights in which she will only admit women to her conversations, and this little game, which is quite an ancient one, attracts a certain class of women. The reporters are anxious to get from Mrs. Shepherd the name of the convent from which she escaped, but this she will not tell. Perhaps she is bound over to secrecy, or, perhaps, the of the convent from which are escaped, but this she will not tell. Perhaps she is bound over to secrecy, or, perhaps, the escaped one finds it impossible. The Philadelphia papers are cruel enough to assert that Mrs. Shepherd is a fraud, that she was never a nun, and that the hannot escaped from anywhere, but that she is working on the prejudices of the bigoted for all they are worth in dollars. From far off New Zwaland comes news almost similar. According to the Auckland Daily Star a man of the name of Clampet, alias Sudivan, appeared in that colony five years ago as an athlete in a dramatic company, who could also sing. He got on a spree and was discharged. He then went on the lecture tour as a converted priest and told stories that would amage even the Irreverend Justin Fulton. He now emfesses that he Justin Fulton. He now enfesses that he has made a thousand pounds by the fraud, which he received mostly in checks from well-to-do but weak-minded females. The account of the interview, rays the New Zyaland Tablet, "Is very spicy."
Clampet, alias Sulitvan, says in his con-

clading remarks:

"I am going to San Francisco by mail steamer to day. I have two or three lines in which I may embark, but I don't intend to go into Gospel work again. I will not trifle with the Gospel any more, and I hope my old friends will pray for me, because I am not converted. I

going on a singing tour in America."

The reporter asked "You became tired of playing the religious fraud, I suppose?" Clampet—"Yes; I was a fraud—a b fraud, and I am heartly tired of it. oan now finally say that only for the law of the country I would have knocked the clergy antagonistic to me into a 'cocked that.' I do not want a month in jail, so that bit of pleasure had to be postponed. wish also to thank the lawyers and I wish also to thank the lawyers and judges that they did not get hold of me." So long as there are dupes there will always be frauds, and it would appear that those dupes are to be found in all

A PERSECUTED MINISTER.

Taunton, January 19 .- A bitter church war is in progress at Dighton, just because the paster has put a spot to public kissing. "Brick Church," as it is called, has not earned how to conduct social gatherings without resorting to those old fashioned without resorting to those of lashibet kiesing games. Their church sociables were veritable kiesing bees, and the sport was not indulged in exclusively by the younger people either. Ripe old spinsters were just as enthusiastic over "Copenhagen," "London bridge," and "post nagen," "London bridge," and "post office" as were the younger people. This was the condition of affairs when the Rev. As N. Dyer accepted the pastorate. The good pastor observed with pleasure at first the manifestations of friendly interest in the welfare of one another among the people of his flock, as evinced at the almost nightly gatherings; but his pleas almost rightly gatherings; but his pleas ure was changed to alarm when he saw the sanctuary filled with males and females whose only thoughts seemed to be a of an osculatory nature. When he saw that elderly maldens vied

with blushing dameels in participation in the fascinating games, and gleefully counted the number of times each had passed through the pleasurable ordeal, and that the sanctuary had been turned into a house for kissing bees, then Mr. Dyar put his foot down, and the result was persecution. About the only collection that had been taken up for some time was one of empty rum bottles, which reckless young men had left in pews. The voice of the paster was often drowned in the aggravating noises of breaking brittle candy. Powder was burned at the very door of the church, smoke was blown through the apertures during service, and hundreds of such petty tricks were played by the graceless scamps who had taken umbrage at the minister's course in check ing promiscuous embracing and kissing The society sent here for a deputy sheriff to attend to the matter, and he drove one to attend to the matter, and he drove one young man out of town. The society afterward refused to pay for two days' services, and the minister offered the deputy sheriff \$5 for his labor, which he refused, saying thata society mean enough to refuse to pay him for his services, when ordered by it, would pay the minister too small a salary for him to lose any of it.

"When the spring time comes," we usually find ourselves drowey and exhausted, owing to the impure and sluggish state of the blood. To remedy this trouble, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most power-fal, yet safe and economical, blocdpurifier in existence.

Consumption Cured.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Cousumption, Bronchiltis. Catarrh. Asthma and all threat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Deblity and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt this duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using, sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper W. A. NOYES, 820 Power's Blook, Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. Celeste Coon, Syracuse, N. Y.

Blook Rochester N. Y.

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

Burdock Blood Bitters is a medicine made from roots, barks and herbs, and is the best known remedy for dyspepsia con-stipation and biliousness, and will cure all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

worms from 15 to 30 feet long. It also destroys all other kinds of worms.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

THE MOST AGREEABLE, restorative tonic and mild stimulant is Milburn's Beef, Iron and Wine.

## Indigestion

Is not only a distressing complaint, of itself, but, by causing the blood to become deprayed and the system enfeebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.:—

"Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving relief. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions. I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life."

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

CHURCH ORNAMENTS. Special reduction for December only on BRONZES, STATUERY, FLOWERS,

Splendid Xmas Crib sold at SPECIAL TERMS. MASS WINE - The finest on the continent. C. B. LANCTOT, 1664 Notre Dame St.

and other church or naments



# SAVE **PAYING**

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

They are the Remedy that the bounteous hand of nature has provided for all diseases arising from Impure Blood.

MORSE'S PILLS are a sure cure for BILLIOISNESS, ENDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPERSIA, Etc., Etc.

For Sale by All Dealers.

W. H. COMSTOCK,

Morristown, N. Y.

MANUFACTURING UNDERTAKERS bine. Always open R. DRISCOLL & CO.

Brockville, Ont.



424 Richmond-st., - London, Ont.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

### KENDALL'S SPAVIN GURE.

OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SNYDER, BREEDER OF CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTING BRED HORS Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co.

Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, I would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best limitments on earth. I have used it in my stables for three years.

Yours truly, Chas. A. Snyder.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co.

Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall shawin Cure. I have good to for Lameness. Stiff Joints and good to for Lameness. Stiff Joints and law of the commend it a sure cure, I contain your known of the commend to all horsemen.

Yours truly.

Manager Troy Laundry Stables. KENDALL'S SPAVIN GURE. SANT, WINTON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO,
Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have done
with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured
twenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten
Of Ring Bone, nine affilieted with 23ig Head and
seven of Hig Jaw. Since I have had one of your
books and followed the directions, I have never
lost a case of any kind.

books and followed the difference,
lost a case of any kind.
Yours truly,
Andrew Turner,
Horse Doctor.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Drug-glats have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the propri-tors. Dr. B. J. RENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Let Pilate scene Jesus ful, he most scour thou, most scour thou, miss death let tisem fore, deen only self form but be t the scour form but be t the scour but be t the scour but be t the scour form but the

THE

let Him go Scourging was the chas tisement inflicted on slaves only. Theretisement inflicted on slaves only. Therefore, says St. Bermard, ear leving Redeemer willed to take the form, not only of a slave, in order to subject him self to the will of others, but even of a bad slave is order to be chastised with scourages, and so to pay the penalty due from man, who had made himself the slave of sin: "Taking not only the slave of sin: "Taking not only the pinch of a slave, that He might but even of a bad slave, that He might be beaten and suffer the punish ment of the slave of sin."

But from the Scriptures aloze it clearly appears how barbarous and inhuman was appears how barbarous and inhuman in appears how bar

II.

As soon as he Had arrived at the prestorium (as was revealed to St. Bridger), our loving Saviour, at the command of the servants, stripped Himself of His gar ments, embraced the column, and then laid on it His hands to have them bound. O God, already is begun the cruel torture: O angels of heaven, come and look on this serrowful spectacle; and if it be not per mitted you to deliver your King from this barbarous slaughter which men have prepared for Him, at least come and weep for sompassion. And thou, my soul, imagine thyself to be present at this horrible tearing of the fisch of thy beloved Redemer. Look on Him, how He stands—thy efflicted Jesus—with His bead bowed, looking on the ground, blushing all over for shame, He awaits this great torture. Behold these barbarians, like so many ravening dogs, are already with the scourges attacking this innocent Lamb. See now one beats Him on the breast, another strikes His shoulders, and the ground. "He ta wounded," the cartibulan, says, "they feared least Him, and sought to afflict Him to their sitemost. But, as the bleased hand his beautiful face cannot dearly him they laid the cross, that he might have the sourges, the hands of the executioners, the column, and the ground. "He ta wounded," mourse St. Peter Damier, "over His whole body, torn with the sourges; now they twine round His shoulders, now round His legr—streks upon streaks, wounds added to feesh whole body, torn with the scourges; now they twine round His shoulders, now round His legr—atresks upon streaks, wounds added to fresh wounds."

III. For the wickedness of My people have I struck Him. I well know, says the Eternal Father, that this My Son is inno-Eternal Father, that this My Son is inno-cent; but inasmuch as He has offered Himself as a satisfaction to My justice for all the sins of mankind, it is fitting that I should so abandon Him to the rage of His

Hast Thou, then, my adorable Saviour in compensation for our sins, and espectally for those of impurity—that most prevalent vice of mankind—been willing prevalent vice of manging—been willing to have Thy most pure flesh torn in pleces? And who, then, will not exclaim, with St. Bernard, "How unspeakable is the love of the Son of God towards ain.

Ab, my Lord, smitten with the scourge, Ab, my Lord, smitted with the sourge, I return Thee thanks for so great love, and I grieve that I am myself, by reason of my sins, one of those who scourge Thee. O my Jesus! I detest all those wicked pleasures which have cost Thee so wicked pieseures which have cost and any much pain. Put me frequently in mind of the love which Thou hast berse me, and of the obligation which I am under of loving Thee. In Thee I place all my hopes, my God, my love, my all.

IV.

THE SCOURGING OF JESUS.

THE TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS ENDURED BY OUR LORD AT THE PILLAR.

Let us enter into the pretorium of Pilste, one day made horriote by the scene of the ignominies and pains of Jesus: let us see how unjust, how shameful, how cruel, was the punishment there inflicted on the Saviour of the world. Pilste, seeing that the Jesus continued to make a tumult sgainst Jesus, as a most unjust judge condemned him to be scourged: Taen Pilste took Jesus and scourged Him. The iniquitieus judge thought by means of this bayberity to win for Him the companion of His enemies, and thus to deliver Him from death: I will chastise Him (be said) and let Him go Scourging was the chastisment inflicted on alsees only. Taere

But from the Scriptures alone it dearly appears how barbarous and inhuman was the accuraing of Jesus Christ.

For why was it that Pilate should, after the secondary was a state of the secondary and the secondary was a state of the secondary was a state of the secondary.

ing His death?

Why was it that in the journey which Jesus, after this, made to Calvary, the Jewish women followed Him wish tears and lamentations? But there followed? Him a great multitude of the people, and women, who bewailed and lamented Him. Was it, perhaps, because those women leved Him and believed Him to be inno cent? No, the women, for the mest part, agree with their husbands is opinion; so that they, too, esteemed Him guilty; but the appearance of Jesus after His securging was so shocking and pitiable as to move to tears even those who hated Him; and therefore it was that the women gave vent to their tears and sighs.

road under the cross, and rather, as if at went, so to speak, at every step, as if at the point of death; therefore, in order to take Him alive to Calvary and see Him dead upon the cross, according to their desire, that His name might ever after be desire, that his name might ever after be one of infamy: Let us cut Him off, said they, as the Prophet had foretold, from the land of the living, and let His name be remembered no more. This was the end for which they constrained the Cyre

nian to bear the cross. The Prophet Isias has described more clearly all the pitiable state to which he foresaw our Redeemer reduced. He said that His most holy fissh would he foresaw our hedeemer solutions had that His most holy flash would have to be not merely wounded, but altogether bruised and crushed to pieces: But He was wounded for our in iquities. He was bruised for our transgressions. For, as the Prophet goes on to say, the Eternal Father, the more perfectly to satisfy His justice, and to make mankind understand the deformity of sin, was not contented without beholding His Son pounded piecemesi, as it were, and torn to shreds by the scourges: And the Lord willed to bruise Him in infimity. So that the blessed Body of Jesus had to become like the body of a leper all wounds from head to foot: And we esteemed Him as a leper, and one emitten of God. and one emitten of God.

VIII. Jeaus one day manifested Himself under St. Bonaventure sorrowfully exclaims, "The royal blood is flowing; bruise is superadded to bruise, and gash to gash." His scourging to Sister Victoria Angeliai; and showing her His body one mass of already become but one perfect wound; victoria, every one of them, ask thee for very those injuriated brutes did not for "Let us love the Bridgeroom,"

That divine blood was already issuing from every pore; that sacred isoby was already become but one perfect wound; yet those infuriated bruite did in to fost bear to add blow to blow, as the Property of the

CHEAP BOOKS

An Old Man's Advice.

Mr. Alex. Moore, Mechanics Settlement, New Brunswick says: I am going on 75 years of age and had very little hopes of getting anything to relieve my estarth. Seeing Nasal Balm advertised, I sent to you for a package. It has down me a great deal of good. I enclose you \$2 for a further supply, part of which I intend giving to an afflicted friend. I advise all sufferers from catarrh te use Nasal Balm.

Henry Clement. Almonte. writes: "For

catarrh te use Nasai Balm.

Henry Clement, Almonte, writes: "For a long time I was troubled with chronic rheumatism, at times wholly disabled; I tried anything and everything recommended, but failed to get any benefit, until a gentleman who was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, told me about it. I began using it beth internally and externally, and before two bottles were used I was radically cured. We find it a household medicine, and for croup, burns, cuts, and brusses, it has ne equal."

Jesephine Jottings.

An Old Man's Advice.

To cure eveup, give 10 to 30 drops of Yellow Oil on sugar internally, and rub the threat and chest with the Oil. It never

fails.

Mr. W. R. Lazier, Bailiff, &c., Belleville, writes: "I find Dr. Thomas' Edectric Oil the best medicine I have ever used in my stable. I have used it for bruises scratches, wind puffs and cuts, and in every case it gave the best satisfaction. We use it as a household remedy for colds, burns, &c., and it is a perfect panaces. It will semove warts by paring them down and applying it occasionally "Completation CLAIMS many victims

COMMITTATION CLAIMS many victims Ward off this dread disease by the use of Small Sugar-Ceated Burdeck Pills when needed. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam loosens the

phlegm, curing coughs, colds, horseness, croup, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the throat and lungs. Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.



"WHAT MEDICINES ARE MOST CALLED FOR ?"

asked the reporter of an old druggist.

"Dr. Plerce's preparations," he replied.

"They are sold under a positive guarantee that they will, in every case, give satisfaction, or the money is promptly for funded. His 'Favorite Prescript and those chronic weaknesses and other derangements peculiar tweeten and other most peculiar tweeten and the most peculiar tweeten and strengthens the entire system. The demonstration of the sex and being the most strengthens the entire system. The demonstration of the sex and being the most strengthens the entire system. The demonstration of the sex and the sex called, 'blood medicines' is legion; but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery outsells them all and it is the only blood-purifier out of the many which i am obliged to keep upon my shelves, that is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all cases for which it is recommended, or money paid for it is refunded."

"In the line of Pills," remarked the old gentleman, "the little Sugar-coated 'Pellets' put up by Dr. Pierce lead all others, both in amount of sales and the general satisfaction they give my customers."



MAT PATTERNS Hand Mat Hooks, Novelte Rug Machines, etc. Sell at sight Catalogues tree. Address, J. J. HAZELTON, Gnelph, ont.

HIRSTS PAIN

AGEN'S WANTED.

THE GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY. HOUSEHOLD A. BREEF

Hamilton, Ont.

Bear Sir—I have used your Pain
Exterminator in my family for
everything that a family is affileted with, such as Coughs, Colds.
Rheumatism, Sprains and Burns,
Toothache, and wherever there is
pain. I would not be without it
in my house. I can recommend
it to the world to be a first-class
article, both internal and external
Yours, etc., JAS. BERRYMAN,
Pres, Prokibition Society.

sold by all druggists. F. F. DALLEY & CO., Proprietors, Hamilton.



Instant Relief, Permanent Cure Fallure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, Issing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting mausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of Nasal Balm. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. Nasal Balm is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

ANATOMY & PYSIOLOGY Griscom's First Lesson in Physiology... Foster's Physiology..... ARITHMETIC.

Greenleaf's Intellectual Arithmetic... stoddart's Intellectual Arithmetic... Davies' Intellectual Arithmetic... Waikingane's Arithmetic... Thompson's Analysis oid edition... Thompson's Table Book, oid edition... Stoddard's American Intellectual 

ASTRONOMY.

ATLAS. Bartholomew's Portable Atlas..... Bartholomew's Imperial Atlas.... Warne's Six-Penny Atlas.... Mitchell's School Atlas....

D. & J. SADLIER & Co. 123 Church St. | 1669 Notre Dama St. MONTREAL

MITH BROTHERS.

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS Plumbing work done on the latest improved sanitary principles.
Estimates furnished on application.
Teleptone No. 538.

NEW YORK, 36 & 38 Barclay Street.

CINCINNATI, O., 143 Main Street. ST. LOUIS, Mo., 206 South 4th St.



Manufacturers Importers of Banners AND

of all kinds.

Scarfs, Sashes, Collars, Badges, Hats, Caps, Metal Badges, Emblems, etc., etc., Banner Crosses, Knobs, Spears, Eagles,

Poles, etc., etc. Embroideries, Oil Paintings, Silks, Damasks, Galloons, Fringes,

Rosettes, etc. Send for our Illustrated Price-List. It will prove to any one's advantage to send

The leading House in Regalia.





THE "STOTT" Patent Self-Acting

For the Use of Consumers. As supplied to the Governments of Great Britain, the Colonies, France and Belgium.

47 PRIZE MEDALS AND

19 DIPLOMAS OF MERIT

Have been awarded since 1879.

It is too mast perfect Governor ever produced, and ass been awarded more prizes in competition in four years than all others put together in fifteen years.

It would be impossible to invest money to obtain so high an interest.

The "Stott" Governor is a self-acting gas tap fixed to the metar or service pipe. It closes with every increase and opens with every decrease of pressure from the street mains. It you shu off a part of your just, the "stott" shuts off so much of 's begas sat the metar and always gives a good light without flaring or hissing at the burners. The "Stott" prevents the breakage of Argand Chimneys and other valuable shades and globes. The "Stott" sets your mind at ease on the subject of excessive gas bills.

MR. WM. MITCHELL, Sole Agent and Manufacturer for the Do minton of Canada, 135 ELMWOOD AVE, LOWDON SOUTH.



ONTARIO GLASS WORKS,

STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES, PUBLIC & PRIVATE BUILDING Furnished in the best style and at prices low enough to bring it within the reach of all.

WORKS: 484 RICHMOND STREET. R. LEWIS.

CREGORYS SEED

The Public Want Their seed fresh and true.

# Worth their Weight in Gold

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

To save Doctors Bills use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. The Best Family Pill in use.

am a new man, completely cured. I would without them; they are the best Pill I ever us Yours, &c., Wm. Jac

After 25 Years.

PRINCETOR, Ind., Aug. 24, 1888,
DALL SIR:—For twenty-five years I have been
afflicted with rheumatism of the bowels; I gaze up
all hopes of recover; I was unable to stand upon my
feet at times and was compelled to sit and do my
housework. In 1885 your agent called at my house
and said that "he could cure me." I asked, How?
he replied, "By the use of Br. More's Indian
Root Fills." I decided to give them a trial and an
result is that I am entirely cured and able to do my
own work. All the neighbors around here use your
Fills and say that they would not be without them.
Yours, &c., Chila Johnson.

Disease of the Kidneys.

Disease of the Kidneys.

QUARRE GAP, Stokes Co., N.C., July S. 1888.

W. H. COMSTOCK:

DEAR SIR: — Your Dr. Morse's Indian Root
Pills have effected most remarkable cure. My
mother was suffering from kidney difficulties; the
disease had got so firm a grip upon her that she could
not walk a step. I bought a box of your pills and
commenced giving her two pills every night; before
she had taken all of one box she could walk about the
house, To-day she is perfectly well and says that
Morse's Pills saved her life.

Yours, &c., L. W. Ferguson,

W. H. COMSTOCK,

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

MORRISTOWN, N.Y. BROCKVILLE, ONT.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & DINTMENT

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVEE, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restors to health Debilitates Constitutions, and are invaluable in all
Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. Eor Children and the aged they are priceless

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs. Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Uciers. It is
famous for Gout and Rheumatian. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.
FOR SORE THROATS, PRONCHTIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Disesses it has no rival; and for contracted
and stiff joints it acts like a charm

Manufactured only at Preference HOLLOW AY'S Establishment,
78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533 OXFORD ST.), LONDON.
And are sold at is. lid., 22 9d., 4s. 5d. lis., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had
of all Medicine Vendor, throughout the world.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the saddress
is not Oxfore Streat, London, they are spurious

# WHEN EVERY OTHER FOOD IS BEJECTED



RELISHED AND DIGESTED.

The Best Food For Invalids & Convalescents

# A DANGER SIGNAL!

A Cold in the Head may be splly termed a dauger signal, warning you that it neglected that dangerous and disagreeable disease, Catarrh, is sure to follow, perhaps leading to Consumption and the grave. At no season of the year is Cold is the Head more prevaient than during the Spring months, and at no other season do the people of this country suffer more generally from Catarrh, with all its disagreeable and amonying effects. Do not for an instant neglect either of these troubles, but apply NASAL BALM, the only remedy and spitus in the use of such early consequent symptoms such as foul breath, constant dropping into the throat, hawking and spitting, partial deafness, ringing in the ears and sickening pains in the head directly over either eve. I have used powders and doneles, but all to no effect, the only result arising from the use of such being temporary relief, followed by the usual symptoms in a more aggravated form. The results arising from the use of Nasai Balm: Sweet breath, stoppage f the droppings into the throat, have used for the Balm in the head. In fact, it is my opinion that a cereful and persistent use of the Balm will effect a cure in the worst case of catarrh.

Positively Cures

CATARRH.

NASAL BALM Instantly Relieves

A. W. Mallory, Mallorytown, Ont., says:

My daughter suffered for years from a most distressing and amonying Catarrh. Her case was under the treatment of eminent physicians in the United States and Danada. Two months' use of Nasal Baim has had more beneficial effects than all former treatments combined.

L. D. Dion. Dept. Rallways and Canals, Otta ea, says: I am very glast to give you to day the testimony that Nasal Baim has been to day the testimony that Nasal Baim as completely oured my estarrh, from which I suffered for nearly three years.

My Nasal Baim is not kent in stock by your dealer, it will be sent nost paid on reacht.

If Nasal Balm is not kept in stock by your dealer, it will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents for small and \$1 for large size bottles) by addressing

NEW SPRING OVERCOATINGS NEW SPRING SUITINGS

Just received, all the Latest Novelties in Scarfs, Ties and Shirtings. We are showing the largest range of CEYLON FLAWNELS (UNSHEINKABLE)

NEW SPRING TROUSERINGS

west of Toronto. Leave your measure for Shirts early.

PETHICK & M'DONALD 303 Richmond St. CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

W. J. THOMPSON & SON, Opposite Revers House, London.

Opposite Revers House, London.

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

FULFORD & Co., Brockville, Ont. To introduce our Watches, Jewelry, i.e., &c., for 60 days ac will send this day, heavy and the send in postage stamps; and will also send tree one man noth Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, &c., with special terms and inducements to scends. This Ring is a very fine quality, warranted to seem for year, and to stand acid test, and is only offered at \$2 cents for 60 days to introduce our goods. Order immediately, and sei a \$2.500 Ring for 2C cents. CAMDLEN WATCH AND REWELRY CO., 57 & 59 Adelaide St. East, Foronte, Ont.

THE DOMINION Savings & Investment Society LONDON, ONT.

LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow money upon the Security of Real Estate:

Having slarge amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter of the principal of the second of the se

THOMAS COFFEY.

The Catholic Record. Pablished Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmond street, London, Ontario.

Price of subscription-\$2,00 per annum. REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY,

THOMAS COFFEY.
Publisher and Proprietor, THOMAS COFFEY.
MESSES, LUKE KING, JOHN NIGH and
P. J. NEVEN are fully authorized to receive
subscriptions and transact allother business
for the CATHOLIC RECORD.
Agent for Alexandria. Glennevis and
Lochiel,—Mr. Donald A. McDonald.
Estes of Advertising—Ten cents per line
arch transaction.

insertion.

proved by the Archbishop of Toronto, resommended by the Archbishops of Boniface, Ottawa, Kingston, and the opps of Hamilton and Peterbore, and ng Catholic Clergymen throughout the inlon. ondence intended for publication

as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday must be paid in full before the eper can be stopped.

Persons writing for a change of address hould invariably send us the name of their ormer post office.

# Catholic Record.

London, Sat., April 5th, 1890.

THE DIVIDED HOUSE.

Canon Curran, of Hamilton, preached in St. Thomas' Church on Sunday, 16th inst , from the text : "Christ is the head of the Church. He is the Saviour of His body." (Ech. v. 23) He took the occasion to say that "the Church of Rome with its papal doctrine and saint worship is a false teacher, and that the only real foundation for the Church of God is the Rock of Ages, even Christ."

The Rev. Canon is certainly not lacking in effrontery, when he, a dignitary of a church which teaches, or at least allows to be taught, as her doctrine every error which lies between the dreariest infidelity and the most extreme Ritualism, can presume to point out errors in the teaching of the Catholic Church.

It is well known that the Church of England clergy promulgate at least four decidedly distinct sats or systems of doctrine, High and Low, Broad and Erastian, and these are all inculcated under the zegls of that Parliamentary institution; and there is plently of room for other sects, if Parliament permit them ; and why should it not? Parliament itself is an agglomeration of man holding every shade of religious ballef, and why should it not protect every shade of belief in the Church of its own making ? In fact under these four party names there is not a heresy or false teaching which has ever been invented which has not been propagated with impunity.

It is not long since a bishop rebuked one of his clergymen for sitting in silence as chairman of a meeting, at which the populace applauded the indecent allusions which a notorious itinerant lecturer made against the Blessed Virgin Mother of God. These alludons have been solemnly endorsed by the Baptist clergy of Canada, but we are not surprised at this, nor do we refer to the fact for the purpose of holding the Church of England respon. eible for all the vagarles of the Baptists; bat Roy. Canon Curran might well rebuke such false teachings as these, instead of pouring out his denunciations constantly against the supposed errors of "the Church of Rome," as he is wont to do. Tast it is not indignation against any this moment engaged in devising son method of union with Baptiste, Mathodists. Presbyterians, and all such as are willing to join in, while each sect is supposed to retain the liberty of adhering to its own peculiar "false teaching." balleve the Canon himself is a prominent figure in these efforts to bring about such a union of false teachings; but whether this be so or not matters little. His Church is certainly committed to the principle that it ought to be consummated.

But we need not go beyond the Rev. Canon's own city in order to discover some "false teaching;" which are not the teachings of Rome. So intense are the dissensions of his own Church in Hamilton itself, that the High and Low factions have established permanent associations for the purpose of preventing each other from teaching their distinctive doctrines. We shall not attempt to decide whether the High or Low dostrines are the bona fide doctrines of the Church ; but one thing is certain, that the two parties contradict each other very notally, to the great scandal lof the Christian community. There are certainly false teachings with three out of these four parties; yet the Church is practically engaged in promulgating them all with about equal vigor and zeal. Would it not be a fair field for the Canon if he would devote some of his energics toward eliminating false teachings from his own Church, before declaring so dogmatically that by reason of false teaching the one, Catholic and apostolic Church is not built upon "the Rock of Ages, even

The Canon is only rash enough to mento which he objects-"Its papal doctrire tain the French language:

and saint worship." In regard to what he calls "the paral

that some species of supremacy was unxvi, 18, 19.) He also constituted him the Sapreme Pastor of His Church, and its chief doctrinal teacher, when He ordered him: "feed my lambs; feed my sheep." (St. Jao, xxl, I5, 17.) Such is exactly the Papal doctrince which the Catholic Church teaches, and it is the doctrine of all antiquity which never ceased to teach the supreme authority of the Pope, St. Peter's successor.

The Church of England, however, has also a "Papal doctrine," but with this difference, that it has no foundation either in Scripture or the teachings of the ancient Church. The Auglicans give to the king or queen the authority which belongs only to St. Peter and his successors. We need not go beyond the Book of Common Prayer to find a false doctrine on the subject of the Headship of the Church:

"Being by God's Ordinance . Supreme Governor of the Church within the Church of England agreeable to God's word; which we do therefore ratify and confirm, requiring all our loving subjects to continue in the uniform profession thereof, and prohibiting the least difference from the said Articles." Such is the Dacree of His Mejsety.

Is there any further evidence needed of the blasphemy, absurdity and falsehood of this doctrine than the fact that the same royal authority has given its sanction to a widely different creed, which is declared to be ratified and approved for Scotland, and to be there the only true faith to which all his Majesty's subjects must conform? The Rev. Canon talks of a false papal doctrine in "the Church of Rome." If we are to look for a "false papal doctrine," we shall very easily find it in the pages of the Church of England's Book of Common Prayer. Moreover, that only doctrine which was to be held as true in Scotland was not acknowledged by the King, the Head of the Anglican Church, until the determined Scots wrung its recognition by the power of their brawny arms.

As regards the other doctrine to which Canon Curran objects, and which he calls "Saint worship," he must know that Catholics do not worth'p Saints. We honor them as God's faithful friends and servante, as the Apostle St. Paul commands "But glory and honor and peace to every one that worketh good." (Rom. ii, 10.) But here sgain we have only to appeal to the practice of the Canon's own Church Did not the Bishop of Chichester declare the Blessed Virgin worthy of honor when he rebuked his rector who listened to Justin D. Fulton's coarse jokes without erroneous teaching of the Catholic Church | declaring any disapprobation of them? which induces Low Church orators like And did not the Bishop of Prince Elward Canon Curran to declaim against her, is Island approve of the advice given by arate schools. We ask only that we shall all, if not all, the Equal Rightists : Rights evident from the fact that they are at another rector to one of his penitents Mother of God? Perhaps Canon Curran disapproves of the course taken by these Bishops; but that only shows that the Church of England is without any positive doctrine. It shows that her clergy is every prospect that the prophecy made by Christ will soon be fulfilled in her regard: 'Every house divided against itself shall not stand." (St. Matt. xii. 25 )

THE DUAL LANGUAGE QUES.

TION. The Montreal Witness has certainly never been friendly either to the religion or the race of the people of Quebec, yet it will not take part in the fanatical effort to deprive them of the French language. It points out that the position of the people of Quebec is very different from that of the population of Alsace and Lorraine. The people of these Rhine Provinces were conquered by a monarchy which dared not give them the right of self government, but French Canada in sisted on and obtained those rights in full from the British Government. It believes that, if the language question be left to solve itself, English would in time become the predominant language throughout the Dominion, but that this result will not be obtained by raising race animosities. While we do not agree with our Montreal contemporary in the statement that the Catholic Church threatens to destroy civil liberty in the Dominion, we gladly insert in our columns the following very sensible observations which it makes upon tion two doctrines of the Catholic Church the right of the people of Quebec to re-

"The Province of Quebec is not, like the Public schools, the Catholic schools Alsace and Lorraine, a recent addition have frequently proved their efficiency

doctrine," Barrow's work against the Pope's Supremacy in the Church admits lation—a population which has been able to assert and maintain its claims to cer that some species of supremacy was undoubtedly accorded by Ohrist to St. Peter. This work is the favorite repertory from which Anglicans draw their arguments against "the papal doctrine." Now, if Ohrist conferred upon St. Peter any supremacy at all, he certainly conferred a supremacy of jurisdiction, when he gave him the "keys of the kingdom of heaven," and when he constitued him "the Rock" on which He built His Church. (St. Matt. xvi, 18, 19.) He also constituted him the conquest so often appealed to; premising, also, that Canada, as a self-governing country, has as complete a right to choose for herself in what language her public affairs shall be carried on as though she had been independent for half a century, let us English consider for curselves how we should feel if we were the minority, not only in Canada, but in the Empire in which we were horn. Would see the contract of the country of the countr not only in Canada, but in the Empire in which we were born. Would we or would we not acquieces in efforts to secure the official replacement of our language by one in which our children would learn only the traditions of another people, and in whose literature even the religion of ours fathers held a discredited place? The first law of Christianity is to do to others are well in right-numers wish them as we would in righteourness wish them to do to us. While, therefore, we, as de to do to us. While, therefore, we, as de voutly as any, long for the day when all Canada shall be one people, speaking one language and that language the English, we cannot but sympathize with the desire of the French to obtain an equal standing for their own. Where it is really necessary for convenience sake to abolish either language, it is likely that, if race feelings were not excited, it would quietly take place, with the full consent of both peoples, as has been done, without raising any excitement, in many municipalities in Quebec. A public and general move. these our Dominions. . . . We have thought fit to make this Declaration following: that the Articles of the Church of England do contain the true Doctrine of are afrald, not only morally but politically the worst way to bring about the end aimed at. It is from our point of view a great pity that the righteous indignation raised against an ecclesisatical assault on our civil liberty should loss itself in a much less noble attack upon a language which, but for such efforts to kill it, must process of time die a natural death."

A NO-POPERY LECTURER

Mr. Jas L Hughes, the Inspector of Public Schools for the city of Toronto. recently delivered a lecture at Newtown-Robinson, entitled "The Jesuit Plot Against our Public Schools." Bat so fer from his having established any such plot, he simply shows that he is himself engaged in a plot to destroy the Catholic Separate schools of the Province.

Catholics, whether Jecuits or laics, have nothing to say against the Public school system, as far as its use by Protestants is concerned. The Protestants do not wish for religious teaching in their schools, and we have no desire at all to force them in this respect. Mr. Hughes says :

"The Jesuits have control at Rome, and are determined to destroy the life of our Pablic schools."

Such a statement should not be made those who with him proclaim that the Separate schools ought to be abolished.

The following reasons are advanced by be abolished. He says:

"1. They constitute a union between State and Church," This is a false representation of the mat-

to impart religious instruction in the Sapan education, and we claim that we have an inalienable right to do so. The Govin giving secular instruction, so that there teach doctrines according to each one's is no force in the objection that in supfancy, and that the Church is but a porting Separate schools there is a connec-"house divided against itself." There tion kept between Church and State. It undo the injustice which has been done would be an injustice to refuse the same aid to Separate schools which is given to the Public schools for purposes of secular education. It would be an undue interference with the parental right to unite religious with secular instruction.

Mr. Hughes' second objection is simply falsehood. He says :

"The Separate schools teach treasonable doctrines." There is no foundation for such a statement, and its shows the badness of his cause when he is obliged to sustain it by making such reckless assertions, He says, thirdly : "They are maintained by order of the Pope." Catholics undoubtedly respect the Pope's decrees in matters of morality; but if we educate our children in morality we are not to be deprived of our rights merely because the crazed when the School Board resolved to

Mr. Hughes says, fourthly : "They are maintained for the hierarchy, not for the of twenty thousand women, chiefly Propeople." The Catholic people of Ontario have repeatedly declared their adhesion to Separate schools. It is a deliberate untruth to assert that they are at variance with the clergy on this point, and they are as ready as ever to maintain their rights as they have been in the past.

As a fifth objection to Separate schools, Mr. Hughes states that "Roman Catholic education has failed everywhere." This is another falsehood. Even in Ontario, notwithstanding that the school laws favor

when Separate school pupils have met remedy in their own hands has something the Public school pupils in competi-tion; and recently, in New York city, at the public competition for West Point cadetables, the Public school pupils were completely routed. Not only did the Catholic boys from the parochial schools gain all the prizes, but they had the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth places . as well as the positions which secured the prizes. It is, we presume, owing to the fact that the Christian Brothers who teach the New York parochial schools are more devoted to their work than are the lay teachers of the Public schools that their great success was achieved. At all events it demonstrates that the boasts we have heard reiterated so frequently that the Public schools are necessarily more efficient than Catholic schools are but empty

vaporinge. Mr. Hugher makes a sixth complaint against Separate schools-that "they enslave the human mlad." This is quite on a par with his other assertions. Religious teaching inculcates obedience to the law of God, but we should bear in mind that true liberty is submissive to God's law, St. Paul says : "The truth shall make you free." The freedom which is based upon the truth of religion, and on submission to the law of God, is the only freedom which is worth erjoying.

Mr. Hughes finished his lecture by repeating a cosk-and-a-bull story about a Catholic ratepayer near Toronto who refused to pay his taxes until the Hon. G. W. Ross gave orders that the tax should be paid to the Separate school. Possibly this may have been the case : but we may be sure that Mr. Ross would not have given this order if he had not been satisfied that the tax was legally imposed, and was rightfully due; and if so, why should it not be paid?

Mr. Hughes is paid by the Toronto School Board to inspect the Public schools of the city, and he will do well to attend to his own business. It is not part of his duty to go around the country abusing Catholics and trying to excite dissension. We think that the School Board of Toronto would act wisely if they would insist on his paying more attention to his own duties, instead of allowing him to interfere to officiously with matters which do not concern him or them.

A FANATIC ON FEMALE FRANCHISE

Ex Bishop Carman, who has gained so much notoriety for the noisiness of his fanaticism, has been uttering another of his frothy deliverances in the "Jubilee Methodist Church," Toronto His subject was : "Worth and Work of Women." In the course of his lecture he said :

"He would stand up for the right of Such a statement should not be made without some evidence of its truth, but he brings forward not a particle of proof to sustain his proposition. It is simply a palpable falsehood. The plotters are not the Jesuits; they are Mesers. Hughes and the power that has handled so many these who with him procedure, they are Mesers and the power that has handled so many those who with him procedure, they are the view of the other side." voters on the other side."

Ave! there's the rub. If the franchise be extended to women. Catholic women Mr. Hughes why Separate schools should | will have votes as well as Protestants. and they will be just as likely to record them, so this blatant champion of "Equal Rights" will not join the Women's Rights crusade! He would do so if only ter. The State is not asked by Catholics | Catholic women could be kept from the polls. This is just the spirit of nearly have full liberty to give our children such for Protestants, wrongs for Catholics. His reference to herding and driving the women to the polls in flocks and crowds ernment aid to Catholic schools is not is to what recently occurred in Boston. given on account of the religious teaching, but he is evidently ignorant of the facts. but solely for the purpose of aiding them It was the parsons, not the priests, who brought the herds and flocks to the polls. It is still a matter of futurity for the Catholic women to go to the polls to to the Catholic population of that city. But we have no doubt that the Catholics of Boston will take the proper steps to turn the tables before long.

Apropos to this subject it may be well to remark that, notwithstanding the succeesful effort of the Boston bigots to drive Catholics from the School Board of the city, they have not been successful in restoring the lying Swinton's history as the school text-book.

It will be remembered that it was the teaching of Swinton's Outlines in the school which raised the whole commotion. It states that an Indulgence in the Catholic Church is a license to commit sin on payment of a certain sum of money to the Church or priest. The bigots were head of the Church tells us our duty in probibit the history as a text-book, and in order to have it restored preached their crusade, which resulted in the registration testants, as voters, and a thoroughly Protestant School Board was elected. The new Committee on School Books report

"In their opinion there is no text-book in modern and mediæval history written which would satisfy the just demands of all parties interested in that particular branch of study, and recommend an order to drop all text books in modern and media val history."

Thus it appears that after all the fuss even Protestant Boston has no confidence in the fanatics. It is probable, too, that

to do with their decision.

Ex-Bishop Carman might do well to profit by the lesson which might be learned from the whole transaction. His fanaticism will not increase the respect of his own friends for him.

A LESSON FROM VATERLAND.

The result of the German elections is very likely to bring much good to the cause of religion throughout the German Empire. In fact a change of policy towards the Catholic Church has aiready been manifested, both in the permission extended to the religious orders to establish missions in the African and other colonies, and in the appointment of a Bishop as one of the delegates to the Labor Congress. The last act was done for the express purpose of conciliating Pope Leo XIII., and when the appointment was made, the Emperor took care to inform the Holy Father that this was done in order to recognize the influence which the Catholic Church can exercise in the settlement of the great social questions of the day.

The Emperor likewise expressed the hope that his Holiness would co operate with the Government in settling these questions in such a way as to do the greatest possible good to the population of the Empire. In this the Holy Father answered most graciously and promised his co-operation.

Among the religious orders which are allowed to do missionary work in the colonies, even the Jesuits are included. though on account of their very great devotedness to the cause of religion the Falk laws, known as the Kultur kampf, were specially directed against them, and the laws against them are still rigidly enforced in the Imperial domain. An example of the working of these laws recently occurred in Posen. where two Jesuit Fathers were engaged in preaching a mission to the people, but were taken from their work by the police and sent over the frontier. The new developments indicate that an end may soon be put to such harsh administration of laws, which have been to a great extent already repealed. The main objects of the Catholic party

in the Reichstag, or German Parliament, are to secure full freedom of Catholic education and the liberty of the Caurch; and though the recent elections have completely changed the relative numbers of the various parties into which the Reichstag is divided, the Catholic party, instead of losing several seats, as was at first reported, has made a positive gain of eleven. In 1887, though more votes were polled in tavor of the party than this year, the Catholic party only secured

101 seats, whereas they hold now 112. To these may be added the 16 Poles and 11 Alsatians, who almost invariably vote with the Catholic party proper, and thus we find a compact body of 139 members who follow the leadership of Herr Wind-

thorst.
The combination by which the Government has hitherto been supported, and which heretofore relentlessly persecuted the Church has been completely broken up. It comprised the Conservatives, National Liberals, and Imperislists. These hold now respectively 72, 44, and 21 seats, a total of 137, to which number they have dwindled from onstituted what was called the Cartel a the Reichstag is 397, the Cartels, from being a fair majority, are reduced to a hopeless minority.

The Catholic party, though always opposed to the Cartel combination on the question of Government interference with the liberty of the Church, otherwise sustained the general policy of the Government. They were determined, however, if possible, to break up the hostile combination, and the result is apparent in the return of a strengthened opposition, which consisted formerly of only 55 members, but which now numbers 127. It is evident that if the Government wish to have a working majority, they must appeal to the Catholic group; as the Socialists and Radicals who constitute the opposition may be regarded as Irreconcilables.

The support of the Catholic party in the House cannot be expected and will not be obtained unless the Government manifests a much greater spirit of toler. ation than they have yet shown, and it may reasonably be expected that this is what they will do.

The proportion of Catholics in the Empire is 36 2-3 per cent., the Catholic population being 16 000,000, and the non - Catholic 28,000 000. The major ity have succeeded in carrying out their policy of persecution for nearly eleven years, but they seem to have reached the extreme length of their tether, and a new era for the Church must now begin.

A useful lesson may be learned by the Catholics of Canada from these events, in view of the anti Catholic crusade which is being carried on by a fanatical contingent here. The Catholics of Cauada are more numerous in propor-

than are the Catholics of Germany by 10 per cent. This gives us here an advantage of 20 per cent, over our German co religionists. Yet by firmness and conciliation the policy of persecution has partially succeeded in Germany for only decade. Must we not also be firm in our adherence to principle? And may we not be confident that even though fanaticism should succeed for a while, right and justice will ultimately prevail? The example of our co religion. ists in Germany should be an encouragement to us here not to flinch in the contest upon which we have been forced to enter. If persecution has succeeded in Germany only for a decade, we may even hope that its back-bone will be broken in Canada almost before it have the opportunity to exist.

It is a curious fact that the Catholics have almost exactly, in the Reichetag, a representation equal to the proportion which they bear to the population. They have 35 per cent. of the members, with 363 per cent, of the population. In Canada our representation in Parliament is far below that which our numbers would justify; but even this fact enables us to secure many Protestant members, especially in Quebec, but many in Ontario also, who will never consent to the persecuting measures on which the fanatics have set their hearts.

It is further worthy of remark that the Socialists in Vaterland polled 1,341,587 votes and secured 37 seats, as against 11 seats which they held in the previous Reichstag. It is from the Socialistic element that the Government have most to fear, but it is confidently stated that not more than ten or twelve per cent. of those who voted for the Socialistic candidates were really Socialists, so that this party has not the strength in the country which their success at the polls would seem to indicate. The support which these candid stee received was therefore simply an Indication of the general dissatisfaction caused by the policy of the Government. Should they adopt a more tolerant policy, it may reasonably be expected that their hands will be strengthened greatly when a new appeal will be made to the people.

BALFOURS LAND PURCHASE

BILL. Ten years ago Mr. Parnell enunciated at public meetings in Ireland and in the United States the advisability, in fact the necessity, of buying out the rich landlords of Ireland and distributing the holdings to tenants or granting a fee simple deed of their farms to the present occupiers. For daring to proclaim such a new and startling policy Mr. Parnell was publicly denounced as Revolutionist and Socialist. It was epresented, even in Rome. that the Irish people were being imposed on by scheming anarchist without faith or principle, who was plotting the despoilment of property owners and the spiritual enslavement of the Irish people to condemned principles. It was in vain that Mr. Parnell in his public speeches instanced France, Prussia and even Russia in proof of the soundness of his doctrine, that the first law of a nation, as of an individual, is self-preservation. It is quite true that ownership to poperty justly acquired is a sacred right, and must not be interfered with, and that every law hath both 214, which they held since 1887. These | civil an canonical guarantees protection group, and as the total number of seats may be granted in the way of compensa tion for necessary losses incurred by the proprietor for the public good. Thus a railroad company, before undertaking construction of a new line of railway, must first obtain from the Government or ruling powers authority to enter upon the estate of any private citizen, and, by proffering a fair compensation, compel the surrender of such land as is required for the proper construction of the contemplated road. The railway is looked upon as necessary to the general good of the nation, and private ownership is made to vield to the requirements of trade and commerce, which benefit the whole country. The British Government could well understand reason. ing of this kind when the prosperity of England and the advantage of railroad companies were concerned, but how could such principles be right when applied to the condition of Ireland? Who are the people of Irelaud compared with our own great English aristocracy, who own one-half of Ireland? Must our great lords and dukes, who manage extensive estates in Ireland through the tyranny of agents, bailiffs and emergency men-must those titled land owners be compelled to give up their lands to prevent periodical starvation, and save the lives of millions? A thousand times no. Perish the thought. Davitt, Parnell and Biggar, who say that private ownership, with fair and proper compensation, should be compelled to yield to the public good, are revolutionists when they maintain that landlords who reside in England should give up their deer parks and extensive grazing pastures in Ireland to feed and enrich its inhabitants and save thousands from idleness and starvation. the consciousness that Catholics have the tion to the non-Catholic population they are socialists, and must be de

by Englis made ac Home R ment of Gladston Rule B lated and ernment last gene Purchase small ma will rem details at removed sitting i lege Gre DALT The F amused o thy's sp

nounced t

infidelity

a change

ten years

right. Th

national

been pres

principles

ures inflic

masses of

and hear

laws, the

unselfish

the beart

God's poo

or shelt

harrow m

for venges

and civil

grace had

ten years

and all

them in

it is to be

Purchase

styled, wo

this day,

tion is in

and Balfo

to encou

English 1

perpetrat

We opine

Balfour 1

have wait

and forms

as conter

Bill. To

from th

not to

years ago

that peas

necessary

of Irelan

contend

they dor

that no s

guage, Mons. T of the F the title or incor in Queb "l'anglic thy und lish are speak H "Deput role oc St. Jero word I gate," Paris h where Mr.

> against French their o themse speak ] ner wh iems n neither says av we ha McCar "Avol enemy his fr all cit enem

Mr. and n -3 p the a Ladie principles laid down by those leaders of

the Irish people. All the harsh meas-

ures inflicted on the honest, hard-toiling

masses of Irish peasantry; all the evils

and heart burnings caused by coercive

laws, the shooting down of innocent

people, the imprisonment of noble,

unselfish patriots and of devoted priests,

the beartless evictions, and grinding of

God's poor by the wayside without food

harrow men's souls and cry to Heaven

for vengeance-could have been avoided,

and civilized England spared the dis-

them in the face, like Banquo's ghost,

this day, were it not that a general elec-

tion is impending, and that Salisbury

to encounter the indignation of the

English masses, justly roused by the

Balfour have spoken too late. Tney

have waited too long in the conception

and formation of remedial measures such

as contemplated in the Land Purchase

Bill. Too many evils have resulted

from their stubbora determination

not to see and acknowledge,

years ago, what they admit to day, viz,

that peasant proprietorship is absolutely

necessary for the peace and prosperity

of Ireland. Besides, they will have to

contend with another difficulty, which

they don't seem willing to admit, vis ,

that no settlement of the land question

by Englishmen can ever be satisfactory or

made acceptable to the Irish people.

Home Rule is the necessary comple-

ment of peasant proprietorship. Mr.

Gladstone included both in the Home

Rule Bill which he had formu-

lated and on account of which his gov-

ernment was defeated previously to the

last general election. If the present Land

Purchase Bill should pass, even by a

small majority, as likely may happen, it

details and provisions are fully mastered

and its defects and one-sidedness are

removed and countervailed by a Parlia-

ment of the peoples' representatives

DALTON McCARTHY'S IGNOR-

ANCE OF FRENCH.

amused over that part of Dalton McCar-

thy's speech at Oltawa on the dual lan-

"l'anglicism, voila l'ememi." Mr. McCar-thy understood this to mean: "The Eng-

lish are our enemies," or, more correctly,

speak French they should avoid "Angli-

where simple parish priests are appointed

Mr. Tardivel in his little pamphlet

warns his French-Canadian compatriots

against making use of words that are half

French and whole English when speaking

their own language. When expressing

themselves in French, he says, they should

speak pure French, and do in like man

ner when speaking English. But Anglic-

isms must be avoided because they are

neither French or English; therefore he

says avoid anglicisms : they are the enemy

we have to contend with. Mr. Dalton

McCarthy understood this to mean:

"Avoid the Eaglish : they are the common

will forever occur with people who have

Ministers of State.

enemy."

The French-Canadian people are greatly

lege Green, Dublin.

ermany by 10 re an advanour German ness and con-

890.

in Parliament our numbers le fact enables tant members. any in Ontario t to the persethe fauatics

ell enunciated and and in the ability, in fact out the rich istributing the granting a fee farms to the daring to pro tartling policy cialist. It was me. that the mposed on by thout faith o ting the des

PURCHASE

of the Irish d principles. Parpell in his nced France. in proof of the quite true that not be interlaw hath both tees protection sy of compensa incurred by the ine of railway. e Government sation, compe d as is required

nies were con-

wnership, with ation, should be he public good,

en-must those es of millions? . Perish the ell and Biggar, they maintain ide in England r parks and exs in Ireland to itants and save and starvation infidelity and anarchy. Now, however, or dead language, and still pretend to introducing his motion. He has stated a change has come over the spirit of know it. Rev. Mr. Scrimger made this in his party platform that Catholics are Lord Salisbury and Balfour's dream. blunder in Montreal when he trans'ated the "common enemy" of the Ontario Both those able statesmen, with obligare ad peccatum of the constitutions of people. But we are pained to find in other English Lords and gentle. the Jesuit Order into oblige to commit sin at our own ranks one who is ready to men, have put their heads together the will of the Saperior General, whereas second his malignant efforts. and have come to the conclusion that it means that those rules and constituten years ago Parnell and Davitt were tions induce obedience in all things motion was to rob the Catholic schools right. They virtually confess now that where sin does not appear, or, as Rev. of the taxes of those Catholic ratepayers, ten years of general suffering and of as far Father Jones explains, extending as if there are any such, who, on account of national misery in Ireland might have far as sin, but ns further. been prevented by the adoption of the

French language shall be used exclusively. The Enperor William is no friend of the dual language no more than Dalton or shelter-all these infamies that McCarthy, but he can speak it fluently, which the member for Simcoe could not attempt. Lately the young Emperor commanded that such Galliciams as menu grace had Parnell's policy been adopted in hotels and billet at railroad stations or rather love of his native tongue, does Purchase Bill, as it will be henceforth of refinement everywhere. Dalton Mcalternative, they are behind the age in perpetration of so many cruelties and such mediæ ral barbarism in Ireland. We opine, however, that Salistury and which they are so woefully ignorant.

> THE SEPARATE SCHOOL DEBATE.

The debate on the divers Separate school Bills which were brought before the Ontario House of Assembly was brought to a close on Thursday night, the 27th inst., when Mr. Ross's bill for the registration of all who had given notice that they were Separate school supporters, and of those who will in future give such notice, was passed by a vote of 53 to 34 All the supporters of the Government sustained the bill with the exception of Mr. Caldwell, who voted throughout with the Opposition on this question, and on the amendments offered by Mesers. Meredith, Creighton and French. Mr. Armstrong of Parry Sound voted for the compulsory ballot in Public and Separate school elections, and Mr. Clancy, the Catholic member for West Kent, supported his party, the Opposition, in all except the motion will remain a dead letter until all its to abolish the right of Ostholic Separate schools to a representation on the High

School Trustees' Board. The Opposition amendments were all slaughtered, and with the exceptions

sitting in the old Irish House in Col-Mr. Meredith's bill, which it was proposed to substitute for that of Mr. Ross, was said by its supporters to have the same purpose in view, and Mr. Creigh ton on moving the six months' hoist to Mr. Ross's bill, said that the former bill "provides better means of effecting the objects which bill 185 (Mr. Ross's) is guage, where he quotes a centence of designed to effect." These words were Mons. Tardivel in proof of the dialoyality even included in the motion for the of the French Canadians. The sentence is "hoist," so that the House was actually

Mr. Meredith's bill differs from Mr. Mowat's in these respects : First, that it declared that it was proposed, in order "the English, there is our enemy." to assert the principle, that every rate-Whereas it signifies that when people payer ought to be prima facie a Public school supporter. We must say that cisme." Take for example the phrase "Deputy Minister of Agriculture," the role occupied by Father Labelia, P. P., St. Jerome, who is now in France. This his vote such a principle. It is a word Depute in French means a tele-gate," or one commissioned, and notes necessity and utility of religious educasub minister. So that the French press in tion for Catholic children. It puts the Parls have been styling Father Labelle State in the place of the parent, and Paris have been styling Father Labelle

"the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and
M.P. P. for St. Jerome," and proclaiming
to the world that still there are countries

where simple parish priests are appointed sible that the State should furnish religious education; and it follows that if every ratepayer should primarily be a supporter of godless schools, that such schools as inculcate religion are a blot upon the educational system which eight to be removed as soon as it is possible so to do. It passes our comprehension, therefore, how Mr. Clancy could state in his speech that he is in favor of the Cath. olic Separate school system, and that he would oppose his party or any party which should propose to abolish sparate schools, and, at the same time support Mr. Meredith's motion. The nation implies, without any obscurity, that Catho-lic Separate schools should be abelished, enemy." Probably he was thinking of his friend Mr. W. Meredith's appeal to and Mr. Meredith has told us many all citizens to join sgainst the "common times that such is his conviction, hough he declares that it is not his purpose, at present, to attempt seen a measure, should he become Premier of the Iro-Mr. McCarthy's blunder, if it be one, and not worse (20 Mr. Tardivel believes)

A second purpose of Mr. Meredith's some mistake, may not have given It was cabled on Friday lest that Baron notice in due form that they are Separ-Von Berlspach was elected president of ste school supporters. Mr. Meredith the International Labor Convention at himself stated that for the last few Berlin, and that in presence of Emperor years, owing to a misapprehension of the William and of the Iron Dake the meaning of the law, there were very few Baron pronounced the opening speech in such notices given in many places, at all French. The despatch adds that: During events. Be it so, that the mistake was the sessions of the Labor Convention the made. It would then be the duty of an honest and honorable legislator to try to correct the error for the future, while assuring to the Catholic schools the money which the ratepayers intended for them, though owing to misappre hension they had not taken the proper legal steps to apply it as they wished. Instead of this, Mr. Meredith proposes ten years ago. With all these reasons should be dropped and German words to take advantage of the error in order and all this ead experience staring used instead. But his dislike of French, to deprive the Catholic schools of the whole amount due to them for the curit is to be presumed that Balfour's Land not prevent him from acknowledging rent year, and perhaps for previous years. that French is the deplomatic language of If any other class in the community styled, would not be thought of, even at Europe, the language of governments and were to be dealt with, the error would be willingly condoned, and the mat-Carthy and the Methodist preachers of ter would be rectificed in accordance and Balfour dread the ordeal of having the Equal Rights Association are either with the principles of equity; but i ahe ad of their time, or, what is a truer appears that in the estimation of Mr. Meredith and his followers in the House, making war on a language so useful and the Catholics are very proper subjects withal so elegant and so universal, but of for spoliation. We cannot too strongly condemn Mr. Clancy for his vigorous support of this iniquity, which is all the more gigantic, if that be true which Mr. Clancy himself stated, that "a deception had been practiced from one end of the province to the other," leading the Cath olics to believe that it was no longer necessary to give the notice required by

the School Act of 1863. In the report of Mr. Clancy's speech given in the London Free Press of the 27th inst, it is stated that he made the outrageous assertion that "he believed it would be better for the people of this Province if no religious teaching were given in the Separate schools." The other daily journals do not attribute these sentiments to Mr. Clancy, and we are quite willing to believe that he made no such statement ; but we do not hesitate to say that by voting for the Opposition amendments throughout, intended as they were to weaken the whole Catholic school system, he sacrificed principle to the Moloch of his party.

Mr. Fraser's brilliant speech in favor of preserving the rights of the Catholic minority will be found in another part of this issue. It is a model of eloquence and close reasoning, and for firm adherence to principle it stands in marked contrast to Mr. Clancy's oration, which was chiefly remarkable as a labored effort to bolster up his party and to hide

Hon. G W. Ross opened the debate, ably showing that Mr. Meredith's bill proposed to enset what is already law. He also gave interesting statistics proving that the Separate schools are in a high state of efficiency, notwithstanding the fourth degree, just as that of con. rich, and this is one reason why we are the oft repeated falsehoods that they sanguinity. contemplated is the only thing that will impediment is of ecclesiastical, and not make them efficient, by taking their of divine or natural law, the Church, management out of the hands of the Catholic hierarchy. Mr. Meredith | can also dispense from it. Such dispenhas Archbishop Cleary haunting him in his dreams, and twice he attacked that illustrious prelate in his speech, without adding anything to the force of his argument. Hon. C. F. Fraser followed, and afterwards several other speakers on both sides of the question; the debate being closed by a most able resume of the whole question by Hon. Mr. by the Holy Father to contract mar-Mowat.

The Government deserve great credit for the firm stand they have taken in refusing to allow the would-be smachers of the Confederation Act to tinker at the Separate school laws, by introducing measures which would necessarily be vetoed by the Deminion Government, which is bound to protect the schools of the minority and not to suffer their efficiency to be impaired.

Steps are being taken by the Suminican Fathers to urge upon the Pope the beati-fication of the Venerable Jean B. Vianney, the celebrated Care d'Ars of France. fewer than five hundred and seventy wellauthenticated miracles are stated to have been wrought through his intercession, amongst which are the cases of many per-sons who were instantly restored to health when they were at the point of death. The new Separate school house in

Hamilton is to be a handsome and commodious building, and will be ventilated and heated in accordance with the best methods which modern science suggests.
The School Board have adopted, after careful examination, the mode of attaining these objects.

nounced to the Pope as the apostles of but an imperfect knowledge of a foreign, Meredith should act as he has done, in MATRIMONIAL IMPEDIMENTS AND DISPENSATIONS.

> A respected correspondent requests ing marriages of relatives, and to what degree such marriages are prohibited.

We must distinguish in the marriage contract the civil effects of matrimony, from the moral rights and obligations to which the contracting parties are subject. The civil effects of the contract, which regard the distribution of property, may undoubtedly be controlled by civil law; but these effects are secondary in the marriage contract, and immutable purpose of marriage is to sanctify the union of husband and wife, and to furnish them with the graces love of God. For the purpose of enabling parents to fulfil these essential Caurch.

tuted by Christ, though divorce was permitted under the old law : and other regulations of Christian marriage were laid down by St. Paul, who condemned the Corinthian who was guilty of an incestuous marriage. From this and from the constant practice of the Church, it. is clear that the Church alone has power to constitute the laws which regulate the validity of marriage outside of the bounds which are laid down in the divine law, and when the Church, for wise reasons, has prohibited marriage within certain degrees of kindred, she alone can question produce such meagre results." dispense with the laws which she has instituted and promulgated,

The ecclesiastical prohibition of marriage extends to the fourth degree of astical method. That is to say, when a ary instruction, and that uniformity is to intermarry extends this far, and of sanguinity is reckoned.

Affinity is relationship by marriage; lic children? so that by the marriage of a man and woman, all the blood relations of the are related by blood to the man. There as are their brethren in the United States. the blood relations of the woman, in this case, and those of the man, unless they are related otherwise.

man become related to the woman.

which has constituted the impediment. sations are given, however, only for reasons which are adjudged to be good and sufficient. It thus occurs that the marriage of first cousins is sometimes permitted, and, more frequently, of cousins removed to a greater degree. Even we had the case last year when the late Duke of Aosta was permitted riage with his niece. The permission having been duly obtained from the Holy See, the marriage, which would otherwise have been null and void, became lawful,

The power of the Church to constitute impediments to marriage was declared by the Council of Trent in its 24th session, Canon 4. It was further asserted by Pope Pius VI. in his celebrated Bull 'Auctorem fidei," issued in 1794. This power was always exerted by the Church for the reason that the education of the family and the sanctification of the parents are sacred matters which per win to the objects for which the Church was instituted. The authority of the Church to regulate marriage therefore essentially belongs to her domain, and the history of the Church shows that she has always exercised it.

The Ray. Maron Farab, who has been sent to America by the Propaganda for the purpose of attending to the spiritual wants of the Catholic Arabs of the country, has found five hundred of his people in Chicago, where, with the encourage-ment of Archblehop Feehap, he intends to build a church for them. These Arab have a different liturgy from that of the and not worse (as Mr. Tardivel believe)

—a plece of charlatanism—brings to mind the allusion, made, in the debate in the House of Commons, to the motto of the House of Commons, to the motto of the Ladies' Academy at S. Thomas, Ont., Jamass en derviere. Blunders of this kind will forever occur with people who have

and not worse (as Mr. Tardivel believe)

ing these objects.

Rev. Dean Wagner has received a number of Archbishop Feehap, he intends to build a church for them. These Arabs number of art paintings from a Ostholic bady at Prague, Bohemia. They are a different liturgy from that of the Holy Communion.

The choffs, where, with the encurage-lasting impression on the congregation. The confessionals were constantly crowded, and by actual count five hundred and seventy-five persons received and seventy-five

THE OTHER OX GORED.

A recent article in the New York A recent article in the New York
Methodist Review complains bitterly of 27th, with a To Deum chanted by the choir. us to state the law of the Church regard. the apathy of the wealthy laity of that denomination in not endowing more generously the Methodist Colleges and erecting new denominational colleges and universities. Those institutions of tells us, are inferior to Cornell, Yale, and the John Hopkins establishment in Baltimore, which are non denominational, and parents prefer the latter. Considering subject to change. The principal and States the Mathodist ministers are very and that they ought to be abolished, as it which are necessary to enable them to is expedient, they say, that the youth of live together in the fear of God, and to all denominations should be educated rear their children also in the fear and together, so that by contact with each other differences may be swept away, and they may grow up as jone brotherduties of the married state, Christ has bood, we might reasonably expect that raised the matrimonial union to the the remedy they would propose would dignity of a Christian sacrament, and its be to close the Methodist col-regulation as such must be subject, like lages entirely. But this is not the the other sacraments, to the laws of the inference drawn. They seem to be much more anxious that what is distinctively The prohibition to marry a second Catholic should be abolished, rather than wife while the first is living was insti- to abolish what is distinctively Methodist.

The inference which the writer (Charles W. Super) draws is that wealthy Methodists should come forward generously to endow Methodist colleges and universities. He says : "The Methodist Episcopal Church represents wealth enough in its membership to thoroughly endow and equip at once on an average one university in each State. But the good people of our beautiful and con-good work seems at present almost at a tented Isle halled the national festival of another Isle equally beautiful, whose people they are anxious to see in free possession of all the privileges they themstandstill. It is strange that the persistent efforts of the clergy to convince the wealthy laity of the importance of this

We do not think it at all strange that the latty should take the ministers at their word. If it be true that it is desirable that children of all denominations consanguinity, counted after the ecclesi- receive in one school room their elementman and woman are descended from a requisite in the manner of education of common ancestor, the prohibition ex. the poor, why should not the children of tends to the fourth descendant in direct | the wealthy, whose parents can afford to line from the common ancestor, send them to college or the university, be Brother and sister are reckoned as in | cducated together also? The advice given the first degree. First cousins, being in by the writer in the Mathodist Review the second place in the direct line, are proves to demonstration that the opposireckoned in the second degree, their tion so persistently shown to Catholic children in the third, and their grand- education arises, not from the conviction children in the fourth. The prohibition that religious education is baneful, but from animosity against everything Cathocourse includes those who are nearer to lic. Can it be wondered at that Catholics the original stock. In this way con- are not convinced by such arguments, and insist upon Catholic education for Catho-

In Canada the various denominations which are so much opposed to Catholic man become relatives to the woman in religious education are just as earnest in the same degree of affinity in which they sustaining distinctively religious colleges is no relationship, however, between This is the substantial reason for the existence of Baptist colleges in Woodstock and Toronto, Methodist colleges in Cobourg and St. Thomas, and for Presbyterian and The blood relations of the women also Church of England colleges in various become relatives to the man by affinity localities. Catholics appreciate the necesin exactly the same way as those of the sity for such institutions also, but we want the benefit of religious education to The impediment of affinity exists to be extended to the poor, equally with the not convinced by the arguments of our of the French Charles. The sentence is asked to stultify itself by making this are of an inferior class. Mr. Meredith Marriage is prohibited, as we have adversaries that we should abandon our the title of a little pamphlet on Anglicisms or incorrect phrases used by some people in Chebec while speaking French. It is reject Mr. Ross's bill.

Pope Benedict XIV. in a letter addressed to the fourth degree, whether of consanguinity or affinity, but when the robbery of the Catholic schools which he consanguinity or affinity, but when the robbery of the Catholic schools which he robbery of the Catho necessity of the abolition of such disnecessity of the abolition of such distinctions they need not be surprised if their arguments work like boomerangs, and convince their own people that a system of denominational colleges is a monstrosity in the country. These who are sent to college are on the average who are sent to college are on the average mide." older than those who attend the Pablic schools. If grown up boys and girls

> olic Separate schools are also important and good in their results. SPIRITUAL RETREAT IN LA

need to be strongly impressed with religi-

ous teaching, such is still more essential for

the younger children. It will be noticed

that Mr. Super calls the Methodist colleges an "important" and "a good work."
It can scarcely be denied, then, that Cath

Commencing on the evening of Pasion Sunday, a most fruitful retreat was held in the parish of La Salette, the most successful indeed which was ever given in the parish. At Vespers on Sunday evening the Rev. H. G. Traher preached an eloquent sermon on "The Race for Heaven." Each morning Masses on High. were celebrated from 6 until 10 o'clock, at which hour High Mass was celebrated. On Tuesday, the Feast of the Annuncia On Tuesday, the Feast of the Annunciation, solemn High Mass was sung by the pastor of the parish, the Rev. P. Corcoran, assisted by Rev. P. J. Gnam, P. P. of Wyoming, and Rev. J. E. Crinion, P. P. of Dunuville, as deacon and sub-deacon. The Rev. A. J. Mc. Keon, P. P. of Strathroy, officiated as master of corresponder. Surmona ware master of ceremonies. Sermons were preached each morning and evening by Rev. Fathers A. J. McKeon, P. J. Gnam, J. E Crinion, H. G. Traher and M J. Brady, P. P. of Woodstock, all of which were profoundly practical and made a lasting impression on the congregation. The confessionals were constantly crowded, and by actual count five hun-

Traher gave in this department most

Dallut o tentous a transfer

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

With a great deal more enthusiasm than the kind which already exist, the writer ever before St. Patrick's Day was cele-tells us, are inferior to Carnell, Vale, and brated in far away Prince Edward Island. All nationalities and classes, it would ap-pear from the newspaper reports, com-bined to do honor to the festival. The this is given as the reason why Methodist principal daily of the capital got out a parents prefer the latter. Considering St. Patrick's number, the chief feature of parents prefer the latter. Considering that both in Canada and the United States the Methodist ministers are very decided in their opinion that Catholic elementary schools are a terrible mistake, and that they ought to be abblished, as it years. At Tignish there was a grand religious service in the morning and an religious service in the morning and an entertainment in St Mary's Hall in the evening. The Irishmen of Summerside celebrated the day by hearing Mass and a sermon by Father Lynch, of Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, in the morning and in the evening assisting at a very meritorious sofree prepared by the Sisters, during which the Rev. Father Burke delivered an address on Ireland's Past and Future, which the Examiner pronounces "a splendid effort." At the capital the Irishmen paraded, notwithstanding the disagreeable weather. The Rev. Father McElmeel preached an eloquent sermon at the cathedral. At the Rey. Father McElmeel preached an elo-quent sermon at the cathedral. At the concert in the evening the Governor and Chief Justice and all the elite of the city attended. Mr. Peter McCourt spoke for Ireland. The entertsiments at Emerald and Souris were also most successful. At the former R. R. Fritzgerald Eng. was the orator at the lates the Ber-Esq., was the orator, at the latter the Rev. A J. McDonaid. There were other celebrations private and public which with those mentioned give a slight idea of how

IN ST. MARY'S.

selves enjoy.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. St. Patrick's Day was honored in St. Mary's in a becoming manner. High Mass was celebrated and a sermon appro-

on the eve of the festival a very interesting programme was carried out. During the vesper service, the music of which was of a very high order, a lecture was deliv-ered by R. v. John Brennan, of Kingston. For nearly an hour the reverned gentle-man kept his audience highly interested. The following is a prief summary of the rev. gentleman's discourse: The annual celebration on the 17th of

The annual celebration on the 17th of March of Ireland's sainted apostle is hailed with Christian joy the world over. Wherever the light of Christianity dawns, wherever the Word of God is preached in its infant purity, in every land where supernatural revelation has taken deep-seated root in the mind of man in the form of a creed, the name of St. Patrick is known, wenersted and St. Patrick is known, venerated and honored as the progenitor in Christ of a noble-hearted, chivalous and faithful race. Here the rev. lecturer gave an interesting sketch of the life of St. Patrick showing the effects of his missionary labors in the rise and progress of secular and religious learning during the two centuries immediately following his death, which may justly be called the Augustan period of Irish literature, for to her universities flocked students from all parts of Europe to fit them-selves to carry the Word of God to pagan nations. He then briefly referred to the Danish invasion at the close of the 9th century, and said that, notwith-standing the fact that her religious and educational establishments had suffered immense losses, her missionaries still continued to spread themselves abroad bearing the light of Christianity to other nations. Here he quoted the words of Pope Benedict XIV, in a letter addressed

patience under their difficulties in their minds."

The rev. gentleman concluded his lecture by saying that we, of all the nations of the earth, have before us the brightest examples of Christian perseverance in the faith, and if we only prove true to our traditions we will suffer every loss rather than be deprived of that precious pearl that we inherit from St. Patrick. Well may we say that the nations have fallen, and still we are young. The countries of Europe drifted away time and again from their moorings in centuries past, they cut away from the Rock of Ages, and lost their centre movement in their religious separations, and multiplied divisions of creeds, but Ireland clung in sunshine and in shadow with a tenacity unpar-alleled to the old landmarks, and her creed is to day fresh and vigorous, and beautiful with the stamp of the Divinity, as it came out of the mouth of the Orient

New York city contains 80 Catholic churches, in which are said every Sunday 392 Masses. These buildings have as eating capacity of 411,700, and standing room for 146,470, making a total of 558,110 Catholics who can fulfill their religious duties on Sunday by attending the sacrifice of the Mass.

One hundred and eleven thousand One hundred and eleven thousand, eight hundred and sixty pilgrims visited. Lourdes during 1889 Among them were 2 Oardinals and 64 Archbishops and Bishops. There were 202 800 Communicants at the Basilica. The pilgrims were chiefly from France, Spain Italy and Balgium. and Belgium.

secution has nany for only not also be inciple? And t that even succeed for Ill ultimately ar co religion n encouragech in the con been forced to succeeded in we may even ill be broken it have the the Catholics e Reichetag, a he proportion lation. They nembers, with pulation. In

mark that the lled 1,341,587 as against 11 the previous Socialistic ele have most to stated that not r cent. of those stic candidates hat this party country which would seem to ich these canfore simply an dissatisfaction e Government. tolerant policy, cted that their d greatly when to the people.

, that the first individual, is stly acquired is good. Thus a e undertaking y to enter upon citizen, and, by

ion of the conilway is looked e general good te ownership is equirements of ich benefit the British Govern. rstand reason. en the prosd the advan-

such principles the condition of people of Ireown great Engwn one-half of reat lords and nsive estates in ranny of agents, mpelled to give periodical star-

d must be de-

### MINORITY RIGHTS.

HON. C. F. FRASER'S BRILLIANT SPEECH

On the Separate School Question.

Following is a report of the speech de-livered Tuesday evening in the Legislature by Hon C F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works.

The hon. gentleman followed close upon Mr. Meredith, and was received with hearty applease as he rose. Mr. Meredith, he eaid, had started out alright apparently, but had not gone far before it was maniapplause as he rose. Mr. Meredith, he eaid, had started out alright apparently, but had not gone far before it was manifest that, whatever his intention was, he was geing to make an appeal to a certain class in this Province which might possibly tide him over to the government side of the House. Mr. Meredith asked what could be the motives which would induce him to take this position. Why, even the pege behind him could tell him, it was so self evident. He (Mr. Fraser) had hoped that Mr. Meredith would confine himself to a discussion of the bill before the House, but he had taken the House very far afield, dealing with the whole question of Separate schools, and, therefore, he (Mr. Fraser) would also have to go further afield than he had intended to.

It would be necessary, it seemed to him, to clear up a little as he went along. He was not at present going to follow his hon. friend. He was not, for instance, at present at all events, going to discuss what he had to say about the hierarchy of the Church, nor what he had especially to say about Archbishop Cleary. His candid opinion was, as between the hon. gentleman and Archbishop Cleary, the latter was able to take care of himself, and his impression was that the scoring which Archbishop Cleary had recently given

was able to take care of himself, and his impression was that the scoring which Archbishop Cleary had recently given him accounted for a good deal of the spirit of the attack of the hon. gentle man. (Applause.) Nor was he going to follow him through other matters with which he concerned the House respecting the hierarchy, unless at a later moment he should think it of any consequence so to do. It appeared to him from the London speech of the hon. gentleman, and still more clearly from his speech to night—because in his London speech he did not go quite so far as he did to night—together with what the member for Toronto, his first lieutenant, who occupied a seat beside him on the platform on the occasion of his speech at London, had to say—and together with the speech of the member for Muskoka and the resolutions passed at West Toronto Junction, the Conventions which Mr. Clandanning was now. at West Toronto Junction, the Conven-tion at which Mr. Clendenning was nou-inated only very recently—taking these things altogether, it was tolerably clear they had heard the

FIRST GUN IN THE CRUSADE
which was intended to accomplish the
abolition of Separate schools. So they had better see now where they were, what the term Separate schools meant, what principle was involved in it, how its supporters might or might not be concerned, and how the school law might be enforced. how the school law might be entorious.

The general impression seemed to be that when a man became a supporter of a Public school or of a Separate school, what was meant by that was that he was compelled to send his children to a Pabcompelled to send his children to a Pablic or Separate school as the case might be. He did not read the law as meaning anything of the kind. When they talked of a Public school supporter it meant no more than this, that he was paying a certain amount to the support of a Public school to which he need not send ability and the school to which he need not send a paying a certain amount to the support of a Public school to which he need not send his children at all. A: a matter of fact, so far as this law of the Province of Outarlo was concerned, every Separate school sup-porter could, though he were required to pay taxes to a Public school, still send his children to a Separate school. The public mind must be disabused of the idea that he could not do this, because the public mind was greatly mistaken on that point. There was no law to compel a man to send his child to any particular school, and there was no such law in any land on this continent, or in any civilized land in the world. All the hon gentleman would succeed in doing if he did succeed in abolishing Separate schools would be to compel those of the Roman Catholic religion —just as they were being compelled across the lines—to pay for the support of a Public school to which they could not con scientiously send their children, and to carry on besides schools which to all intents and purposes would be the arrow. tents and purposes would be the same as the Separate schools of to day. He told the hon gentleman, with respect to the 300,000 ratepayers of this Province forming its religious minority, who were dealing with this question of Separate schools from the standpoint of their religion, and to whom it was a matter of con trary to their conscience and faith and religion? Now so far as the general quesscience—who, when they talked of sup-porting Separate schools, talked of supreligion? Now so far as the general ques-tion was concerned, it was sometimes asked by those who claimed to belong to the "Equal Rights" party, "Why should they have any rights which we have not?" He porting them because their faith and religious belief required them to do so he told him that should they ever repeal these provisions, so that there should not be any Separate school law at all, there was not a single Roman Catholic Separate school that would the day thereafter be closed, and they could not be closed under the law. Now, he would point out where the cardinal point of the whole school law in this country was to be found. It was found in a couple of sections of Public Schools Act. They were usually known as the compulsory sections ettons 209 and 210 were the only sec tions in which, by any law of this Pro-vince hitherto passed or now in operation, any parent or guardian of a child was compelled to send the child to school at They could take the parent's or guardian's notes, and compel them, whether poor or rich, to pay towards the support of a school, but under those two sections, which formed the corner-stone of the whole system, and which directed whether a parent or guardian might or might not educate the child, there was nothing to compel him to send the child to any particular school. tion 209 said: "The parent or guar-dian of every child not less than seven years nor more than thirteen rears of age is required to cause such years of age is required to cause such child to attend a Public school, or any other school in which elementary instrucother sensor in which remembers heart tion is given, for the period of one hun-dred days in each Public school year, unless there be some ressouable excuse for non atterdance." So that the parent or non attendance. So that the parent or guardian was not bound by any law that was in existence now to send his child to any particular school, and they could not in this Province en-

force any law to compel the parents to do so. Therefore, it was only under this clause that there was any compulsion, and this clause applied only to children between seven and thirteen years of age, and under it the child might be sent to any school whatsoever where elementary instruction was given. The next clause proceeded: "A child shall not be required to attend a Public school if such child is under sufficient elementary in struction in some other manner, or if such child has been prevented attending school by sickness or other unavoidable cause, or struction in some other manner, or if such child has been prevented attending school by sickness or other unavoidable cause, or if there is no Public school which such child can attend within two miles, measured according to the nearest road from the residence of such child, if under the age of nine, and within three miles if over that age." So, he said sgain, that when people talked about abolishing Separate schools, when it was said that a crusade was to be led by the hon. mamber for London looking to that end, he told them if the day ever came when that de cision would be reached by this Lugislature, if they ever put the people of the minority in the same position as they found themselves in the State of New York, where, being compelled to pay towards the Public schools, they at the same time voluntarity, because of their faith, had established schools of their own—he said to them shead of the time, if ever that time did come, if ever such a law was brought into operation, it would be the stealing—for he could not use any other phrase—from the Roman Catholic minority money for the support of schools to which they could not conscientiously sand their children. What else could it b. Ulder a compact, as solema as compact could be made, assented to by the old

their children. What else sould it be?
Under a compact, as solemn as compact
could be made, assented to by the old
Province of Upper Canada, first formulated by conference, then ratified
by the people, ratified by the
Imperial Parliament and the Parliament
of Canada, the pledged faith of the whole
people of this country was given that the
minority should be allowed to rotain
these Separate schools, and why should
they be jeopardised when they had done
nothing to deserve the jeopardising of
them? What had they done? he should
like to ask the hon. gentleman. There them? What had they done? he should like to ask the hon. gentleman. There were those who said the pupils were in ferior. Where were they infertor, or how? In what line of life was it? The Separate schools of this Province were fity years old. They had been guaranteed to the minority now by the British North America Act for outs quarters? North America Act for quits quarter of a century. He would like to ask what class of the graduates were afraid to face the majority of their fellowmen in this Province of Oaterie? He thought that was the best test of what their system was doing. They might talk their system and and say the Separate school teachers had not certificates, but he said the practical results of their public opinion was seen in every walk of life, and, comparing their status with that of twenty five years ago, their position bad distinctly advanced. Take the Bar, take the pulpit, take the Bench, and he would show them men who were the squals of those who professed to be better educated because they came from Public schools. He did not say they were any better. It was not because they said they were any better that they maintained these schools, but because they believed that their young but because they believed that their young children growing up should be educated day by day in their religion. What were they doing in the United States? There nearly a million of the Roman Catholic children attended what are called parochial schools, and these were supported out of the pockets of the Roman Catholic rate-payers, who had to may hadden to made and a may be added. of the pockets of the Keman Unifold rate-payers, who had to pay besides towards sup-porting what would be the Public schools of this Province. And these parochial schools were increasing, and only recently there had been a more energetic move in the direction of increasing them in face of the direction of increasing them in face of the fact that those who supported them had to pay two rates. In the face of that, when they were pledged to that system, when it was doing no harm and educating the pupils just as fairly as the Public school system, whon the graduates were in all respects the equals of their fellows, what pretext could share be for the abolition of the Separate School system unless it was to steal and oilfer from the minority? There proof of it, and because where they had no Separate school law at all they were carrying on their own system of education, and the same thing would occur here. Did they think the Raman Catholic minority were going to be such sneaks, or make of themselves such palpable cowards as they would be if, under every provocation they agreed with an Act which was con-

> in this Province, and, as he read the law, they could be established in every city, tawn and village to morrow, and estab town and village to morrow, and estab lished by far more easy methods as to con-trel, as to the giving of notice and as to all that concerned the machinery of the schools than could Roman Catholic Separ te schools. He would read that Act over ate schools. He would read that Act over again and see if he was wrong, because they had heard it stated that there was no such thing as Protestant Separate schools being established except under certain exceptional circumstances. Section 1 of this Act said: "Upon the application in writ-Act said: "Upon the application in writing of five or more heads of families resident in any township, city, town or incorporated village being Protestants, the Municipal Council of the said township, or the Board of School Trustees of any such city, town or incorporated village, shall authorize the establishment therein of one or more Separate schools for Protestants; and upon the application of five or more heads of families resident in any township, city, town or incorporated vil-lage, being colored people, the Council of such township or the Board of School Trustees of any such city, town or incorporated village, shall authorize the estab-lishment therein of one or more Separate schools for colored people, and in every such case such Council or Board, as the case may be, shall prescrible the limits of the section or sections of such schools."

annual Legislative Public achool grans, shall be exempt from the payment of all rates imposed for the support of the Pablic schools of such city, town, iscorporated village and school rection respectively, and of all rates imposed for the purpose of obtaining the Public school grant."

Mr. Mercutth—That is a condition also.

Mr. Meredith—That is a condition also. In the Roman Catholic Separate schools.
Mr. Fraser—No, but this is more liberal. It does not require any notice. I am going to point out that there is no technicality put in the way of Protestant Separate school supporters. Mr. Fraser re read the clause tegether with the next succeeding one, which is as follows:
"The exemption from the payment of school rates as herein provided, shall not

more ample and more liberal for the establishment of Protestant Separate schools than there were for the establish ment of Reman Catholic Separate schools. It was no answer to his argument that is had not been done. He was not adducing it for the purpose of saying that it had not been done, but for the purpose of showing that those who said Roman Cath olice enjoyed a privilege that was not exceeded to others. olics enjoyed a privilege that was the talended to others were entirely mistaken. He could not quite understand why Protestant Separate schools had not been established, unless it was that the Protes tants were a large mejority in the Province, and that, controlling the Public schools as they did, they should be quite schools as they did, they should be quite content to have them as their system. But there were cases where Protestant Separate schools had been established. There were nine in the Province of Ontails, where until two or three years largely perhaps, now as they did in the Ontario, where, until two or th ag, instead of the teacher requising to be qualified, the trustees could sign a certi-ficate without even the formula of an ex amination. But suppose there were no such statute as the one he had quoted, he such statute as the one he had quoted, he had for a long time been unable to under stand why in the larger centres—for excample, in the City of Toronto, where the schools were for the most part tunmixed—there had not been more religious education imparted. There was no reason why there should not be. If West, in Prescott, in Russell, in Stormont, and the schools were should not be. had for a long time been unable to under had for a long time been unable to under stand why in the larger centres—for ex-ample, in the City of Toronto, where the schools were for the most part unmixed—there had not been more relig

Roman

reason why there abould not be. If there was all the tendency towards union in North York, etc., in sixteen constituen cies in all where the Roman Catholic vote of the Protestant denominations which it was stated there was, he had thought how s either in the majority or forms a very is either in the majority of tomes very important factor in the contest, that vote ten years ago, so far from being, as was now charged, a unit in favor of the Liberals, was, so far as could be gathered, much more in favor of the Opposition was it possible, where there were not Roman Catholic pupils, and where the children of various Protestant denomina could not read the law as saying Protestants could not establish Separate schools. He read quite the contrary. As a matter of fact there were nine

SEPARATE PROTESTANT SCHOOLS

CHICKEN OF VARIOUS Protestant enough to could not were together, that there was not tons were together, the total than of the Government. In all these places the Roman Catholic vote had could not be agreed upon. One could not if he would, nor dare not if he could, than of the Government. In all these places the Roman Catholic vote had either secured the election for Mr. Meredith of a follower, who was in several cases a Roman Catholic himself, or had furnished a large proportion of the support which the Conservative candidate had secured. In Essex South Mr. Wigle had been returned to support Mr. Mcredith, and in Glengarry Mr. McMaster, one of his warmest and neet talented supporters, had been elected, both of them receiving the bulk of the Roman Catholic vote. Mr. Lees had been returned for Lanark nominally as an Independent, though he seemed upon coming into the House to lorget that he had ever seen such a word as "independent," and had been constantly voting for Mr. Meredith. He, too, had lose his eyes to the fact that agnosticism and athelem were spreading a great deal in the world, and that these did not come from the farm, the hamlet or the town-ship, but from the great centres of the population; and would it not be a good thing, instead of trying to abolish Separate schools, if the Caristian Caurches of this Province, where they have the opportunity, without any demur being made, to introduce into these Public schools more of the religious teaching which in the end might save a good many from drifting from Christianity into the paths of agnosticism or athelam, or any of the other lame to which he had referred. voting for Mr. Meredith. He, too, had The other isms to which he had referred.

The speaker next proceeded to give the reasons why the hon gentleman had entered upon this crusade against Separate schools. He did not think he needed to go had the largest share of the Roman Cath olic vote of that constituency. In Ottawa, if the Roman Catholic vote was not in a further than his friend's London speech find the reason. The hon, gentleman had been in this chamber during the time that

opposite.

intended to take

election of 1879.

gather in sufficient of others to compen

majority, it was closs upon it. Under the Manhood Suffrage Act he believed it been in this chamber during the time that all these various amendments had been made. If there was anything that his friend boasted of more than another it was that here was not a single item of legisla. and, more than that, the Conservative canthat there was not a single item of legisladidate, defeated or victorious, had almost ion that his eye had not ecanned; that he invariably received the larger share of the Roman Catholic vote of these constituenwas there to put the dots over the i's and the crosses over the t's; that he was toman Catholic vote of these constituen-cies. Altogether there were five Roman Catholic members supporting Mr. Mere dithin the Parliament that ceased in 1835. Then Mr. Fraser told the story of me always eager and at his desk, and could detect anything that was of a faiss nature, and that any particular provision that re-quired amendment he could put it right.

The hon, gentleman read on to the 6 h and 7th sections without interruption These two clauses provide: "In any dity or town the persons who make application, according to the provisions of section? 2 of this Act, may have a Separate school in each ward or in two or more wards united, as the sail persons may judge expedient." Then the 7th 'No Frotestant Separate school shall be allowed in any achool section, except when the teacher of the Public school in such section is Roman Catholic." Mr. Fraser remarked that this was the only qualification contained throughout the act to the general power.

Mr. Fraser said bis hon, friend tall, where the was any such thing, or ever had been sold to the case of cities, towns and villages, and therefore there might have been a time during which been seen as very good reason in the minds of those regulating these laws why there should not be a second Protestant school in a school section, in which Separate school section, or supporting the same by subscribing thereto annually an amount equal to the sum at which such person, if such Separate school did not sxist, must have been rated in order to obtain the same by subscribing thereto annually an amount equal to the sum at which such person, if such Separate school did not sxist, must have been rated in order to obtain the same by subscribing thereto annually an amount equal to the sum at which such person, if such Separate school did not sxist, must have been rated in order to obtain the such school, or supporting the same by subscribing thereto annually an amount equal to the sum at which such person, if such Separate school did not sxist, must have been rated in order to obtain the Separate school question. It was well-known at the time of Confederation? They came in with the Separate school question persons and the separate school system guaranteed. Next here give him increased support from Protestant recruits. He (Mr. Fraser) denied that there was any such thing, or ever had been such a thing, as a solid Roman Catholic vote in this Province or in the Dominion. Even the clergy were divided, and there had never been a time during which the Roman Catholic vote for any party or parties had been solid or nearly solid. Not only the laity were divided, but the clergy were divided in their politics, and the Bishops also, just as they had a right to be. In the old days the Oatholics were found supporting Baldwin, and to day the Roman Catholic allegiance to the Liberal party would have been about as it was then had it not been for this Separate school question. It was well-known at the time of Confederation they were with the Conservative party. How did they come into Confederation? They came in with the Separate school system guaranteed. Next he referred to the calling of a Roman Catholic Convention in the City of Toronto, which was a lay move for the purpose of disensative the nestion of Roman cattons which was a lay move for the purpose of discussing the question of R man Catholic patronage. His hon. I find told him that the R man Catholic had a told him that the Roman Catholics had a right to aspire. Yes, they had a right to aspire, but it was very rarely that they got there. It sounded well on the plat-forms, it went well at a convention, it had a very nice ring about it, but there was a great unwritten law that "blood is Mr. Fraser—No, but this is more interest. It does not require any notice. I am going to point out that there is no technicality put in the way of Protestant Separate school supporters. Mr. Fraser to read the clause tegether with the next succeeding one, which is as follows: "The exemption from the payment of school rates, as herein provided, shall not extend beyond the period during which such persons send children to or sub scribe as aforesaid for the support of such Separate school; nor shall the exemption extend to echool rates or taxes imposed, or to be imposed, to pay for school houses, the erection of which was undertaken or entered into before the establishment of such Separate school." The hon, gentlesuch Separate school The hon, gentlesuch Separate school The hon gentlesuch Separate school The hon gentlesuch Separate school Company of the Protestant of the service of the servi such persons saud children to or sub scribe as aforesaid for the support of such S-parate school; nor shall the exemption extend to school rates or taxes imposed, or to be imposed, to pay for school houses, the eraction of which was undertaken or entered into before the establishment of such S-parate school." The hone gentles man asked the House to mak that the world "herein," as used here, should show what was meant by the preceding saction. So that under this law, which related to Protestant Separate schools, there was no necessity for any notice at all, except for the original petition, and thereafter any person might become a supporter, not being bound by any particular date, nor any particular rule; but, so long as he chose to make a contribution, he was axempt from the rate that flowed to the ordinary Public schools. In quoting the other clauses he atted that flowed to the ordinary Public schools. In quoting the other clauses he stated that in one respect the Art was less gener out, if he might use the term, than the Separate School Act, because once a man became a Separate school supporter he could not withdraw except he had given notice during a certain time in the year of his intention. So that there were on the statute book of the country provisions more ample and more liberal for the land of the Longerval to the land of Catholics, who is intention to the country provisions more ample and more liberal for the land of the Longerval to the Longerval to the land of the Longerval to the Longerval party a large body of Catholics, who joined the Liberal party and had remained with it ever since. But they did not all leave, ot even then. There even then probably remained more than one-half the Roman Catholics following the hon, gentleman

election of 1883, showing that the result was practically the same, the larger proportion of the Roman Catholic vote being still east on the Conservative side. Cornwall seturned Mr. Ross, a Roman Catholic; Essex North, Mr. White, a Roman Catholic; West Kent returned Mr. Clancy, a Roman Catholic; in Lanark the "independent" Mr. Lees was sgain seturned, and all of them chiefly or largely by the aid of the Roman Catholic vote. In Kingston Mr. Metcalfe shared the Roman Catholic vote.

Mr. Metcalfe—They are orthodox there yet. (Baughter)

Mr. Reteasted— they are orthodox sates
yet. (haughter)
Mr. Fraser—Yes; my hon. friend is
prepared to admit that in spite of the
rumors that are abroad it is not true, so
for as Kingston is concerned, that the
Roman Catholics have left the Conservative party-not even with Archbishop

Cleary there.
Mr. Metcalfe—He is the best man they Mr. Metcalie—He is the best man tasy have.

Continuing, Mr. Fraser briefly showed that in Ottawa Mr. Baskerville had been again returned, in Prescott the Conservative candidate got 95 per sent. of the Roman Catholic vote, and Russell and Stormont both sent supporters of Mr. Meredith to the House. Thus, said Mr. Fraser, he had demonstrated that down to 1886, so far as Roman Catholics were son. Fraser, he had demonstrated that down to 1886, so far as Roman Catholics were son carned, notwithstanding all that had been said about the alliance between the Government and the Roman Catholic hierarchy, notwithstanding that it had been said that the Roman Catholic lay vote would go to the polls in a solid mass, notwithstanding that it had been called the "sheen" yethe notwithstanding all notwithstanding that it had been called the "sheep" vote, notwithstanding all these and various other slanders, down to that time at least they found more than half the Roman Catholies of the country supporting hon. gentlemen opposite, and saveral supporting them in the House. But in 1886 there was reason why they should not be found doing so. If the leader of the Opposition had not mounted the Protestant horse he had at least put on his boots and fastened his spure. Brother William Ball would not otherwise have told them what he had the other day in the city. denomination that had supported either the Opposition or the Government, and that had been assailed as the Roman Catholic denomination had been, by the party it was giving its support to, would have deserted that party, Government or Opposition, and rightly so. No wonder the Conservative party had lost a consider able proportion of the Roman Catholic vote. Mr. Meredith had driven them from blue. He had done so because at the very yote. Mr. Meredith had drives at the very him. He had done so because at the very him his opporhim. He had done so because at the very last minute he thought he saw his opportunity. He thought this great Protestant Province of Ontario could be aroused by religious prejadioss. Although he had professed no hostility to the minority yet the minority had concluded from all that he had said, and that had been said by his followers, that if he gat into power had he had said, and that had been said by his followers, that if he got into power he would be at the mercy of those who formed the strongest part, the very back-bone of his political party. Brother Wm Bell had told them that he intended mounting the Protestant horse. The pro-clamation had been made. Everybody who could understand the English lanposite. In order to see whether their paration from him had come about by who could understand the English language understood from what had been
aunounced that Mr. Meredith was
prepared to vote for such an
amendment to the Constitution as
would give to the Legislature the
right to deal with Separate schools, and if
this power were obtained by him there
could be no doubt, after what he had said
there that night—he could not as an honperfectly natural stages, he proposed to take the elections of 1879 and 1883 and 1886. There were in this Pro-vince constituencies in which the Roman Catholics predominated and he There were in this Prothese constituencies to demonstrate that in the election of 1879, even after these amendments, the hou, gentleman bad as nearly as might be one half the Catholic vote. In Dun there that night—he could not, as an honest man, do otherwise than endeavor to abouth Separate schools. But even in 1886, in spite of sil that had been said, and with so much that could be read between the lines of his manifesto of that year, with the evident tendency of the statements made on his behalf through the statements made on his behalf through the He said now that his only chance of country by his candidates, still there was no solid Roman Catholic vote in the Pro-vince of Ontario. Mr. Meredith had not so large a chare of it as before, but even with all that had been said, with the evisuccess lay in driving out the Catholics from his party in the hope that he might

> noishmer recountered the several other constituencies which retained, even in 1886, a good share of the Roman Catholic vote When he came to Kent, he re-marked that his hon, friend, Mr. Clancy, a Romas Catholic himself, had been still returned for that constituency. Clincy broke in with : "Yes, in spite of you." "I was on my back on a sick bed at the tme," said Mr. Fraser, "so I don't see how the hon gentleman can say in spite of me. If I had been able to do anything I mighthave succeeded in reducing his two or three of a majority so much that he would not have got back here at

dent trend of his own mind, with his evi-

dent trend of his own mind, with his evident antagonism to the Roman Catholic minority of the Province, still there were thousands of Roman Catholic votes cast for him through Ostario. In Essex North Mr. White was defeated by Mr. Pacaud, but Mr. White received the vote of his co-religionists. Mr. White, by the way, Mr. Fraser pointed out, was the particular Roman Catholic who was taken round to the various constituencies to streighten

Roman Catholic who was taken round to the various constituencies to streighten things out. Mr. Meredith was afraid at this time to show any more than his boots and spurs, and he didn't want to risk too much on them; so, while he was doing all he could so facrease the number of his Protestant supporters, Mr. White was sent around to try and keep the Roman@Catho-ches tagether. Mr. Fraser then repeated

around to try and keep the Komangoatho-olica together. Mr. Fraser then repeated the story of how, while he was going round in this way, Mr. White happened to get into a church one day while a ser-vice was going on, and, upon the kneeling of the congregation, Mr. White had knelt,

to, and the prayer happened to be for the success of Mr. White's opponents. Mr.

Write, no doubt, prayed as heartily as any-body, and his prayer was answered, for

body, and his prayer was answered, for his lopponents were successful. After that let nobody doubt the efficacy of prayer, said Mr. Fraser. The H.m. Computationer recountered the several other constituencies, which retained even in

even at the election of '86 he could point to the twelve constituencies in the Province where the Roman Catholic vote was largest, and show that that vote had not been bartered either one way or the other by the Roman Catholic hierarchy. The Roman Catholic hierarchy as the Protestants. It was an ideal, and an off-mative insult, to say they did otherwise. They did not require the ballot to protect them. No doubt in some constituencies the ecclesiastics had exercised their influence, just as many of the Protestant clergy had done. He did not hear very much said against the political sermons that were preached from Protestaut pulpits on behalf of the Conservatives so frequently, but if the Roman Catholic priests had done the like the Orange lodges would be ringing with their erime. The Roman Catholic elergy had the same rights as the Protestant clergy. He was not protesting against the use the Protestant clergy put these rights to. Ministers and priests had the right to use their influence testing against the use the Protestant clergy put these rights to. Ministers and priests had the right to use their influence just as other men did. He knew no reason why they should not be permitted to express their opinion just as other men did. Yet Mr. Meredith, only in his recent London speech, had taken a slash at Archbishop Cleary for using his influence, and had carefully refained from mentioning the Protestant clergymen who had preached sermons on his behalf in London pulpits on the Sunday preceding the elections.

Mr. Meredith said he had never even Me. Fracer seid they were reported in

Mc. Fracer sold they were reported in the press at all events, and must have been delivered. No doubt priests of the Roman Catholic mincrity had exercised their rights similarly. They had a right to do so. Many of them had used their influence sgainst hon gentlemen opposite. How could they have expected them to do otherwise when the conflict came to do otherwise when the conflict came to what it was in 1886, or, still more, what what it was in 1886, or, suit more, what it had come to now, when it had b come "a battle of the rchoole," as it had been styled the other day by the hon. member for Torento (Mr. H E. Clarke)—an hongentleman whom he supposed would be one of these likely to form a Government if they were returned to Bell would not otherwise have told them what he had the other day in the city. The Roman Catholic people were not idicts or fools. They knew the politics of the country as well as he did, and could read between the lines and see the signs of the times. If these told anything in the election of 1886 it was this—that, looking at what had been eald from the public platforms in Toronto, platforms on which Mr. Meredith had been one of the speakers, they had decided that the time had come for their departure from his political side in larger numbers than ever before. He were from a religious instinct, they would be traiters to their Caurch if they did; false to their own conceientious content of the Course of these schools of the seasons. vent the abolition of those schools of which they thought so much. They were not to be tlamed for their active participation in the campaign. They would have been more readily blamed by the Roman Catholic minority if they had not displayed this activity. The Roman Catholic misority expected them to do Catholic introllty expected them to do
this. They felt, many of them, that their
prissts had more time at their disposal,
and were otherwise better fitted than
many laymen were, for taking an active
part in defending the privileges that had
been given to the Roman Catholic minorty. They were xneeted to devote themity. They were expected to devote them-selves more particularly than laymen to matters connected with the training and education of the young. He repeated that if the Roman Catholic minority of that if the Roman Catholic minority of the Province found their pricess not giving attention to the schools and active in their defence, they would be the first to say the priests were wrong in not doing so, and when they do give attention, and carefully day by day, week by week and carefully day by day, week by week and month by month, the Roman Ostholic minority approved their action and applauded them. There was another fact that the intelligent Roman Catholics of the country had to look at. If the hop, gautheman opposite was called upon to form a Government what sort of a one would it be? There would be, he supposed his Brother from Owen Sound (Mr.

> mistake in including him in the Grand Mr. Fraser, continuing, suggested that perhaps one of them would tile the door, and the laughter was renewed. But, he and the laughter was renewed. But, he said, he thought the Reman Catholic minority had no desire to be ruled by the Grand Lodge of Ontario. The Conservatives were even now driving the Roman Catholics from them; they were giving them no place in their counsels and did not intend to. That Roman Catholic would be stund, would be a traiter to his own best interests, and would lose sight of what he ought to do if he lent any influence towards the return of Mr. Meredith. He did not doubt that some of them would do it, some whom his words of advice would not reach,
> Mr. Clancy, no doubt, would do his best
> to come back, but if he came back what
> influence would he have in such a Government as he had suggested, always suppos-ing it was returned to power, and the hongentieman was lucky enough—no doubt he would consider it lucky—to form a member of it? And what other Government than such a one could be formed by the Conservative opposite? Why, if the hon, gentleman entered such a Governtasm and adopted their policy on the Separate schools question, whom would he represent? Nobody, he would tell him. One after another, said Mr. Fraser in conclusion of his remarks on this point, could be taken the milestones he had pointed out as having been planted by the hon gentlemen opposite, and looking at these milestones the House would see why to day there is a majority of the Roman Catholic minority of the Province sup-porting this Liberal Government. Although he had, said Mr. Fresen, already detained the House some consider-

gether! (Loud laughter and applause.)
M. French seid Mr. Fraser had made a

ow the non genteman can say in spite of the bill before them, for me. If I had been able to do anything I mighthave succeeded in reducing his two or three of a majority so much that he would not have got back here at all."

Mr. Fraser—My hon. frieud says "Hear, hear." He did not say "Hear, hear," some time ago when something was being said that it would have become him well to say "Hear, hear" to. (Laughter.) The

able time, he would now say some few words in respect to some of the provisions of the bill before them. not her The

member for London had denounced the Government, when he made an appeal to the electors of this Province, as having been in lesgue with the Roman Catholic hierarchy and as having given as the price of their support certain concessions in respect of Separate schools. Nothing could be more untrue, nothing more unjust. He denounced the Government, too, because they had been instrumental in passing legislation that had tended to increase Separate schools, and he said any man would be a traitor to his country who would pass such legislation. Well, according to his own showing, he and the party to which he belonged must have been traitors to their country, for either they did not know what was going through the House, or else, knowing it, they were, directly, or indirectly, instrumental in passing it. He could take whichever horn of the dilemma he liked. (Cheers and laughter) What he (Mr. Fraser) had to say in reference to the question, as it was proposed to the House, that there should be a change in the laws relating to Separate schools, was, firstly, this: That the British North America Act guaranteed to the Roman Catholics and privileges they enjoyed at the time that we came into Confederation. One of the rights and The state of the control of the cont been in lesgue with the Roman Catholic hierarchy and as having given as the price of their support certain concessions in respect of Separate schools. Nothing could be more untrue, nothing more unjust. He denounced the Government, too, because they had been instrumental in passing legislation that had tended to increase Separate schools, and he said any man would be a traitor to his country who would pass such legislation. Well, according to his own showing, he and the party to which he belonged must have been traitors to their country, for either they did not know what was going through the House, or else, knowing it, they were, directly, or indirectly, instrumental in passing it. He could take whichever horn of the dilemma he liked. (Cheers and laughter) What he (Mr. Fraser) had to say in reference to the question, as it was proposed to the House, that there should be a change in the laws relating to Separate schools, was, firstly, this: That the British North America Act guaranteed to the Roman Catholics all the rights and privileges that were enjoyed then was the right to maintain Separate schools under

ported entirely out of the rates and taxes, were not treated fairly, inasmuch as under the Separate school system it was made compulsory for Roman Catholics to get their teachers at as cheap a rate as possible. He had been told the other day, and his authority was first class, that in some cases the taxes raised for the Separate schools went to the Public schools; but what he wanted to point out was that sithough these. but what he wanted to produce that authorized Catholic trustees books that authorized Catholic trustees books that authorized Catholic trustees to where Separate schools existed to rake a rate for their maintainance, yet it was only a permissive power, and had not been exercised to any extent within the Province. He might be mis taken in making a general assertion, but the was informed that it was a fact. Therefore in a sense they got cheap teach. Therefore in a sense they got cheap teach. County Master in every Orange county, so in the event of a general election or other election, taking place, either for the Local or Dominton Parliaments, to submit the platform to the candidate or candidates to platform to the candidate or candidates. but what he wanted to point out was that although there was a power in the statute books that authorized Catholic trustees advantage it was to young children that the religious orders of the Church devoted themselves to this work of teaching without any reward save the recognition they received. It was only those who had experienced the benefit that could realize how much the gain was. There was not a single Separate school supporter was not a single Separate school supporter from one end of the country to the other who would be willing to part with a secertain if they will support it or not, and then to call a country meeting before the day of polling, and if neither of the tasked for but what was fair and reasonthen then it shall be the duty of the Country then it shall be the duty of the Country Lodges to bing out a candidate.

The hone gentleman and his colleagues any person to support the Separate were under the power of the Orange schools if he wished simply meant that he day had yet arrived when the Roman the day had yet arrived when the Roman capital schools if he wished simply meant that persons who cared nothing for the principle would support that school when the

perty held by religious bodies upon its fair assessment value.

(5) The opening of all public institu-

them legislation that they did not sek for, and they opposed it because it was ultra vires. The Romen Catholic minority didn't propose to stand calmly by and see cut away, chip by chip, the whole of the Separate school system. If hon, gentlemen opposite could have their way, if they could effect their purpose, the guarantees given nuder the British North America Act would be only a sham, a delusion and a snare. He had a few words to say with reference to the necessity for giving notice. It was sometimes said in the country that the amendment of 1879 was introduced to do away with the necessity for giving notice. There never

claimed as unconstitutional. The funda-mental principle of the Separate school was that it was permissive." It was clear that Dr. O'Sullivan thought that notice was still requisite, and that he (Mr. Fraser) did not say snything to the contrary. The report of the debate proceeded:

"Mr. White was somewhat surprised that the Commissioner of Public Works should discourage the motion of the hore."

should discourage the motion of the hon-member for East Peterborough. He was not sure that it required an amendment to the Assessment Act, and if necessary be suggested that the consideration of the present bill should be posterough. present bill should be postponed. In any case he submitted that there was nothing

Cathelle minority was to be controlled and ruled and legislated for by Orange men. The Roman Ostholles recented this measure as an interference with their rights, as an insult to themselves; they objected to it because they did not require it, because it was proposed to thrust upon them legislation that they did not ask for, and they opposed it because it was ultra vires. The Roman Ostholle minority didn't propose to stand calmly by and see cut away, chip by othe, the whole of the

at Salar Attack of Control and Assessment

great Protestant insjority of this country would not be led by hypocriey and cant, nor allow the ship of State to pass into the hands of any man who was willing to give up the opinious and convictions he had expressed in former days in order that he might gain possession of the Treasury benches. (Lond cheers.)

If your cough keeps you awake and restless by night, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and obtain immediate relief. This remedy slisys inflammation, heals the pulmonary organs, induces sleep, and restores health. The sooner you begin the better the better



F not remedied in season, is liable to become habitual and chronic. Drantic purgatives, by weakening the bowels, confirm, rather than cure, the evil. Ayer's Pills, being mild, effective, and strengthening in their action, are generated.

Ayer's Pills, being mild, effective, and strengthening in their action, are generally recommended by the faculty as the best of apericats.

"Having been subject, for years, to constitution, without being able to find much relief, I at last tried Ayer's Pills. I deem it both a duty and a pleasure to testify that I have derived great benefit from their use. For over two years past I have taken one of these pills every night before retains. I would not willingly be without them."—G. W. Bowman, 25 East Main St., Cierlisle, Pa.

DR. WOODRUFF,
NO. 185 QUEEN'S AVENUE.
Defective vision, impaired hearing,
Nasal catarrh and troublesome throats,
Eyes tested, glasses adjusted.
Hours—12 to 4.

DR. HANAVAN, SURGEON TO "D'
Royal School of Infantry. Office and
from Dundas.

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

BENZIGER'S

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

Also to be had from our travelling agents.

you can do as well. No room to and information mailed reset to teter not delay if you wantwork at searning a large sum of most processing a large sum of mo

### CHURCH PEWS SCHOOL FURNITURE

TOTAL THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF

The Bennett Furnishing Co., si London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clerky of Canada ararespectfully invited to send for estalogue and prices before swarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Fews in the Brantford Catholic Church and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the frequency in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch order in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now en gaged manufacturing Pews for new Church es in the country and Ireland. Address.

EENNET FURNISHING COM 'Y References: Boy, Father Bayard, Barnin. EGNDON, ONT., CANADA.

References: Eev. Father Bayard, Sarnis,
Lennon, Frantford; Mojny, Ingersoll; Corcoran, Parkhill, Twolry, Kingston; and Rev
Bro. Aynold, Monitree!

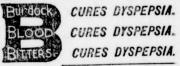
# COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the patronage of the Rev.
Father Labelle.
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec,
22 Vict., Chap. 38, for the benefit of the
Diocesan Societies of Colorization
of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D. The 33rd Monthly Drawing will take place

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, '90 At 2 o'olock p. m.

| Company | Comp



Mr. Neil McNeil, of Leith Ont., writes:

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

Bundock Cures CONSTIPATION BLOOD Cures CONSTIPATION BITTERS Cures CONSTIPATION

Rapid Recovery.

DEAR Sins.—I have tried your B.B.B. with great success for constipation and pain in my head. The second dose made me ever so much better. My bowels now move freely and the pain in my head has left me, and to everybody with the same disease I recommend B.B.B. B. B. B.
MISS F. WILLIAMS,
445 Bloor St., Toronto

Cures BILIOUSNESS. BLOOD Cures BILIOUSNESS.

Cures BILIOUSNESS. Direct Proof.

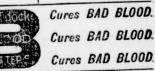
Sins,—I was troubled for five years with Liver Complaint. I used a great deal of medicine which did me no good, and I was getting worse all the time until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. After taking four bottles I am now well. I can also recommend it for the cure of Dysnessia.

of Dyspepsia.

MARY A. E. DEACON,
Hawkstone, Ont. Cures HEADACHE.

Cures HEADACHE. Cures HEADACHE. A Prompt Cure.

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



Bad Blood may arise from wrong action of the Stomace Liver, Kidneys and Bowels B. B. B., by regulating and toning these organs, remove the cause and makes new riel blood, removing all blood diseases from a pimple to a scrofulous sore.

WILSON BROS. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS,

-398 RICHMOND STREET-LONDON, ONT. A few doors south of Dundas St.

LONDON MEDICAL DISPENSING CO. 383; Talbot Street, opp. Market. PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, TOILET

ARTICLES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
Prescriptions carefully compounded and raders attended to with care and dispatch.
Telephone No. 419.

DR. ROURK, . . MANAGER.

AGENTS WANTED by an old reliable firm slarge profits, a opportunity. Goo. A. Scott, 849 Broadway, N. Y.

o formed by Why, if the a Govern-licy on the bom would would tell Mr. Fraser n this point, anted by the looking at ould see why the Roman covince sup.

Mr. Freser, me consider. ne provisions l says "Hear, Hear, hear," ng was being ne him well ughter.) The Branch No. 4, Lendon, on the 2nd and 4th Thursda menth, at 8 c'clock, at their Block, Bichmond street. P. President; Wm. Corcoran,

### C. M. B. A.

Dunkirk, N. Y., March 20th, 1890.
To the Officers and Members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association: Mutual Hensit Association:

BROTHERS—I publish herewith the report of Brother Wm. Dannemiller, of Canton, Supreme Deputy for the state of Ohio.

As will be seen, the Association in that State, while not large in membership, is nevertheless in a satisfactory condition and in the hands of good men who are performing the duties.

Canton, Ohio, March 8th, 1890.

R. Mulholland, Eq., Supreme President, C. M. B. A., Dunki, k, N. Y.;

C. M. B. A., Dunkiek, N. Y.:

BEAR SIR AND BROTHER-In accordance
with your request, I attended a meeting of
the Grand President and Board of Trustees
of the Jaio Grand Council, held at Cleveland, Ohio, March 3rd, 1891, and as Supreme
Deputy for the State of Onio asked the several officers the following questions, which
were answered in the manner given below;
Questions answered by the Grand Presidest.

Chestions answered by the Grand Frestdent:
First Q.—As general Supervisor of the C.
M. B. A. for the State of "his have you
since your term of office personally investigated the departments of the Grand Secretary, Treasurer and Board of Trusices?
Ans.—No not in person, but I have
through the Chairman of the Finance Committee, who is an expert book keeper, and
who has made comp ete reports of each
department to me.
2nd Q.—Do you find the affairs of these
departments administered in a correct and
exclinatelory manner?
Ans.—Yes, in every way.
3rd Q.—Lo you hold the bunds of all the
officers?

Meers?

Ans.—I hold the bonds of the Board of frastees and the Chairman of the Board of frastees helds the bonds of the Grand Sectary and Grand Treasurer.

4th Q.—What is the amount of the Grand Secters bond?

s.-\$5.000. Q-What is the amount of the Treas-

Sin Q — What is a constraint of Truster's bond each?

Ana—\$1 000.

7th Q — Have you appointed Grand and District Deputies where necessary and benelicial throughout the state?

Ana—Yes, sir.

Sin Q — How are their reports as to the bondition of the Association?

Ana—Very satisfactory.

Questions and allowers by Grand Secre-

lst Q-What is the membership in the late of Obje at this date?

Ans.—13:6.
2nd Q.—How many Branches?
Ans.—Thirty-one
3rd Q.—All in good standing?
Ans.—Yes.
4th Q.—What is the increase in memberabip since last Grand Council Convention?

hin Q.—What is the increase in member-ip since last Grand Council Convention? Ras—903. It Q.—Have you any means by which you low that the assessment notices from the rious Branches are according to law, and openly forwarded to each member each

Ans.—I know that Branches are using proper assessment notices, as I furnish them to the Branches and as all assessments are paid promptly I must infer that all members are notified of each assessment of the Q—Are there many reignations of membership from the Association in this State?

membership non-Biate? Ans —Veryfew. 7in Q.—is there any difficulty existing between the Branches and your depart-

ant?
Ans.—None whatever.
Ans.—None whatever.
Sth Q.—How soon after receiving the
sse-ament notice from the Supreme Re
order do you trensier to him your money?
Ans.—Always within thirty days.
9th Q.—Do you pay the entire assessment
lways within the required time, according

Ans.—Yes, sir. 10th Q.—What is your mode of transfer-10th Q.—What is your mode of transfer-

tecorder?
Ans.—By New York draft.
Ansternations and answers by Board of Trus e: St Q.—Have all the members of the Board Trustees examined and approved of the indegiven by the Secretary and Treasurer?

Grand Council money?

Ans.—Yes.

3rd Q.—When a loan is made upon an application what precaution do you take as to placing it on proper security?

Ans.—No loans were made up to this time.

The Reserve Fund money is on deposit with the coclety for Savings at Cieveland, Ohio, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cont. per annum, payable semi-sanually.

I examined the bouks of the Grand Secretary and found them in excellent condition; the work could not be done any better. They are neatly kept, well written and well bound, so that the records are good for many years hence.

pears hence.
I feel safe in reporting to you that the Grand Council of Onio is composed of good, safe and conscientious men, competent to fill the offices to which they were called, and have so far filled them in a very creditable manner, for the best interest of the

ion.
pectfully submitted,
WM. DANNEMILLER,
Sup. Dep for the State of Ohio, Port Colborne, March 26th, 1890.

DEAR SIR-In your issue of the 22nd inst., you published an account of the organization of Branch 220, C. M. B. A. Said account was taken from Welland Tribune. On reading the account a person would understand that this Branch was organized at Welland and not at Port Colborne, as was the case.

the case.

Branch 120 was organized at Port Colborne,
on March 12th, and it is to the ladies of this
parish that the praise is due for the excellent banquet they prepared for all present ent banquet they proposed on that evening.

The Branch has asked me to request you make this correction. to make this correction.

Hoping that you will do so by inserting this letter in this week's RECORD if possible. I remain respectfully yours, P. G. kahv, Rec. Sec.

The Catholic ladies of York, Pennsylvania, have started an organization to be known as "the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association." It will be conducted in a manner similar to that of the C. M. B. A. There will be two classes in the beneficiary department, ensuring in case of death, \$500 and \$1,000 respectively. Until the society number 2,000 members, Class A will be entitled to half the assessment imposed on the occasion of a death, and Class B to the whole amount. The surplus money shall be applied on next assessment.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Thorold, Ont., March 24th, 1893.
At a resular meeting of Braneh 24,
Thorold, the fellewing resolutions of condelence were read and passed on meetion of
Brother Jas. Rogers, seconded by Brother
John McNulty:

Whereas, it mas pleased Divine Providence,
through the angel of Death, to visit the
family of our esteemed Brother, Thomas
Lannas, and remove therefrom a dear and
beloved sister;
Resolved, That lhe members of this
Branch tender to Brother Lannas and
family their sincers sympathy in their sad
affliction, and that a copy of the seresolutions be given to our worthy Brother;
Resolved, That these resolutions be
entered upon the minutes of the meeting.
An motion of Brother Jos. Rogers, see-

On motion of Brother Jos. Rogers, see-onded by Brother John McNulty, Whereas, our worthy and respected Treas-urer, Wm. Gearin, has recently sustained a sad loss by the death of a loving brother; be it therefore

urer, Wm. Gearin, has recordly states and loss by the death of a loving brother; be it therefore
Resolved, That the members of this Branch extend to Brother Gearin and family their earnest and heartielt sympathy and that a copy of these resolutions be given to Brother Gearin;
Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the meeting; that they be published in the C. M. B. A. Monthly, the CATHOLIO RECORD, the Welland Tribme and the Fhoiold Post.

Rev. T. J. Sullivan, Jos. Battle, Jos. P. Coan and Mathew Battle, committee.

A. McKEAGUE, Rec. Sec.

Branch 18. Niagara Falls, Out.,

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR—Please oblige by printing the attached resolution of condolence with the prepected videw and family of our late Erother, Fatrick MeDonough, which, through some means, seems to have miscarried in transit to you. Hoping the relatives and friends of our late Brether will accept our assurance that we regret the non-publication of the Facultion, and will slindly understand that it was through no neglect on my part,

Garrier O'Connor, Rec. Sec.

Biagare Fails, Feb. Srd, 1890.

Miagara Falls, Feb. 3rd, 1890.
At a regular meeting of Branch 18, held
this evening, it was moved by Recerding
Secretary O'Counor, seconded by Assistant
Secretary Councily, and carried unanimonsty:

mously:
Our historial Father having called to his rest our late leved and respected Brother, Patrick McDonough be it.
Hesolved, That, in the demise of Brother McDonough, our Branch has lest one of its most kindly and fathful members; our town has to mourn the passing away of a most honorable and law-abiding citizen, while the widow and children of our deceased Brother have suffered the saddest and greatest of all earthly logses; be it further.

Beautrad Wist our abertar ha draugd with

ther

Resolved, That our charter be draped with
mourning for the space of thirty days as a
token of respect for the memory of deceased;
that the shoers and hearty sympathy of our
officers and members be herewith respectrully tendered the widow and orphans of
our lamented Brother, to whem, also, a copy
of these resolutions be handed; said resolutions to be published in the CATHOLIC
RECORD, Welland papers and Niagara Falls
Record.

Louis Daago, President, GARRETT O'CONNOR, Res. Sec.

GARRETT O'CONNOE, Res. Sec.

St. Louis Branch, 104, Waterloe,
At a regular meeting of Branch 184, Waterloe,
At a regular meeting of Branch 184, Waterloe,
March 25th, 1880, the following resolutions of condoleace were put on motion
of Brother John Baungardaer, seconded
by Brother George Herringer, and carried;
Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in
Hisdivine and infinite wisdom to remove by
death the beloved mother of our esteemed
Brother, George Hergenroder, be it
Resolved, That we, the members of Branch
184, Waterloo, do hor cby tender to the family
of the deceased our heartielt sympathy in
the loss they have sustained of a loving and
kind mother. Bet
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions
by forwarded to Brother George Hergenroder
and the same be published in the CATHALIC
RECORD and C. M. B. A Monthly.

Signed on behalf of Branch 184, Waterloo,
JOHN BIERECHBACH, Rec. Sec.

St. Louis Branch, Rec. Sec.

St. Louis Branch, 104. Waterloo.
At a regular meeting of Branch 104, Waterloo, March 25th, 1890, the following resolutions of condolence were put on motion of Brother August Hyman, seconded by Brother Adam Lesler, and carried:
Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to visit by death the family of our esteemed Brother, Henry Memoel and take sway his oldest son, who died after a short illness, be it
Besolved, That we, the members of Branch 104, Waterloo, do hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to Brother Henry Memoel and tamily in their sad bereavement. Bett
Recolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Brother Henry Memoel and the same be published in the CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A. Monthly.

Signed on behalf of Branch 104, Waterloo,
JOHN BIERECHBACH, Rec. Sec.

St. Louis Branch 104, Waterloo.

JOHN BIRRECHBACH, Rec. Sec.

St. Louis Branch, 104, Waterloo.
At a regular meeting of Branch 164, Waterloo, Maich 25th, 1890, the following resolutions of condolence were put on motion of Brother William McCardle, and carries:
Whereas it has pleased almighty God to remove by death the beloved wife of our esteemed Brother. William Massel, Be it Resolved, That we, the members of Branch 104, Waterloo, do nereby tender Brother William Massel and members of family our heartfelt sympathy in the sad loss with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict him. Be it
Resolved, That a copy of those resolutions be forwarded to Erother William Massel and the same be published in the Catholic Record and C. M. B. A Monthly.

Signed on benaff of Branch 104, Waterloo,

Signed on benaif of Brauch 104. Waterloo John Biezechbach, Rec. Sec.

Mrs. Bridget Byrne, London Township.

In London Township, on the 20th of March last, Mrs. Bridget Byrne, relict of the late Joseph Byrne and mother of sister Alexis, Leretto Abbey, Toronto, and Mr. James Byrne of this city. She bore her sfill-tion with Christian resignation; and passed away at the ripe age of minety years, fortified by all the rights of our Holy Church. Mrs. Byrse was born in the County Carlow, Ireland, came to this seuntry fitty years ago, and, with her husband and family, settled on the eleventh concession of London, where she ded. She leaves three sons and four daughters to mourn her loss. The funeral took place on Saturday morning from her femily residence to St. Peter's Cathedral, where a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Tiernan, after which the remains were taken to St. Peter's cenetery for interment. May she rest in peace.

Mrs. Desmond, Ashfield.

Mrs. Desmond, Ashfield.

On February, 9th ultimo, Mrs. Desmond, of Ashfield, was called to receive the reward of a plous and well-spent life. The deceased was a native of the County Gorg, from whence she and her husband, John Desmond (who departed this life on the first of the New Year. 1884), emigrated with their family, some of whom were very young. After residing some time in Toronte, where they still have many warm friends, they left there and settled in Assield, where they all who knew them. Before their death they counted upwards of forty grandonliders, the Desmond's, poundoilys, O'Reillys, Sulivans and Walls, among these as well as a mong their nephews and neices, they could count several priests and religious, some of the latter being cloistered nuns in Desmond's youngest brother still resides, and though he has given three of his dauguters a large fortune when they entered the

convent and educated two sons for the priesthood, he still finds means to continue his charitable works and relieving the sufferings of the poor. Mrs Desmond, the subject of our present sketch, endeared herself to prany here in Torouto, by her kind and skilfat treatment of the sick at the time of the emigrant fever, when such services were sorely needed. One of her greatest trials was the death of her son, Humphrey, the flower of the flock, who was called away in the prime of life. He was a fine scoholar and linguist and took the first prize as the best medical dector in Toronto. As his services were almost always gratis, he had sick called day and night, till, at length, his frame gave way under his ardous labors, and the flamous Dr. Desmond was long lamested by all who knew him. Mrs. Desmond's other children are happily situated near her said she had the consolation of being surrounded by them on her death bed. Truly, in her case, death was an echo of life Having received the last sacraments, her time was spent in holy and plous aspirations till she peacefully resigned her soul to her Greator.

March 28th, 1890.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

ASQUITH, Q. C., SAYS IT HAS TAKEN ITS STAND FOR HOME RULE.

BOUSING SPEECH BY MR PARNELL'S JUNIOR COUNSEL-WHAT THE LIBERALS MEAN-HOW THEY HAVE TAKEN UP THE CAUSE —THE COMMISSION REPORT ANALYZED— TORY MISREPRESENTATIONS - THE ELEC TORS' JUDGMEET.

TORS' JUDGMERT.

A recent meeting of Clapham Liberal and Radical Association, which was held in Belmont Hall, Clapham, was addressed by Mr. H. H. Arquith, Q. C., M. P. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Reginald McKenns, Liberal candidate for the division. A resolution, expressing unabated confidence in Mr. Glastone and Home Rule was moved and on this and Home Rule was moved, and on this Mr. Acquith spoks, As he was the coursel who conducted the direct examination of witnesses for Mr. Parnell

The speaker, who was received with loud cheers, said they must have observed, in the course of the last ten days, that the somewhat stagnant waters of the political world had been a good deal ruffled and sgitated by the appearance of the long-expected report of the special cmmission. (Laughter.) They had always said from the first that whatever this report might contain whether had always said from the first that whatever this report might cortain, whether
it were favorable to, or whether it were
adverse to, the Irish members whose
conduct was to be inquired into, it would
not make one iota of difference to the
policy of the Liberal party. (Applause.)
If the report had been a very different
thing from what it was, if, instead of
absolutely acquitting the Irish members
(loud applause), it had found them
guilty of the serious charges which were
made against them, it would not have
aitered in any degree the attiaitered in any degree the attitude of the Liberal party to home
rule. (Cheers.) They had taken up
that cause, not as the Unionists foolishly
pretended in reliance on paper safeguards, or verbal assurances, or the personal character of this or of that man. guards, or verbal assurances, or the per sonal character of this or of that man but because they believed that the Irish but because they believed that the frien people were fit to govern themselves, that the more they gave them of self-government and of the discipline which self government involved, the fitter they self government involved, the litter they would show themselves for its exercise, and it was in this way, and in this way alone, that they could put an end to the hereditary quarrel between these two countries, and lay the foundations of a permanent union between them. (Cheers) At the same time it was impossible to deny that the report of the

Junes J. Wash, Hingston.
The second the second to the seco house to elapse from the publication of this report be ore he seized the opportunity of a public meeting at Oxford to present to the country his version of the case. The attorney general made some astounding statements, some of which, at the suggestion, no doubt, of some kind friend, he had since corrected, explaining that he did not mean some of the things which he said (laughter), and that he did not say altogether what he meant. (Renewed laughter.) He (Mr. Asquith) was not going to pursue the controversy. He should prefer to do so face to face with the attorney general in the House of Commons, when, he had un doubt, Sir Charles Russell would bring him to account. (Cheers.) How had the report boen received by the Unionists themselves? He would say nothing about the Times newspaper. (Groans). It kad, with a mixture of shuffling and effrontery which he believed to be unparalleled even in its own history, been endeavoring for the last week to persuade itself and the public that these

> made by the Times proved, and that the others were simply said to be not proven, which meant that sufficient evidence had not been brought forward. (Laughter.) As to the famous letters, said this hon orable member, they were withdrawn from the case some time ago, and not all had been said that might be said, and there were things in regard to those letters which could not be proved, by reason of the scoundrel who could prove

honorable member that if all the truth were known about the letters, which the report of the commission declared to be forgeries, they would turn out to be genuine. (Hear hear). That was the sort of spirit in which an average Conservative received the finding of the tribunal when it happened to be adverse. (Cheera.) He was glad to be able to contrast that with the manliness and straightforwardness of another Unionist—Mr. Caine—whose letter the Times newspaper had up to this moment refused to give a place in its columns. (Cheera.) This report of the commission amounted to a statement that, in the opinion of the judges, on every charge of personal complicity in crime made by the Times against the Irish members they were not guilty. All the facts on which the commission reported, except two, were perfectly well known before. The two new facts which the commission, after more than twelve months labor, discovered were, first, the unearthing from the obscurity which it had hitherto enjoyed, the publication of a certain newspaper called the Irishman, which contained a number of condemnable articles, but it was proved that the paper had a very limited circulation, and even the officials of Dublin Castle were unaware of its very existence. (Cheers) The second fact—and Castle were unaware of its very exist-ence. (Cheers) The second fact—and the only other new thing they found about the Land League—was that in Oxtober, 1831, the day before Mr. Par-nell was arrested, and when the league itself was upon itself was upon THE EVE OF SUPPRESSION

and its executive council in confusion, there was a meeting of the executive council at which not a single one of the Mr. Asquith spoke. As he was the counsel who conducted the direct examination of witnesses for Mr. Parnell before the late Times commission his views expressed in regard to its report are interesting. We give the speech in full:

The speaker, who was received with loud cheers, said they must have observed, in the course of the last ten days, that the somewhat stagnant waters of the political world had been a good deal ruffled and sgitated by the appearance of the long-expected report of the special cmmission. (Laughter.) They had always said from the first that whatpreventing the passing into law of many most useful measures of Mr. Gladstone's Government. (Cheers) All that was known now, with the exception of the two solitary facts he had mentioned, was known when Lord Carnarron had was known when Lord Carnarvon had entered into private negotiations with Mr. Parnell to see if some form of Home Rule could not be given to Ireland by the Tories. (Cheers). The matter would never have been gone into and the commission instituted but for the articles in the Times, in which charges of the most atrocious character were for the first time made against the Irish mambers, such as the govern. acter were for the first time made against the Irish members, such as the governing body of the league being a murder club, and that the members were cognizant of outrage and murder. (Hear, hear.) Their finding with reference to the £6 payment was one upon which a great deal would be said when the proportions came and at the moment proper time came, and at the moment he would pass it by, because it was not even suggested that any one of the Irish even suggested that any one of the Irish members was a party to the proceedings in question. In regard to the findings which were adverse to the Irish party these findings had reference entirely to the conduct of the Land Langua mayor.

paralleled even in its own history, been endeavoring for the last week to persuade itself and the public that these gross and unfounded calumnies now branded by the judges as the result of forgery and perjury were after all mare details which did not go to the substance of the case. (Laughter.) He regretted to say that the Times in this matter at any rate had sunk so low that it could no longer be regarded as a serious or honorable antagonist. (Applause). There were other persons who stood in a different position. One of these was Mr. William Beckett, M. P., who, in a recent speech to his constituents at Retford, told them that the judges found THE MAJORITY OF THE CHARGES

with them the instances of iandlord harsh-ness and oppression, and the cruel exac-tions of impossible rents raised year by year and generation after generation upon the value which the tenant himself had added to the holding, and, above all, they should have set down how in these years of distress and misery—'79 and '80—when the people in the west of Ireland were living upon sea-weed and public charity, it was the rarest thing in the world for a landlord to come forward them being out of the way. (Laughter), the world for a landlord to come forward this was a suggestion on the part of this

distress of his own tenants. The commissioners had told them that they did not regard as coming within their province the investigation of causes of crime, or in other words the historical antreedents or economic condition of the state of affairs they were investigating, but how was it possible to form a sane or sound judgment of any great or revolutionary movement if they concentrated attention to the actions and speeches of the persons who mappened to be the leading characters in it without ascentaning the cause which led to such actions and such speeches (Cheera). The Irish people, like every other people, were made what history had made thom. The result of the inquiry has been to reverse the position of the accusers and the accused, and to put lato the dock and place at the bar of public opinion not only the Times revepaper but those who in complicity and corn'ty access with it had, as a political party, for years made these foul calumntes their daily mest and drink. (Cheera.) He had no doubt when the electors of the country came to gire their judgment on these charges, looking back on the way they mest and drink. (Cheera.) He had no doubt when the electors of the country came to gire their judgment on these charges, looking back on the way they had been promulgated, and the purposes for which they had been used, they would pronounce a judgment not only of acquire tall upon those who had been falsely accused but that their condemnation would serve as a warning and as an example for all time to come. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was usenimously adopt ed.

The Cardinal Aschbishon of Parts to

The Cardinal Archbishop of Parir, in The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, in his circular letter against the practice of cremation, calls it: "A pagan cutsom, which the Manicipal Council of Paris, in its hatred of religion, is endeavoring to make common. The Catholic Church (as the Cardinal points out) has preserved the traditions respecting burial which the Jewish nation had originally received from the Patriarchs, and had adopted the custom of depositing the dead in consecrated clay."

There are in the southern part of Japan twenty-five thousand Catholics with sixty churches and chapels and sixty students of theology. Eight native atudents were ordained to the priesthood last year, and about the same number will be ordained during 1800. during 1890.

The Bishop of Padua has formed a society for the purpose of showing the harmony between science and religion. The Holy Father has written him a cordial letter approving of his undertaking.

The register of the Church at Boucher ville, P. Q , goes back to the 20th of May, 1688. The first entry records the baptism of an Iuman child by Father James Mar-

His NAMS A HOUSEHOLD WORD — Joseph Muippy, one of the foremost of the Irish comedians on the stage, comes to the Grand Opera House Esster Monday night, April 7th. So actor of the present age has brought so much pleasure to thousands of hearts as Joseph Murppy and his name is a household word from one extreme of the country to the other. There are those who never see the leads of a theatre except on the occasions of Joseph Murphy's appearance and the delignt they experience is satisfaction ecough for a year. Mr. Murphy comes well supported, and will, as he always does, test the capacity of the house during the engagement.

BUFFALO LIVE STOUK.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 3.—CATELE—
Caives in fair supply Veals 4.5) to 5.50.

SHBEP AND LAM BIS—Tweaty-five loads on sale. There was a fairly active all round demand for sheep and lambs, and prices were a shade higher on sheep. Spring lambs are coming in now in small bunches, and sell at 2.69 per head to lic per lo., according to quality. Sheep—Choice to extra, 6.0 to 6.30; good to choice, 5.75 to 6.60; comment to fair, 5.60 to 5.50; colls, 3.50 to 4.60.

Lambs—Chaice to extra, 7.25 to 7.40; dod to 6.50; enils, 5.50 to 5.75; mixed, 6.50; to 6.50; enils, 5.50 to 5.50; common to 6.76; 6.60 to 6.50; enils, 5.50 to 5.50; common to 6.76; do 7.60 to 6.50; enils, 5.50 to 5.75; common to 6.76; do 7.60 to 6.50; enils, 5.50 to 5.50; common to 6.76; for the fairly active trade in a shade lower. Mediums and head, 4.50; mixed, 4.50; Yuskers, 4.40; pigs, 4.20 to 4.39; reughs, 3.50; chicago Live Stock.

OHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, April 3—CAFFLE—Receipts, 3.000; market slow; beeves, 48 0 to 5 00; steers.
8.40 to 4 76; stockers and feeders, 50 to 3 95;
cows, buils and mixed. 1 50 to 8 50; Texas
corn fed steer, 3 00 to 5.60. Hogs—Receipts,
13 000; 50 lower; mixed, 4.00 to 4.30; heavy,
4.18 to 4.40; light, 4 00 to 4.25; skips, 3 40 to
4.60. Sheep—Receipts, 2,090; market steady;
natives, 5 3) to 6 50; western corn-fed, 4.80 to
5 70; Texans, 3.75 to 5 30; lambs, 5.50 to 6.80. ORICAGO LIVE STOCK.

On the 24th nit., at 65 stanley street, London South, the wife of W. A. Hurley of a daughter.

A CATHOLIC of good habits and fair education wanted in the following several sections of the United States and Canada. Permanent emain. References. Benziger Brotters, 86 and 35 Barclay street. New York. 598 8w

THACHER WANTED. I MMEDIATELY, FOR R. C SEPARATE Scacel Prescott, to take charge as Principal. Apply to P. K. HALPIN, Secretary, Prescott.

ROYAL CANADIAN INS. CO. FIRE AND MARINE.

J. BURNETT AGENT: Taylor's Bank Richmond St.



Prices-25c., 55c., 75c. and \$1. Plan opens Friday, April 4th.

OUR NEW 1850 FLOWER SEED OFFER. A Magnificent FLOWER SEEDS



CONCORDIA VINEYARDS SANDWICH, ONT.

SANDWICH, ONT,

ERNEST GIRARDOT & COMPANY
PURE NATIVE WINES
Altar Wine a specialty. Only Native Attar
Wine used and recommended by His Eminence Cardinal Tachersau, Specialty recommenced and used by Rt. Rev. Archbishop
Lynch and Bishop Walsh.
We also make the best Native Claret
the market.
Send for prices and circular.
The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., or
Sandwich, being good practical Catholica,
we are satisfied their word may be relied on
and that the wine they sell for use in the
Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and unadulterated. We, therefore, by these presents recommend it for alter use to the clargy,
of our diocese.

† JOHN WALSH, Bp. of London.

GENTS,—I was cured of a severe attack of rheumatism by using MINARD'S LINI-MENT, after trying all other remedies for

years.
Albert Co, N. B. GEORGE TINGLEY,

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

GENTS,—I had a valuable colt to bad with
mange that I feared I would lose it. I used
MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured him CHRISTOPHER SANDERS

Wholesale and Retail Grecer -AND-

importer = wines & liquors My stock of staple and fancy groceries is the largest in the cky, and the finest brands of liquors always on band Just received, assorted consignment of White Fish. Trout and Lake Herrings, beads of and inspected, at remarkably low figures.

131 DUNDAS ST. & 12 MARKET SQ. FELEPHONE 415.

Electricity, Mollere Baths & Fulphur Saline Baths

CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISKASES J. G. WILBON, LLEGTBOPATHIST, 820 Dundas Street.



Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochendria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal

Weakness. This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabil-ities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless

of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects
Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Konig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the NORMO MEDICINE CO.,

West Maisse, oer. Ciston St., CHICAGO, ILL.
SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.

Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Hottles for \$5. Agents, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, Ontario.

Londor THE Toronto

a magni by his pleasure tion and towards rule ove During bishop ' ing frie spirit gr indeed, his new tion are

former

THE bas bee ronto, can onl book th Kenms "In

make from old le of rep showl passio

never

fectio Fo

unde

with Irish

all a that e of m blam man, happ proo

ing ( dum delik of th pend this thar

with

the

the

TE

land that the and dou Ma Ma

era! is t tha