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

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY. JUNE 9. 1888.

NO. 503

VOLUME 9

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112 Dundas Street, near Talbot.

Evening Telegram, Torento. A GRAVE IN THE SUNSHINE.

After the attending physicians informed him on Friday that there was no hope of his recovery, the late Archbishop Lynch made a codicil to his will directing the church authorities to lay him on the sunny spot near the north wall of the palace garden.

His was a chance to make his grave, 'Neath the storied altar high, But his heart was changed to a boy's again, When they whispered that he must die. His thoughts flew back to his native hills, In their wonderful emerald sheen, Then he asked to sleep where the sunshine tale.

And the beautiful grass grows green.

He asked no grave in a chancel dim ; No place in the shadowed gloom, He wanted the birds to sing their songs And chant o'er his sunlit tomb. He gave his life to his country's God, And he fought in that battle well ; No wonder he asked for the grassy sod In a place where the sunshine fell.

They who knew the old man most Were those who loved him best, And none will wonder who knew him wel At their old friend's last request. They'll take him out from the chancel dim The pillared aisles between, And lay him down in a sunlit bed, Where the beautiful grass grows green

Palida mors—with equal step, At palace and cabin door, Calls forth the priest or peasant To the shadowless evermore. And so he came to the good old man, In the midnight hours between, And took him out from his princely couch To a bed where the grass grows green.

To a bed where the grass grows green. His armour is hung on his palace wall, His good sword is sheathed for aye. And he sleeps the sleep of a peasant child, As he waits for the judgment day. And years from now they will tell how he In the shadow of death unseen, Said. "Bury me out in the sunshine bright, Where the grass that I loved grows green." The KHAN. The following has been furnished the CATHOLIC RECORD as a necessary appen-dage, by the talented parish priest of St. Thomas:

Pax Vobis.

Pax Vobis. There were words yet writ in the codicil More worthy to hold a place In the scared annals—and worthier still Of the generous heart of His Grace— My blessing I give to all men, he wrote, Ere my ebbing life shall cease; To all who gave trouble and pain I waft My episcopal kiss of peace.

His lot had been cast in evil days His lot had been cast in evil days Opposition ran fierce and high But he grappled with every foe that came Nor halted—till death was nigh— Nor halted-till death was nigh-And now, when he might have cursed, he

prayed, When his heart but sought release In a quiet grave—he but calmly said I send them a kiss of peace.

And such was the end of a great career, issions in distant lands ;--Of noble work done year by year, Since holy chrism had touched his hands. 'Neath the peaceful shade of the Grove he

name is recorded as the founder of the American Catholic University. The presentation of the grateful gift of Pope Leo XIII. to Mary Gwendolen Caldwell, whose offering of \$300,000 has started the building, was not the least interesting feature of the historic occasion.

name is recorded as the founder of the

occasion. The first centenary of the Church in the United States gloriously ends in the crowning and completion with a univer-sity of the Catholic educational system, which has grown to its present splendid proportions, be it remembered, from the little seed sown by the Jesuits in colon-ial days, when, in 1745, at Bohemia Manor, Md., they founded the first Catholic schools in the United States.— Boston Pilot.

Translated for the RECORD from the Revu A PAGE OF OUR HISTORY.

The Jesuits in Canada Under English

Rule:

CONTINUED.

IV. What was the subsequent attitude of the English government towards the Jesuits of Canada, until their suppression

of the English government towards the Jesuits of Canada, until their suppression by Clement XLV ? First, let us look at a parallel case. In 1762, at the moment when the parlia-ments of France proscribed the Jesuits, and so shamefully deprived them of their property, the English became mas-ters of Martinique, and under their pro-tection the Jesuits of that island sold their possessions to subjects of the Brit-ish government for about three or four millions of pounds. (livres) (1) Now, as to Canada. Notwithstanding the efforts made by the English govern-ment and its emissaries in this country, to break their pledged word, the Jesuits were no more molested here than were the Sulpicians, or the Bishop himself. Their Quebec College would have continued to flourish, had not the more affluent families, who had confided their

affluent families, who had confided their sons to the Jesuits, quitted the country; in spite of fais notable diminution in the number of scholars, it number of scholars, it was not until 1768 that the course of studies was entirely

closed. The Seminary, which up to that time had sent its scholars to follow the course at the Jesuits', received them, in its turn, the few students remaining to the

at the Jesuits', received them, in its turn, the few students remaining to the latter. "The Fathers continued, however, up to 1776, to conduct personally or through others, a well-kept school, where young men were taught reading, writing and arithmetic. "This school was open to all who wished to profit by it. But the govern-ment, having seen fit to place the archives in the only apartment of their house suitable for the reception of scholars, the aforesaid Reverend Fathers could not continue the good work." (2) "The only harrassing measure of any importance taken by the government before the suppression of the Society by Clement XIV. was the prohibition of the reception of novices by the Fathers; this measure, which, by the bye, extended also, to the Recollets, indicated without doubt that the intention of the govern ment was, from that time, to allow the order to become extinct, and then to seize its possessions. (3). Tyrannical as this measure was, it was

seize its possessions. (3). Tyrannical as this measure was, it was mild in comparison with that taken by mild in comparison with that taken by the French government in the mother country as early as 1762; besides its India i probable that if the Pope had faced the storm, this measure itself would have been revoked by the English govern-ment, which held the Jesuits, as instruc-tors of youth, in quite as high estimation as did the King of Prussia and the Empress of Russia. This is what Monseignor Briand him-

Desuits' property, but later, the tilles of the later, having been found incontestable, the government withdraw the promise and indemnified the family of the general." Here now is the truth of this point. Notwithstanding the capitulation of Quebec and of Montreal, the conditions of the latter being granted by binself, Lord Amberst early cast covetous eyes upon the Jesuits' possessions; as far back as 1770 he asked them of the king, who handed over the petition to his Privy Council. The council ordered the rown lawyers to prepare a deed of gift. These latter excused the meelves from so doing, and there the master remained. 1^{-1} This evidently refers to French livres, milling twenty contained and in particulation the Jesuits, this same right of selling their "1" This evidently refers to French livres, milling twenty contained and in particulation the Jesuits, this same right of selling their "1" The suit, this same right of selling the "1" The suit, this same right of selling their the Jesuit, the same right of selling their "1" The suit, this same right of selling their the beaut, the same right of selling their "1" The suit, this same right of selling their "1" The suit, this same right of selling their the Jesuit, this same right of selling their "1" The suit, this same right of selling their "1" The suit, this same right of selling their to the king of Eogland, but it remained and so disstrues to every country that an answered, and there waseven reason to fear to the king of Eogland, but it remained at mole selling the selling the out server is while "grass grows or water runs." Yours, etc., CLERICUS.

allows to all the clergy, and the selling their property.
 2.1 Memoir of Mgr. Hubert-Ribaud p. 37.
 (3) The Sulpicians were not spared either. They could hot recruit their rains for many years. In 1781 the cliness of Montreal went to far as it o present a petition on this sulpician answered, and there was very many the subject of the king of England, but it remained ananswered, and there was very more hay hold of the property of the Sulpicians at they did that of the Jones and the Sulpicians at hey did that of the Jones at the sulpicians at hey did that of the Sulpicians call of Pere Casot. It was not until the excession shores those worthy French priests calls for their faith, that the Sulpicians could screes and without opposition from the government. (Brasseur de Bourboury V. 2, page 4.)
 (4) This was evidently a false record.
 (5) Pagmeelo, Lib. Relig., page 7.)
 —Mr. Garneau here, makes only the triling mistake of a matter of twelve years. To BE CONTINUED.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

To the Editor of the Catholic Record: DEAR SIR:-I read with interest, but, I must say, with a little astonishment, the essay of Rev. Encas McDonell Dawson, LL. D., F. R. S, etc., on British Imperial Confederation. It is really astonishing to note how men of genius and acknowledged literary talents can take a one-sided view of questions which, when examined, one would fancy, ought to be considered in all their bearings and from every possible standpoint. to be considered in all their bearings and from every possible standpoint. Your leading article on Imperial Federa-tion leaves the whole subject an open question, while Rev. Mr. Dawson shows decided leanings to one side, and roams over more extensive ground than con templated in your leader of last weeks's issue of RECORD. You viewed the question issue of RECORD. You viewed the question only as far as it concerns trade and commerce; but our rev. and venerable men tor in Ottawa takes in the whole protor in Ottawa takes in the whole pro-gramme-financial, military, and guber-natorial. "The central power," he admits, "would be at Westminster as at present." Of course it would, and the invading power, and the gobbling power also. What would Canada or Australia gain from its ware in China or Egypt, or in Russia for the control of the Bosphorus or the Red Sea? No doubt the one hundredth Regiment was raised in Canada; but neither Sir John or Hon, A. McKenzie had any-thing whatsoever to do with the recruit. raised in Canada; but herder Sir John or Hon. A. McKenzie hed any-thing whatsoever to do with the recruit. Ing of that regiment. They permitted —it permission was ever asked, which I doubt—Eoglish recruiting sergeants to go through the country, offering a bonus of £5 sterling and a shilling a day to any loaier who was too lazy to do a man's work, and earn his dollar and a quarter a day for honest toil. About 800, mosily such characters, with a few political pets as officers, formed the celebrated 100.h Regiment. It was intended to help in suppressing the Sepoy rebellion in a India in 1858. But when the crowd reached Liverpool the Sepoy war was at an end and the rock of Gibraltar became its destination, where most of the men its destination, where most of the men its destination, where most of the men and officers have since died of rock

FIRST COMMUNION AT THE SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

On last Thursday, the beautiful feast of Corpus Christi, six happy little girls received their First Communion in the chapel of the Sacred Heart Convent in this chapel of the Sacred Heart Convent in this city. Their names were Mary McLellan, Denver, Col.; Bertba O'Brien, Detroit; Katle Alkinson, Detroit; Nora Linden, Detroit; Maggie Wilson, London; Katle

Detroit ; highe whole, honory, honory, here Howe, hondon. The chapel was ableze with lights and odorous with the perfume of spring flowers, tastly arranged around the altar and its approaches. Rev. Father James Walsh officiated as celebrant of the solemn many of the grand feast day, and admin-Walsh officiated as celebrant of the solemn mass of the grand feast day, and admin-istered Holy Communion to the six little chosen ones, all robed in white, with lace veils and wreaths of flowers on their heads. Besides the devoted ladles of the Sacred Heart and their numerous young lade burders everyl her persons were Sacred Heart and their numerous young lady boarders, several lay persons were also present, friends and relatives of the children, whose happiness they came to share in that auspiclous morning. Rev. Father Flannery preached a short but impressive sermon from the text: "I am the living Bread which came down from hearent if any muse to fithe Bread he the living Bread which came down from heaven: If any man est of this Bread, he shall live forever: and the Bread that I will give is My flesh for the life of the world." After referring to the blessings and the happiness which the children en-joyed for the first time that morning— newmarking creater and more to be incomparably greater and more to be desired than that enjoyed by the children desired than that enjoyed by the characteristic of larged when they partock of manua in the desert—he spoke of the great and preferential love which our blessed Lord always manifested for little children—how He blessed them and drew them around the blessed them and drew them around always manifested for fittle children-how He blessed them and drew them around Him and commanded His Apostles "to suffer little children to come unto Him, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." Like the good Shepherd, He left the fold to seek the little lambs that had strayed. He left Heaven that morning and came down to make His should in their loving, innocent little hearts. They should return Him love for love, and never, never cause Him to leave their hearts, by the commission of sin, but continue to love Him every day and every hour, till they were called away to join the blessed angels in loving Him forever in Heaven. During the Holy Sacrifice "Landa Sion," by Lambillotte, "Veni Dilecta Mea," "Mater Admirabills," and other sacred hymns, were excellently rendered with piano and harp accompaniment by the religienses and their accomplished pupils.

THE IRISH CIRCULAR.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN CONTRADICTS MANY GROUNDLESS STORIES.

Irish College, Rome, May 7th.

To the Editor of the Dublin Freeman : DEAR SIR : It is perhaps but natural that in the excitement which seems just now to prevail in Ireland, many persons should have written or telegraphed to me should have written or telegraphed to me for some expression of my views as to the present position of sffairs. It is, how-ever, physically impossible for me to find time to comply with those requests by replying to my correspondents individu-ally. I take, then, the best course that is open to me, addressing this letter to you with a request for its publication. I trust that it will be regarded as a suffi-cient reply—as I think it will be found indeed to contain a reply—to the many correspondents with whom it is impos-sible for me at present to communicate in any other way.

First, then, let me say a word as to the wild and vexatious statements to which the Roman correspondents of the London newspapers have succeeded in giving a world wide circulation during the last week or ten days. In many of those statements my name has been very freely mentioned. Through the kindness of a friend, who is himself connected with the Press, I have seen, I think, all of them. Most of them, indeed have been trans-ferred to your own columns.

a thought; the latitude of the bean for some days past the chief occupation of the informants, whosever they may be, upon whose verseity the correspondents of the hondon newspapers seem to place such

I do not wish to waste any more words I do not wish to waste any more words in contradiction of the fables so mischiev-ously put in circulation. Probably any form of words that Loudd employ for the purpose would ingeniously be represented as open to some form of interpretation more or less consistent with the truth of the newspaper stories. I way content form of words that purpose would ingeniously be-more or less consistent with the truth of the newspaper stories. I may content myself, then, with the broad and univer-sal statement that any combination of words or phrases which it may be possible ow within the recources of the English lan-und guage to employ as an absolute end un-qualified contradiction of every one of time, those stories may now be taken as express-ing my contradiction of them. gcod I have without much difficulty been a ble to trace more than one of those mis-ta t he failer chievous statements to its source. It may the left chievous statements to its source. It may the well for me to add that they are, at the the failure the the failure the failure the the failure the truth of the possible to find a time when statesmen could take the work in hand with better grace, or with more hopeful prospects of success I remain, dear sir, most faithfully yours, the the failure the truth of the failure

those stories may now be taken as express-ing my contradiction of them. I have without much difficulty been able to trace more than one of those mis-chlevous statements to its source. It may be well for me to add that they are, at least in many instances, the offering of a sorely-felt disappointment at the failure of a very skillfully contrived design, which has happily, with God's heip, been frustrated, and which, please God, has no other prospect before it now than that of absolute and hopeless failure to the end.

It is well to have three things most dis tinctly understood in Ireland : first, that a most determined effort has been made, or rather that for a considerable time past the religiouses and their accomplished bring under the unfavorable judgment of the great concern all these dissenting denominations show now and then for the Holy See the Irish National Lesgue; their spiritual welfare, a concern which ment, or at least the Irish National Lesgue; were afterward entertained by the the condity, that the tactice relied upon for vert them, or, rather to nervert them. secondly, that the tactics relied upon for the accomplishment of this design were skillfully chosen, and consisted, in fact, in an effort to identify the League, and the movement generally, with methods of action which undoubtedly had in many listances hean used in furtherance of the listances hean used in furtherance of the action which undoubtedly had in many instances been used in furtherance of the work of the Lesgue in particular locali-ties; and thirdly, that the persistent offorts thus made for months, and, as regards one point, for years, have ended in the most absolute and signal failure as regards the only object that was really aimed at, or substantially cared for, by their origina-tors. tors. The methods of action in question, that is to say, the "Plan of Campaign" and "Boycotting"—involving, as they do, many grave questions of morality—were submitted by the Holy Father himself to a tribunal where they were to be con-sidered on their own merits, and without they action and the and the action of the second second action of the second action of the second second action of the second action of the second second action of the second action of the second second action of the second action of the second second action of the secon tors. sidered on their own merits, and without any reference whatever to political con-siderations, with which, in fact, that tri-bunal has nothing whatever to do. The decision come to, after prolonged deliber-arion, was an adverse one; and at once, not perhaps unnaturally in the circum-stances, the conclusion was rashly drawn in certain quarters that the National League, if not indeed the Nationalist movement in Ireland, was thereby conmovement in Ireland, was thereby con the formal condemnation of the National League is thus only a matter of time; and that, as a natural consequence, all good Oatholics who are to be found among its members will take the first opportunity

yet been pronounced by the Holy See in reference either to faith or morals has been received by them. If doubts or controversies should arise as to its meaning or extent, these will speedily be solved by the bishops of Ireland, or, if it should be necessary, by the Holy See itself. But the queetion of morelity being thus decided, the operation of the recent action

of the Holy See is at an end. The Irish people, whether at home or abroad, will, 1 trust, accept my assurance that neither the Nationalist movement nor the National League is in the smallest degree in juriously affected by the rocent degree to a supervised the state of the stat

decree. Beyond this I do not wish to go. As Beyond this 1 do not wish to go. As no one would be justified in supposing that the Irish cause is even indirectly censured by the recent act of the Holy See, so neither should we be justified in assert-ing that the Holy See, was influenced in it by a desire to hasten on the triumph of our great constitutional more more than the section.

it by a desire to hasten on the triumph of our great constitutional movement. But that this will be the necessary result of what has taken place, I, for my part, have not the shadow of a doubt. A new responsibility, in fact, which it would seem impossible much longer to erade, now lies upon English statesmen. The Irish cause will henceforth stand before the Empire and before the world as one that will have to be dealt with on its merits. Discussions about it can no as one that will have to be dealt with on its merits. Discussions about it can no longer have a tendency to drift away into side-issues as to the real or alleged obsta-cles which imprudence or want of skill may have placed in the path of statesmen sincerely auxious to take it in hands with a view to its satisfactory settlement. Is it too much to hope that there may be found in Parliament a body of inde-

be found in Parliament a body of inde-pendent opinion sufficiently strong to make it a matter of necessity that the Irish make it a matter of necessity that the Irish question, at least in its more urgent aspects, should now be taken in hand without delay? Not many years have elapsed since a great constitutional struggle was happily terminated in Parliament by the business like and simple expedient of dealing with it in a private and friendly conference between the leaders of the two out to elitical parties whose interests it

conference between the leaders of the two great political parties whose interests it vitally concerned. Why could not some-thing of the kind be now done for Ireland ? If the work of pacification is to proceed with any prospect of success, the speedy removal of the more pressing difficulties of the Land Question must undoubtedly be regarded as a matter of absolute neces-sity. Oppressive evictions should forth-with be rendered impossible. A simple method should be adopted of fixing, speedily, and upon some equitable prin-

AND NOW THE METHODISTS.

Boston Republic

American Catholics, while they natur-ally resent the false inputations that are cast upon their religion by busy bodies of other sects, cannot but be amused at the great concern all these dissenting at it with Fulton and his ilk, and even the Salvation Army now considers itself incomplete unless it has a "converted incomplete unless it has a "converted Romanist" among its screechers and singers to appeal to "the benighted Papists" who may attend its meetings out of curiosity. The Methodists are the latest sect to show their great zeal for the conversion of American Catholics. They held a general conference in New York, last general conterence in New York, has week, and one of the leading divines in attendance was Bishop Merrill of Chicago, who made a long speech at one of the sessions, in the course of which he said : "The increasing multitudes of Romanists coming to our shores to share our privileges and to rear their families under the influence of our institutions have claims upon us for instruction, and for special efforts for leading them into the or special errors for reading them into the purer light of the gospel, which claims we have never fully appreciated. As an ecclesiastical political power, Romanism forces herself upon the attention of all demned. This pleasing delusion, however, had soon to be abandoned. But since then no effort has been spared by the discomfited intriguers to make it appear that the Nationalist organization has somehow or other fallen under a ban; that the step already taken by the Holy See is indeed only the first of a series of such steps which will be taken, no doubt deliberately, but with the utmost determination; that the formal condemnation of the National patriotic and evengelical thinkers, who discovered this country, much of whose greatness and prosperity is also due to "Romanists," Bishop Merrill is altogether too patronizing when he talks about, "our privileges" and "our institution," as if these were so many Methodist Book Concerns, and he is simply insulting when he alludes to Catholicity as "a menace to our liberties and a snare to our people." At the same time we wish him and his Methodist brethren joy when they undertake to persuade American discovered this country, much of whose teaching respond to the appear made by the beloved and highly esteemed pastor, Rev. B. J. Watters. Remittance may be made direct to him. The prize list is a most valuable one, and this fact alone should cause a rapid sale of tickets. The Archbishop of Pekin has received a donation of §42,000 from the Emperor of China for the erection of a cathedral,

in any other way. First, then, let me say a word as to the

Iriend, who is himself connected with the Press, I have seen, I think, all of them. Most of them, indeed have been trans-ferred to your own columns. Now I can say of them all, without ex-ception, that not even in any single instance did any of the statements thus made in reference to me contain even the smallest element of truth. Conversations reported in minute detail, which, as a matter of fact, never took place at all; remarks said to have been made by me to an eminent dignitary whom, as it happens. I have not seen for the last five or six weeks; decisions come to, and subsequently reversed, by "the Vatican," on matters upon which, I can safely affirm, neither the Holy Father nor counsellor of the Holy See ever bestowed a thought; the fabrication of these and of similar fictions seem to have been for mplicit reliance

loved.

With his throbbing heart's surcease Goes out to the few who had pained him

most A message of love and peace.

Two faithful priests knelt by his couch Till midnight's lonely hour,
And ministering angels, saintly nuns,
Invoked the Unseen Power.
His lips are moved—all bend them low
To gather his latest sigh:
Tell them, he whispered—I pardon all
And bless them ere I die.

The crowded aisles and Cathedral dim

The crowded assessment of And organ's solemn peal And priests and people who wept for him All showed their grief was real. The Prelate in tears, who the pulpit filled, But gloried in his decease— For to heaven a saint was given, he said, And to earth . . . "a message of peace." W. F.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC UNIVER-SITY.

Thursday, May 24, 1888, the day of the laying of the corner-stone of the Ameri-can Catholic University at Washington, is forever a golden day in American Cath-

is forever a golden day in American Cath-olic annals. The ceremonies, as befitted the mag-nitude of the event, were grand beyond anything yet witnessed in this country. The strength of the Church was demon-strated by the presence of a Cardinal, four archbishops, twenty one bishops and hundreds of priests, almost every one of the eighty dioceses in the United States being corresponded

States being represented. The friendliness of the State to a great religious and intellectual movement which will infallibly promote a higher standard of citizenship was manifested by the attendance of the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet.

Cabinet. The orator of the day, Bishop John Lancaster Spalding, is pre-eminently the literary man of the American episcopate. It was a happy choice and a fitting one; for there is none more eloquently able to speak for the faith and patriotism of American Catholics, and none to whom American Ostholics, and none to whom the University owes more than to Bishop Spalding. It is a subject of just pride to Ameri-It is a subject of just pride to Ameri-can Catholic womanhood that a woman's king the promize of the grant of the grant of the state of the grant of the grant of the state of the state of the state of the grant of the state of the grant of the state of the state of the grant of the state of the state of the grant of the state of t

Such is the history of the so-much-vaunted 1001h Regiment-of Canada, ludicrously styled "the Prince of Wales" mpress of Russia. This is what Monseignor Briand himown.'

self says on this subject, to Cardinal Castelli, in his letter of November 15th, Well, our hardy Canadian vogageurs "The Jesuits of France are, I am told, recalled from exile. (4) I hope that this measure will be followed up, and that they may soon be able to resume their former works, which have been of such service to the Church and to the whole

service to the Church and to the whole world. The English have not in any way molested them in Canada, and here they, as well as the Recollets, serve the Church with much edification. But neither order has permission to receive new subjects. I have asked that favour from the king of Great Britain, by an address, signed by the clergy and the people. I greatly fear that I shall not obtain it, as two years have now elapsed, and I have two years have now elapsed, and I have received no answer."

received no answer." It was not until 1776 that the govern-ment closed the course of studies which up to that time, had been given in the College of Quebec, and converted, the class rooms into audience chambers, a repositery of archives, commissariat and prison; later the greater part of the building was also employed as barracks, the remainder, with the chapel being left to those Jesuits who still survived. (5).

(5). "Mr. Garneau, who is never a safe (5). "Mr. Garneau, who is never a safe authority, after having said that the Society of Jesus was obliged to send away its professors during the siege of Quebec by the English, says further on, unat their teaching ceased in 1764, when the government dismissed their pupils, in order to courser the college into a prison, audience chamber and commis-sariat, leaving to the Fathers, only the chapel and a couple of rooms." Ribaud, p. 321. Nors - (Mr. Garneau here makes only the trilling mistake of a matter of twelve years.) It is pretended that Lord Amherst obtained a grant of the Jesuits' estates, and that the difficulty of getting the tithes thereof prevented him from tak-ing possession.

Garneau, himself, who is by no means

dren were afterward entertained by the ladies of the Sacred Heart in their spaladies of the Sacred Heart in their spa-cious dining hall and enjoyed a very sub-stantial dejence.

Well, our hardy Canadian vogageurs went out to help England to rescue tien. Gordon, who was in Mahomedan toils, and kept prisoner in Khartoum. They were sent for by General Wolsley, who had experienced their skill and execu-tion in ascending rapids and carrying light cances over cataracts. Having per-formed their herculean task, and left the British army at the head of the Nile British army at the head of the Nile, they returned to their native soil and brought their pay home with them; and they would undertake the and they would undertake the same task to-morrow on the same conditions. But did they, or did Canada, enter into the cause of all this waste of money and effusion of blood ? What did they care or what trouble did any Canadian mother or man take for Gen-eral Gordon, or fanatics of his ilk, that England's old women of both sexes were going wild over-or had Canada or England's old women of both sexes were going wild over-or had Canada or Australia any interest whalsoever in the whole business. English capitalists had large interests in Egyptian bonds. Eng-lish moneyed men, brokers and bankers, were interested; but not we, simple-minded Canadians. As we in Canada have nothing whatever to gain by the foreign wars England may undertake for the subjugation of the Zuluz, or the float-ing of her Egyptian or Turkish bonds, or for her supremacy on the Ganges or the eternity.

ing of her hyperan or lurkish oblids, of for her supremacy on the Ganges or the Bramapootra in India, there is no reason why we should ever be asked to spend money or blood in what concerns only the content to do a prove any hor of the opium traders or money grabbers of England.

Rev. Mr. Dawson continues : "Eng-and in union with Scotland has land in union with Scotland has always acted in perfect harmony." If the Scotch people are sath fied with the union no outsider ought to complain. But there is a very influential body of Scotchmen just now agitating for a dis-ruption of this union to which Father Dawson appears so very partial. But what about England in union with Ireland? Has not such union produced untold ruin and miseries for centuries

stantial dejeuner. In the afternoon, at four, another In the alternoon, at four, another interesting and edifying ceremony was witnessed. It was the renewal of their baptismal vows, by the little ones who had made their first Communion in the morning—the six little girls, arrayed in white with veils and wreaths, again approached the altar—an Act of Con-secration to the Sacred Heart of Jesus was read in a clear, distinct voice by Miss was read in a clear, distinct voice of ariss Nora Linden, when they approached in twos, and each little gril, placing her hand on the open gospel, said aloud, "I renounce the devil, with all his works

renounce the devil, with all his works and pomps, and consecrate myself for-ever to the service of Christ our Lord." Solemn Benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament was then given by Rev. Father Flannery, after which Miss Katie Atkinson, in the name of her companions, read aloud, clearly and sweetly, an Act of Consecration to the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God. Each child was then in-vested with the blue cord, symbole of their loving attachment and servitude to to God's holy Mother for time and eternity.

We would once more direct the atten-We would once more direct the atten-tion of our readers to the grand bzzasr announced to take place in the town of Goderich. The date of holding has been postponed to the lat of July. The profits derived from this bzzasr will be in atd of St. Peter's Catholic Church. There is indeed in this instance pressing need of assistance from the charitably dimnesed and we home our readers will need of assistance from the charitably disposed, and we hope our readers will readily respond to the appeal made by the beloved and highly esteemed pastor, Rev. B. J. Watters. Remittance may be made direct to him. The prize list is a most valuable one, and this fact alone should cause a rapid sale of tickets.

GODERICH BAZAAR

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE MISSION CROSS.

CHAPTER X.

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aving resisted and amounted the the discharge of their duty. was all over, and Jim was in almost before they had time to

thing and falling in the ordeness of a byrm. The shild stood still and listened, fearing to enter, and shows to estab the words they easy. At first, all seemed an uninstallights babel of sound; but pre-ently she found that the same words were ropeated again and again, and pushing the door a little open, she caught, from a group of children kneeling may the door, the ending :

The girl rose, disping her even tightly to her, and moved away with the rest. the hardly know what the erest main, nor why it was so sorred; but, looking upwards as she passed back to her corner, the sew another and larger ercose sus predict to one of the pillars, on which a figure hung, thore crowned, sail-plereed and bleeding. It was rudely colored, but reseme all too lifelike to the untutored mind; and, with a start, she looked down at her own crost. There was no figure there, "What does it all mean " " she thought again. "Is it He who will help and ak." TO BE CONTINUED.

LOROE TO WHOM HONOE IS DUE. Sint

BROIC AND FRARLESS WORK

Sisters was, that they should not endeavor to make any processfree. "But," says Lord Napler, "they made one convert—they converted me, not to believe in the Catholic faith, but in the Sisters of Merey." Mise Taylor, a lady volunteer from Kngland, speaks in equally high terms of the Sisters and of their superior. She says that Mise Stanley (who had been sent out to easist Mise Nightingale and supply her deficiencies of temper and administrative ability), and Mise Hutton (who was sent out to fill Mise Nightingale's place on her return to England): "Left the whole direction of the Sisters of Mercy, under whose administration it became the admiration of all who visited it, the pride of the ladies and nurses who worked in it, and the model hospital of the Esst."

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worked in it, and the model hospital of the East." Thus we might quote from other testi-monials, but the limits of space forbid. Among these are latters to Mother Mary Frances from Sir John Hall, "In-structor-General of Hospitals," and from Sir William Codrington, "General Com-mander," and from Lord Pannure, re-questing that the Sisters "be informed of their entire astifaction at the work which they had performed with so much seal and devotion." How the soldiers felt may be inferred from the fact that when at the close of the war the Sisters left for England there was a universal lamentation, and a con-flict among the army officers to obtain furloughs to go on the same vessel with them. The "Grand Turk" sent a gift of £250 to be distributed to the different convents from which the Sisters want to from the East. But the British never made any subtantial acknowledgement of the ser-vices of the Sisters, and the credit and praise that were due them were given to Mite Nightingale. But the Sisters labor not to receive the praise of men. They look for their reward, not here, but hereafter.—Philadelphia Standard.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

AN INCIDENT WHICH BEFELL TWO ARMY OFFICERS AT SPOKANE,

From the "Lamp."

From the "Lamp." Once, not many years ago, two officers of the army were travelling through the beautiful valley of the Colville river, among the Spokans and Cour d'Alenes, some two days journey from the mission of St. Ignatius. One of these officers was a Protestant and a Freemason, the other a Catholic. The ties of common profession and eervice had long since, despite the diver-sity of faith, made them friends, and often the Protestant had dwelt upon the beauties of masoury, the great social power of the order and the usefulness of being able in any moment of danger to call, by an unseen sign, a friend to your aid. Date day after travelling till nearly the day's journey was completed, it was dis-

Out allo. One day after travelling till nearly the day's journey was completed, it was dis-covered by the Protestant officer that he had left his cost behind at the house at which they had stopped the night before, and his less an over the night which they were passing, where no man could be found who could understand Euglish, and by whom a message could be sent back for the lost garment. At this juncture our Catholic friend remarked that any ladian they might meet would do, as they were mostly caristians. But, though the Mason laid but little stress upon their Caris-tianity, his puzzle was how to know the Christian from pagan. To this the Catholic replied, that if the Mason had a grip and pass word so

the Mason had a grip and pass word so did he, the Catholic, have an infallible sign by which even in this wild land, he could detect the Christian, and in fine he would take upon himself the task of

recovering the coat, In a short time there came to the

JUNE 9, 1888.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD. CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND

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

PART II.

FROM THE EXTINCTION OF THE HIERARCH IN 1603, TILL THE APPOINTMENT OF BISHOPS, VICARS APOSTOLIC IN 1694.

The King having overcome the popul tumult and returned to his capital, we now all-powerful, and prepared to infli a new mortification on the refracto Kirk. This was nothing less than reconcile to it the Catholic Earls, who lives the ministers sought, in punishme of their "idolatry." The Earls were willing to be politically reconciled; and they we so. The story of their conforming to t Kirk so completely as to sign the Confe sion of Faith and take what the ministe were pleased to call the sacrament, has all t

were pleased to tail the subdivision II, i sppearance of being apoory phal. II, i deed, they signed, it was under coered and in obedience to irreststible politi-emergency. The king had addresse-very peremptory letter to Huntley in mating to him that "the time was con-when he must either embrace the P testoral to his honors and estates, or le-his country forever, if his conscience was wo tender as to refuse these conditions which case he must never look to b-Scotchman again." The letter thus of cludes: "D ceives not yourself to think to by lingering of time your wife or y allies shall ever get you batter of ditions. I must love myself and own estate better than all the world; think not that I will soff-rany profess a contrary religion, to dwell in this lan James must have had a very kittle of science himself, since, being a deel Episcopalian, and besides, a really g philosopher, whose wisdom commany the admiration of Europe, he could du much for Preebyterianism. But, there was a believer in political exigendes; in this be required his Otholic Baron be like himself. Why should not Ca-licism, as well as Episcopalianism, frat-ies with their antipodes, the Presbyter system 7. If the Barons did so frater to the extent of signing the abard of feasion of Faith, they could not but d as many a Kirk probationere has of the new test wort with offenders, and teen of them were taken and har while thirty-six of the principal Ba-by whom the robbers had been em-sged, were no ordinary offenders, and teen of them were taken and har while thirty-six of the principal Ba-by whom the robbers had been em-sged, were no ordinary offenders, and teen of them were taken and har while thirty-six of the principal Ba-by whom the robbers had been em-sged, were sized and conveyed pris-to the English Crown; the wec-in here to his anonity se heir appi-to the English Crown; the wec-merention from England. In an ea-to his nobility, he complained of the w-which he bad received i

controversy with the ministers, with tended that the project with its in evils, the dangers which it carried its bowels, would be as fatal as v wooden horse to the unwary Trojan fitty Bishops were appointed with a Parliament. The politic monard far from foreseeing the bitter conte blody struggles "Prelacy" was dest occasion in the days of his successo the meantime, it diverted, so f attention of the Kirk from its cru of presenting Catholics.

attention of the KIFE from its cru-of persecuting Catholics. A circumstance occurred this 1599, which greatly raised the ho the Catholics. The king wrote This was the celebrated Basilican which excited the admiration Europe and may highly actegrated

CHAPTER XI. One morning—it was about the middle of March, and Lent time, Easter falling-late—the Raffertys were startled at an early hour by the appearance of Fanny Browne, who entered the room hastly, with every appearance of great agitation. "Oh, aunt, aunt !" she cried, as soon as she could find breath to speak, "I've come to tell yon—your Jim has been taken up for stealing—he was in the lock up last night !" "Poor Mrs. Refferty sank down on the

munion. But when they moved into this new parish, everything was different. Mrs. Rafferty had hardly been settled down for a week in the dingy little back room of No. 2 Augel Court, when, much to her surprise, she received a visit from the priset, who heard that a new family had entered bis ratio and sense to see what Coor Mrs. Rafferty cank down on the nearest chair, white and trembling. "Tell me all about it," she faintly mut-

munion.

tered. Fanny proceeded to explain. Her hus-

Fanny proceeded to explain. Her hus-band, with Jim and two or three others, had been drinking at a public house near. "He had never taken too much since we were married," she cried, "until last night, and then he did. Yes, they were all half tipsy, and don't know much what they were alj but they went into a shop (Will says for gingerbeer or something), and Jim took up a piece of bacon. I'm sure he did not mean to take it, only for 'a lark,' but the shopman rushed at him, and the police came in and laid hold of him; and then because he wasn't sober, you know, he prices, who heard that a new family had entered his panish, and came to see what children were to be sent to school or to evening classes, or to be preparad for their First Communion. Also, he told Mrs. Refferty a "mission" was being held in the church, in preparation for Easter, and he urged upon her the importance of at-tending it. Lizzie, of course, was not at home when the pricest came, having, as usual, started on her rounds of match and violet selling; but she was quite excited when, on her return home, Mrs. Refferty told her what had occurred, and how they had been invited to attend the services. "May I really go, mother?" she cried, because he wasn't sober, you know, he fought them, and knocked one of them

fought them, and knocked one of them down, and they had awful work to get him to the station-house. So there he is now, and Will says he'll be sure to get convicted for having fought the polke-man, if for nothing else." Poor Mrs. Rafferty was quite beside herself with grief. She turned on Fanny, and vowed it was Will Browne's bad ex-ample which had brought her boy to ruin; showered reproaches and bitter wailings on the girl for not having warmed her in time, or somehow prevented the whole had been invited to attend the services. "May I really go, mother ?" she cried, her eyes sparkling with pleasure; "and will it be anything like that beautiful place I went to before ? Oh, I've never forgotten it. I've dreamed of it over and over again, and it seems to me like the place Tommy heard about at school, where the bright spirits are. But it was such a long way off I could not find it again when once I tried before we left Rose court." So, on the following evening, which was Friday, Lizzie came home somewhat earlier than neual, weahed her face and tided her dress with great care, and sallied forth to the church where the mission was being held. Her heart beat very fast as she drew near the building, which she knew well enough by sight, having often time, or somehow prevented the whole affair; taiked incoherently of going herself affar; taiked incoherently of going hereeli before the magistrate to "get him off," and was just hurrying on her bonnet and shawl, with some such wild project, when her husband came to dinner and heard the whole story. Before this was finished, Will Browne appeared on the scone, look ing very penitent and ashamed of him-self, with the news that he had just been to the noise caut: seen "the case" come to the police court, seen "the case" come on, and had to tell them that Jim was condemned to a month's imprisonment, with hard labor; not for stealing the bacon, on which count he was found"Not guilty,"

in which they lived did not happen to contain a single other Catholic family, and they were thus unvisited by, because unknown to, either parish priest or Cath olic visitor. In fact, they lived in Lon don as in some vast wilderness, neither knowing of nor caring for anything be-yond the little every-day cares which came, all too heavily, with each day's waking. The children went to the near-est school, a Protestant one, and only Jim among them all had made his First Com-munion. happier one. "And now," the preacher continued, as

"And now," the preacher continued, as his hearers knolt on, "I am going to give you all something which may remind you of this night's promise. Let overy head of a family, father or mother, come forward, and I will give them one of these crosses"—he held up as he spoke a plain black wooden cross about two feet in height—"which they must hang and in a consultance part of about two feet in height—"which they must hang up in a conspicuous part of their houses or rooms. Let this cross remind you, whenever you see it, that you have made a solemn promise to God to night never to drink to excess, never to allow any member of your family to do so, ard, as far as in you lies, to fight against it in others. Come, now, and take your crosses, and may they ever remind you that you are pledged to temperance and to the service of Him who disd thereon." Ho paused, and with one accord fathers and mothers, old and young, arose and

Ho paused, and with one accord fathers and mothers, old and young, arcse and passed up the narrow aisle to the altar rails, where each fecelved his cross. None of the Raffertys were there, and with a sudden impulse, Lizzie jumped up and joined in the stream with besting heart, smeeling for the first time at the altar rails, behind which the white robed priest passed slowly along, distributing crosses to each. He paused as he came to her, and stooped down to whisper a question : each. He paused as he came to her, and stooped down to whisper a question : "My child, who are you? Where are your parents? Surely you are not alone !" "Please, str. I live with the Raffertys, and I'm alone in the world. My mother used to drink, and I want a cross to help me not to be like her." "Poor child !" replied the priest; "where do you live ?"

"where do you live?" "We've just come to 2 Angel Court, sit," she replied. "Ah, then I will come and see you," he whispered. "Take this cross, child, and may it bring you many blessings! God bless you." He made the sign of the cross over her hard as he lad the cross in the hards over her

knew well enough by sight, having often passed it in her rounds, and involuntarily she paused on the threshold. From behind the heavy closed doors, which swung to and fro as one after an-

head as he laid the cross in her hands, and other the worshippers passed in, there head as he laid t fl sated out a sweet scund of many voices then passed on.

which is interval and the section of such a lapse from virtue must exercise on the ungodly! Newspaper editors are often very wicked, and sometimes tell lice, but they never tell useless liee, and they take the precautions against being found out. What good can it do Metho-dism or Christianity to say that the Pope boomed successfully the late Franco-Prus-sian war ? He didn't; and the bishop knew he didn't. What kind of a bishop must this be who fancies that the events of the most important campaign since the times of the first Napoleon, and which happened less than a score of years ago, are known to none except himself and his co-religionits! It gives one a low idea of the intelligence of the numerous and influential body of which he is one of the leaders. We refrain from noticing the shocking wire-pulling which charac-terized the election of the Methodist bishops the other day. It would have bishops the other day. It would have disgraced a primary election. Such epi-aodes help to make Ingersollism popular.

The Boundary Line

B stween comfort and discomfort is often very slight. Have you rheumatism or neuralgie? or are you a sufferer from obscure nervous pains? Why suffer longer? You can purchase for 10 cents a bottle of that king of pain—Polson's Ner-viline—or you can got a large bottle for 25 cents. It cures promptly. It is sure, pleasant to take, and never fails to cure all kinds of pain. Don't wait an hour, but send to any drug store and get a trial bottle. Nerviline, the sure pain cure. A Good Offer Between comfort and disc comfort is often

A Good Offer

is made by the proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, who have long offered to refund every cent expended for that remedy if it fails to give satisfaction on fair trial for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat and all painful complaints for which it is recommended.

OCCASIONAL DOSES of a good cathartic like Burdock Pills are necessary to keep the blood pure and the body healthy.

THERE ARE MANY INDICATIONS OF WORMS but Dr. Low's Worm Syrup meets them in every case successfully

e different. Under these circumstances the surgeons and hospital military officers, the soldiers and army efficers along with the pri-vate soldiers, looked to the Sisters as their chief reliarce. The superior of the Sisters, Sister Mary Frances Bridgeman, by her admirable system, her practical tact, and her unifring vigiance and constant laboriousness, for-getful of self and personal exposure and fatigue, won the confidence and esteem of all. The different in charge of the hospital stores promptly answered every requisi-tion she made upon them, so far as the lamentable confusion and lack of some of the most necessary supplies permitted them to do so. Every suggestion she made was respectfully listened to and attended to as far as, under the circum-stances, was possible. The superior of the homen of the more

stances, was possible. The North-British Review, of February,

162, says: "It has been remarked that while in the Crimes our bired nurses disgraced them selves by incompetency and disobedience, and many of our volunteer ladies were and many of our volunteer ladies were obliged to return home ill or worn out. The Sisters of Mercy held on with unflag-ing spirit and energy-never surprised, never put out, ready in resources, meeting all difficulties with a cheerful spirit, a superiority owing to their previous train-ing and arnesizes "

In announces with a cheerini spirit, a superiority owing to their previous train-ing and experience." Lord Napier frequently bore like testi-mony. He relates that one occasion he called on the mother superior and asked for two Sisters to minister to two hundred refugee Jews who were "cold and without food and indescribably filthy." "She ordered," he goes on to say, two Sisters from her presence to follow me. They ware ladies of refinement and in-teliect. I was a Protestant, and I invoked their assistance for the benefit of the Jews. Yet these two women made up their bundles and followed me through the rain without a look, a whisper, a sign of hesi-tation. From that moment my refugees were saved. No one saw the labor of those Sisters but myself, for two months, and though religion was the motive of all their actiona, they never endeavored to make a single convert."

and though religion was the motive of all their actions, they never endeavored to make a single convert." Oue of the atipulations of the British when it accepted the services of the

stream where the party were resting three or four mounted Indians, who, with the stolidity of their character, surveyed them without emotion. Our Catholic friend at length, in a loud tone, called one of the Indians to him,

tone, called one of the Indians to him, who approached slowly and with appar-ent reluctance. Asking his friend to watch the countence of the Indian, the Catholic made the sign of the cross upon his forehead and breast. At once the impassibility of the Indian vanished and, with a cry of surprise to his companions, he advanced rapidly, signing himself with the sign of the Crucified One.

with the sign of the Crucified One. Extending his hand, he assumed a seat by the side of the friends, and then, opening, his buckskin shirt, exposed the scapular and miraculous medal he wore. Our Catholic did the same, and, without knowing a word of each other's language, these two Catholics were able, by signs and the universal brotherhood of the Church, to know and feel each other friends. friends

To write a note to the man at whose To write a note to the man at whose house the traveller had stopped the night before was short work. To explain by signs what was wanted was not so easy, but finally the Indian understood and accepted the errand. It was then past noon and the dis-tance thirty miles, yet this Catholic Indian resched again the party before setting out the next morning, and with the cost.

One Cent Invested

address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will, by return mail, bring you free, partic-ulars about work that both sexes, of all ages, can do, and live at home, wherever you are located, earning thereby from \$5 to \$25 per day, and upwards. Some have earned over \$50 in a single day. Capital not required; you are started free.

The Deaf Hear.

After eight years of suffering from Deaf-ness, so bad that I was unable to attend to my business, I was cared by the use of Hagyard's Xellow Oil. With grati-tude I make this known for the benefit of others afflicted. Harry Ricardo, Toronto, Ont.

Be on Your Guard

which excited the summarized the science of the pope, and was highly esteemed Pope. The Holy Father pronoun author the most learned Prince time, and he also expressed the that, as he had written so much philosophy and so much truth, hinally embrace the whole trut Catholics of Scotland also enter this hope and were ubilant or Royal learning. One of the Kir Catholics of scotland also enter this hope and were ubilant or Royal learning. One of the Kir tratries, who had been employed the book, imprudently showed minister, Andrew Mleville, who copies of certain passages, labelore the Presbytery of St. A and accused the suthor, whose idd not reveal, of having bitt famed the Kirk. The passages neted were probably those whit tained an attack upon the Pres form of Church government, and Prince of Wales, for whose team work was written, was instructed hone for his friends but such been faithful to the late Queen It was clear, the ministers argun operson entertaining such as a were expressed in the boo endure for any length of time tary discipline of the Kirk; and severe and sweeping censure proupon the Scottich reformation of epring of popular tunult an lion, very plainly indicated the leaning to "Prelacy" and "What could be expected, asid writer who described the leader glorious work as "flery and spirits," who delighted to rule a plobic;" and, having found the government sweet, had brow the wreak of two Queens; am long minority had invariab themselves at the head of over which weakened and distributed to the leader of the three more the distributed to be be the those which weakened and distributed to the the second of the three tead of over which weakened and distributed to the back of the three more the was to be be the those more the was to be and distributed to rule and the three more the was to be be the three the tead of over which weakened and distributed to rule and the three tead of the t

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

JUNE 9, 1888.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

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

PART II.

FROM THE EXTINCTION OF THE EIERARCHY IN 1603, TILL THE APPOINTMENT OF BISHOPS, VICARS APOSTOLIC IN 1694.

The King having overcome the popular tumult and returned to his capital, was now all-powerful, and prepared to inflict a new mortification on the refractory Kirk. This was nothing less than to reconcile to it the Catholic Earls, whose lives the ministers sought, in punishment of their "idolatry." The Earls were willing to be politically reconciled; and they were The story of their conforming to the Kirk so completely as to sign the Confes chill so completely as to sigh the context is solved. It was for publish the work. It was not fails and take such as the ministers is presented to call the succentent, has all the spearance of being apoory phai. If, in deed, they signed, it was under coeredon and in observed, there are under coeredon and in observed to intrestsible political emergency. The king had addressed a very permptory letter to Huntley Inti-mating to him that "the time was come when he must either embrase the Pro-testont fails, remain in Scotland, and be restored to his honors and estates, or leave the contrast of the ministers was extreme. It was to tender as to refuse these conditions; in which case he must never look to be as Scotchmas again." The letter thus concludes: "D ceive not yourself to thiak that the impresent of the gravital of a French ta ministers of the Scotland now stood was stewn on coasion of the strikely Queen and the ministers of the Scotland now stood was stewn on the successed the shall ever get you better conditions. I must love myself and my or descaled the signs intrivial of a French ta ministers of the Scotland now stood was stewn on the successe they suspected that this and the work it will sufficient the solution of the strikely with Catholics of stores and the start of a specific phenes. The force on the signs in this is and." James must have had a very kitle constitute of the present sing. Start with the sum of the store of the strike with the signs intriving the should cond the store of the strike with the signs intriving the store of the strike with the start of signing the abard Congression of Faith, they-could not but dos, at many a Kirk probationeer has done time, "with a sumle or asigh." The border distitter required his Owneer and the interest was the start of signing the abard Congression was cortilly received at the specific and this fand, brows and the start of the start of farmes and the fingen and spourger bother is the start of signing the abard Congression of Faith, they-could not but dos, sion of Faith and take what the ministers were pleased to call the sacrament, has all the

Ence, "with a smile or a sigh."
Fower was corolally received at the distribution of the second se tended that the project with its inherent evils, the dangers which it carried within its bowels, would be as fatal as was the its howels, would be as fatal as was the wooden horse to the unwary Trejans, some fifty Bishops were appointed with seats in Parliament. The politic monarch was far from foreseeing the bitter contes's and blody struggles "Prelacy" was destined to occasion in the days of his successors. In the meantime, it diverted, so far, the attention of the Kirk from its cruel work of persenting Catholics. attention of the KHE from its cruet work A circumstance occurred this year, 1599, which greatly raised the bopes of the Catholics. The king wrote a book. This was the calebrated Bacilican Dorm, which excited the admiration of all Europe, and was highly esteemed by the Pope. The Holy Father pronounced its author the most learned Prince of the time, and he also expressed the hope that, as he bad written so much sound philosophy and so much truth, he would this hope and were jublant over the Royal learning. One of the King's sec-retaries, who had been employed to copy the book, imprudently aboved it to the minister, Andrew Melville, who took opies of certain passages, laid they, the was written, was instructed to hold none for his friends but such as had been faithful to the late Queen of Scots. It was clear, the ministers argued, that no person entertaining such sensitients as were expressed in the book, could mode for his friends but such as had been faithful to the late Queen of Scots. It was clear, the ministers argued, that its was clear, the ministers argued, that its certain that there was inter-sourse with Rome which produced mode for his friends but such as had been faithful to the late Queen of Scots. It was clear, the ministers argued, that its certain that there was inter-sourse with Rome which produced mode for his friends but such as had been faithful to the late Queen of Scots. It was clear, the ministers argued, that its certain that there was inter-sourse with Rome which produced mode for his friends but such as had been faithful to the late Queen of Scots. It was clear, the formation, as the severe and sweeping censure pronounced upon the Scottich reformation, as the severe and sweeping censure pronounced upon the Scottich reformation, as the severe and sweeping censure pronounced upon the Scottich reformation, as the severe and sweeping censure pronounced upon the Scottich reformation, as the severe and sweeping censure pronounced upon the of persecuting Catholics. A circumstance occurred this year, 1599, which greatly raised the hopes of the Catholics. The king wrote a book. This was the celebrated Basilican Doron, philosophy and so much truth, he would Catholics of Social also entertained this hope and were jubilant over the Royal learning. One of the King's scor-retaries, who had been employed to copy the book, imprudently showed it to the brinster, Andrew Melville, who took oppies of certain passages, laid there and accurate the author, whose name ha find not reveal, of having bitterly de-ment were probably those which con-tione of Church government, and that the work was written, was instructed to hold the was certain passages, laid there work was written, was instructed to hold to not reveal, of having bitterly de-ment the king signed it without looking at the societ, the ministers argued, that the was written, was instructed to hold the societ, the ministers argued, that the societ, and the book, could reduce for any length of time the sali-tory plainty indicated the societ, the societ of the societ, and the form plobir," and, having found the gust of the work of two Queens; and during bitter of the societ to him. In his own the work of two Queens; and during bitters plobir," and, having found the gust of the work of the duct over the during the societ of the soc

champions of the Truth, were to be held up to scorn and avoidance, in terms such as these : "Take heed, therefore, my son, to such Puritans, very pests in the erts can oblige, acither oaths nor promises bind; breathing nothing but seditions and calumnies, aspiring without measure, railing without reason; and making their own imaginations (without any warant of the word) the square of their conscience. I protest before the Great God, and, since I am here as upon my restament, it is no place for me to lie in methat ye shall never find, with any Highland or Border thieves, greater in-gratitude, and more lies, and vile per-formed and spread through the country that King James was the author had given instructions to the prince which shewed inveterate enmity to the clamour, was to publish the work. It was published accordingly; and it did more, Archbishop Spottiswood believed, in favor of James' title, by the admira-tion it caused in England for the piety and wisdom of its royal author, than all the discourses on the succession that and as was to be expected, it produced quite an opposite feeling. The wrath of the ministers was extreme. It was perfect phreers.

to Clement VIII, in which it was sugges-ted that the residence of a Scotch am bassador at Rome would be attended with the best effects, and he proposed that Drummond, Bishop of Vaison, a native of Scotland, should be appointed native of Scotland, should be appointed to this office. The ambassador proposed, moreover, and in the King's name, that His Majesty's son should be brought up in the Catholic Faith, and that King In the Catholic Fain, and that King James would place his castle of Edin-burgh in the hands of Catholics. Ogilvy had acted a double part. He was a spy

country, came under the judicious and firm arbitration of King James and was at an end forever. This was great success. There was universal peace, and the greatest joy prevailed throughout the land. The English resident wrote to his Court : "Nothing was now heard but the voice of festivity and gratulation; the nobility feasing each other, consorting like brethren, and all united in one lov-ing bond for the surety and service of the king." The year 1603 was a year of great

Elizabeth. It beheld also the undis-puted accession of Scotland's King to the throne of England, and the death of James Bethune, Archbishop of Glasgow, with whom perished the ancient Hier-archy of Scotland, which had subsisted without interruption ever since the second century.

without interruption ever since the second century. The Catholics of Scotland, although deprived of their usual government, which they prized so highly, now erjoyed peace, and, encouraged by the recent conduct of the monarch towards them, enterrained the hope that there would be a long continuance of tranquility. be a long continuance of tranquility. We shall now see to what extent this hope was realized... The more influential Catholics of Scot.

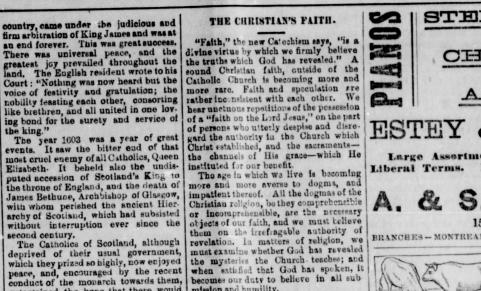
land continued to be favored by the politic King James after he succeeded to the Eoglish crown. The Earl of Huntley, politic King James after he succeeded to the Eoglish crown. The Earl of Huntley, now a marquess, received the royal sanction for the private exercise of his religion. The same favor was extended to Gordon of Craig, and it does not appear that for some time any serious persecution was attempted. The Catho-lics of Scotland were allowed to maintain an agent at London who negotiated for them and so saved them from the inter ference of the established Church. The severe laws against them were still, how-ever, on the statute book, and there wanted not, in those dark days, the spirit of persecution which, ere long, caused them to be put in force. Several Jesuits who had returned from exile, were tried and once more sentenced to banishment. This was, as yet, the utmost penalty; for, although John O'gilvie, a Jesuit, was executed at Glasgow, in 1615, in the thirty-fourth year of his age, it was for an alleged crime against the State, the crime of treason. No other priest was put to death under the cruel statutes that still evisted. We learn from a letter of Father William Lesly, who died Dean of St. Quantin's in France, that in 1628, Charles 1. had addressed a proclamation to the Bishops and Ministers, requiring

1. had addressed a proclamation to the Bishops and Ministers, requiring them to send to the Privy Council, twice the Bishops and Ministers, requiring them to send to the Privy Council, twice in the year, a list of all Roman Catholics who relused to attend the service of the established Church. When convicted they were to be excommunicated and their goods confiscated. In another letter of date 1st September, 1630, he states that the Catholics who had appeared before the Council, in the previous month of July, had all been sentenced to basishment. Seven weeks were allored for their departure and one third of their rents was granted for the mainten-ance of their families, which would be forfeited if they returned to their coun-try; and, besides, there was a penalty of fine and imprisonment. Father Lesly, soon after 1636, was appointed Superior of the Scotch college at Douny. His brother, Father Andrew Lesly, was a missionary in Buchan. In March, 1648, he was in Edinburgh gaol, from which, through the influence of Count Mountreal, the French ambassador, he was released in July of the same year, and ordered to quit the realm under penalty of death if he ventured to return. TO BE CONTINUED.

TO BE CONTINUED.

WHY BAKING POWDERS ARE BEST.

From Hall's Journal of Health.



reversition. In matters of region, we must examine whether God has revealed the mysteries the Church teaches; and when satisfied that God has spoken, it becomes our duty to believe in all sub-mission and humility. Faith—the daughter of heaven—must have issued from the bosom of God. She, that divine gift, reveals truths which, otherwise, would have been virtually un-known, and which human reason cannot discover, or, in some cases comprehend. "The grandest things that we know," says St. Chrysostom, "are not derived from reasoning, but from faith. God is everywhere, and yet without parts. What could be more repugnant to reason? Acknowledge, then, the darkness in which we are; everywhere inevitable contradic-tions. The grandest for the paceasary. It

Acknowledge, then, the darkness in which we are; every where inevitable contradic-tions. Everywhere faith is necessary. It alone is firm and solid." The rationalist affects to consider it a mark of weakness to believe in super-natural truths; whilst, standing as we do in the light of revealed religion, we fully and thankfully realize that there can be no real greatness except in that enlight-ment which faith brings to the human coul soul. As the Abbe Segur expresses it : "Faith

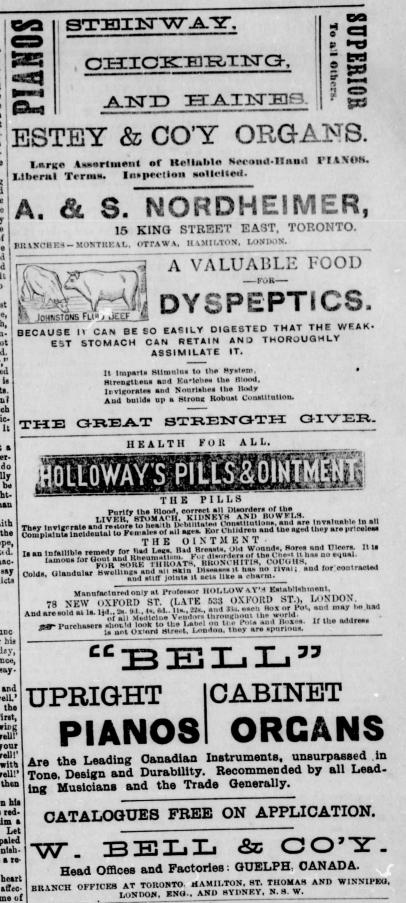
is to reason what the telescope is to the naked eye. The eye, with the telescope, sees what it could not preceive unassisted. It penetrates into regione which are inac-cessible without that ald. Who will say that the telescope is opposed to or corflicts with the natural eyesight ?"

A GEM OF ELCQUENCE.

Rev. Father Cotter, at McArthur Junc-New, Father Cotter, at ancArthur Junc-tion, Ohio, on a recent Sunday, after his regular sermon on the Gospel of the day, and with the emotions of true eloquence, alluded to the sin of drunkenness, say.

ing: 'The drunkard sets down his cup, and 'Line bla line says 'Ab.that tastes well.' ing: "The drunkard sets down his cup, and smacking his lips says, 'Ah, that tastes well.' I propose now that he will wash the whiskey down with a cup I will fill. First, drink down the tears of your sorrowing mother, and then say, 'That tastes well' Second, drink down the blood of your broken wife, ard say, 'It tastes well' Third, drink down the cup filled with your own honor and say, 'It tastes well' You may say this is poetry. Seek then from those concerned the prose. "Let the drunkard ask his mother on his return home, what makes her eyes red-dimmed, and her sigh will give him a wordless, though eloquent answer. Let the drunkard ask his wife what has paled and furtowed her cheek, and her astolish-ment that he did not know, will be a re-buke.

ment that he did not know, will be a re-buke. "Let the drunkard ask his own heart what has become of its God-given affec-tions, and he will find that the finme of alcohol has licked dry the deepest depths of his honor, and all this for what? May-hap to reach a 'golden apple' of ambition? No, but to kill ambition itself. Maybe to reach a 'golden apple' of ambition? No, but to kill ambition itself. Maybe to reach a 'golden apple' of ambition? No, but to kill ambition itself. Maybe to reach a 'golden apple' of ambition? No, but to kill ambition itself. Maybe to reach a 'golden apple' of ambition? No, but to kill ambition itself. Maybe to reach a 'golden apple' of ambition? No, but to kill of ever gain-ing one. Maybe to conquer an enemy and feel the gratification arising from the sense of victor?? No, but to deliver himself, gagged and bound by a thousand chains to





much.

Baking powders properly compound ed, and containing pure cream of tartar, are more convenient than yeast; and bread and pastry made with them are just as wholesome, and far more palatable. We are in entire sympathy with the

We are in entire sympathy with the manufacturers of the Royal Baking Powder—who commenced and are vigor-ously conducting the war against the use of adulterated baking powders.

Before committing ourselves, however, we make tests of a sufficient number of baking powders to satisfy ourselves that the substitution of alum for cream of the substitution of alum for cream of tartar in their composition has not been over estimated, while a careful examina-tion of the Royal Baking Powder confirms our belief that **B**r. Mott, the Government Chemist, when he singled out and commended this powder for its whole someness, did it wholly in the interests of the public. We do not hesitate to say that the Royal Baking Powder people desorve the gratitude of the community whom they are and savoring to protect.

are endeavoring to protect. Children Who Loved the Blessed Vir-

gin

St. Teresa was twelve years old when her mother died. And as soon as her mother was dead, she went and knelt down before an image of the Blessed Vir-gin. She prayed to the Blessed Virgin with tears in her eyes, and asked her to be a mother to her. When Venerable Mar-garet was only four years old she began to learn the Catechiem, and she loved to think about the things she had learned in the Catechiem. St. Andrew Coreint was at first a bad boy, till his parents told him they had consecrated him to the Blessed Virgin, when he became good. When St. Clare was about seven years old, she loved to say the Rosary, but she had no Rosary to say the Rosary, but she had no Rosary beads to count the Hail Marye, so she beads to count the Hall Marys, so ane used to get a good many little stones, and count the Hail Marys with the stones. There never was a good Catholic child who did not love the Bleased Virgin very

Time-tried Truly Tested.

Tried for years; severely tested. still growing in popular favor and use, is the record enjoyed by Dr. Pierce's Pleas-ant Purgative Pellets-the little sugar-coated lazative granules, sold by druggists, anti-bilious and esthertic.

of victory! No, but to deliver himself, gagged and bound by a thousand chains to the arch-enemy of manhood, as well as true Christian character. He slaughters

true Christian character. He slaughters all his sacred obligations for a bottle of rotten liquor, and goes on staggering through life, until, one day, he falls drunk at the foot of God's jadgment seat!" These remarks prought forth fruit quickly and abundantly, for several young men of the congregation kept their seats, and after the congregation left the church, approached the reverend gentle-man to take the pledge for life.

Backache, stitches in the side, inflation and soreness of the bowels, are symptoms of a disordered state of the digestive and assimilative organs, which can be corrected by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THOROLD BAZAAR.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES.

In order to perfect the arrangements and ensure the arrival of a number of prizes from Ireland, including busts, by Watson the sculptor, of Chas. Stuart Parnell, M.

the sculptor, of Onas. Stuart Parnell, M. P., a short postponement, to 15th June, has been decided. Duplicates and remittances received up to that dats will be in time for the grand drawing. Rzv. T. J. SULLIVAN.

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How to Gain Flesh and Strength. Use after each meal Scott's Emulsion; it is as palatable as milk. Delicate people improve rapidly upon its use. For Consumption, Throat affections and Bron-chitis it is unqualified. Dr. Thos. Prim, Ala., says: "I have used Scott's Emusion or a child eight months ago: he gained four pounds in a month." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size. United Power. Burdock Blood Bitters unites in one

Blood.

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Blood. Messrs, Parker & Laird, of Hillsdale, writes: Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, concluded to take some with him, and the

concluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has affected incurable by eminent praotitioners. Exatch THE BLOOD by the use of Mil-burn's Beef, Iron and Wine, which sup-plies the necessary blood building mater-ial. DR. WOODRUFF. EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT Detective vision, impaired hearing, name outernh, troublesome throats, and the ad-justment of glasses. 185 Queen's Ave., 3rd door east of Postome, LONDON, ON FARIO.

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DR. WOODRUFF.

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Catholic Record. London, Sat., June 9th, 1888. FEAST OF THE SACRED HEART.

The feast of the Sacred Heast of Jean is kept by the Church on the Friday folthe Ostave of Corpus Christi, so that this year it falls upon the 8th day of June, and the month of June is specially dedicated by the Church to the honor of the Sacred Heart. The Heart is regarded as the symbol of love and the seat of the fections: and our Blessed Lord Himself has authorized that it be so regarded, insemuch as He said, "Learn of me for I am meek and humble of heart." St. Matt. xi, 29. In thus attributing to the heart the sentiments of meekness and bumility, our Blessed Lord justifies us in regarding the heart as the symbol of the affections, and in the beautiful Catholic devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. therefore, we honor and adore Christ in His intense love for mankind. This form of devotion is most admirably calculated to increase our love toward Jesus, because it is founded on the consideration of the very great love of Jesus for mankind. No greater incentive to love for our Redeemer can be conceived than the thought that our Redeemer loves us intensely, and it is to nourish this consideration that the devotion to the Most Sacred Heart of Jesus has been instituted. In this devotion, however, though the heart of Jesus is adored as the symbol of Jesus love, the mere symbol is not the object of our adoration independ. ently of the heart of Jeeus itself, The heart of Jeaus is itself the object of adoration, while the motive which leads to this act is the love of Jesus symbolized by His sacred heart. The humanity of Christ is hypostatically united with His divinity, and on account of this close union which makes His human and divine natures inseparable in personality, divine honor is to be paid to the body of J esus, and to each member of His body. Hence the Sacred Heart of Jesus is to be really adored, just as we adore the body of Christ present in the blessed Eucharist. The adoration of the Sacred Heart is therefore in substance the same devotion with the adoration paid to the body of Christ, and to His blood in the Blessed Sacrament of the Eucharist. The fortunately for the credit of the delegates same is to be said of the adoration cttered to the five wounds of our Blessed Lord. He is Himself in each case the candidates and their friends to secure object of adoration, His humanity and the election. All the tricks and devices divinity being united and inseparable in which are usually resorted to by disreputone person, under whatever form adoraable cliques to secure a party success in tion may be offered to Him. The various secular elections were made use of to gain forms under which we adore our Blessed "a call from the Lord to be a bishop." Lord must, therefore, be regarded as so This was the way in which one of the many different incentives to increase our members of the conference described the love for Him, by our meditation on the proceedings. It was freely stated by various aspects under which the love members of the conference that candiof Jesus presents itself to us. We dates and their friends were guilty of are variously affected by the same truth trading votes, and forming combinations being presented to our minds in different like ward politicians, and that button. ways; and whatever consideration most holing and leg-rolling were unblushingly excites us to love for God is most useful resorted to. One of the delegates, in disto us. In this respect, the devotion to gust, gave utterance to his feelings in the the Sa cred Heart of Jesus is most efficafollowing graphic style : "Think of the cious. Its object is to make the Heart of Apostle Paul going down this aisle and Jesus the centre of our affections, to moving about the corridors of the operaacknowledge and return thanks for the nouse asking members of the conference love of Jesus toward us, and to make for their votes because he had a call from reparation for the outreges which have ever been offered to the Holy Sacrament the Lord to be a bishop !" and many others declared that they were ashamed of the Eucharist. of the whole proceedings. We slready adverted to the fact that It is not to be supposed that the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus is alto. the tellers had discovered some votes in gether a new devotion in the Church. It the ballot boxes which were evidently was the same sentiment which led the fraudulent, and that the conference sus Apostle St. Paul to write in the Epistle | tained them in rejecting these. Of course to the Romans, "who then shall separate it would be hard to tell how many frau. us from the love of Christ?" Romans vili., dulent votes were cast which were not 35, and to the people of Corinth : "If any detected, but Bishop Merrill himself stated man love not our Lord Jesus Christ, let to the conference after the 7th ballot bim be anathema, maranatha." I. Cor. that there were more votes cast than there were delegates present, and that this XVI. 22 had occurred at other ballots also. As The acts of Jesus on earth were all acts of love towards mankind. His Incarnaabsentees could not vote this could only tion, His humiliations in the crib of Bethoccur through "stuffing" the ballot boxes. them, His sufferings, were all undergone In fact it is stated that at one ballot there through love for man kind. The devotion were 459 votes cast, which was more than to the Sacred Heart enables us to acknowthe total membership of the conference. and the roll of the house being called, i ledge in a becoming manner the favors and graces for which we are indebted to was found that there were only 429 dele-Him, because its tendency is to increase gates present. our love for Him who has so much loved We protest against the conclusion drawn by the the infidel press from these

with His by a most intimate bond of union, and thus enables us to make to Him this offering which He demands from us.

"WAYS THAT ARE DARK."

We called attention, not long since, to the brazen Pharicalism of the bishops of the Methodist Conference which lately assembled in New York. They profess to

see danger to American Institutions in the great progress which the Catholic Church has made for many years past in the United States, and for this reason they are recolved to make special efforts for the conversion of the "Romanists." B'shop Morrell, of Chicsgo, one of the number, is particularly earnest on this point. He said : "As an ecclesiastical olitical power Romaniam forces herself apon the attention of all patriotic and evangelical thinkers, who know her history and appreciate her greatness and her spirit, as a menace to our liberties and a snare to our people; and yet the millions born within her pale and baptized at her altars, are entitled to our sympathy and need our ministrations. We therefore ask your attention to the problem of evangelizing the Romanists in this country."

These people seem to consider that the greatness of the United States is so essen. tially bound up with Methodism, that Methodism should control the whole Union. They could not bear to see President Cleveland make recognition of the spiritual head of the eight millions of Catholics who are citizens of the United States, though the rulers of other nations, Protestant, Pagan and Mahometan showed him that respect which is his due, on the occasion of his jublice, and therefore they passed at Baltimore the condemnatory resolutions which made them the laughing stock of all liberal-minded men in the union. Methodiem has done nothing for the United States, except that it has, through its political preacher and intolerant spirit, stirred up discord and strife. It is from the Methodist that such disreputable characters as Falton, Widdows, Maria Monk, and Elith O'Gorman meet with most encouragement. It will be a sad day for the country when such a Gospel as is preached by them and their proteges will be substituted for the Gospel of Christ. Yet we are free to acknow ledge that there are honorable exceptions to the specimens of bigotry which so frequently rise to the surface of the cesaool. There are many among the Ministers who do not exhibit the narrowmindedness which seems still to characterize the majority, if we are to judge by their frequent displays of bigotry. But the scandalous results which have come from the great New York Conference. from which so much good was prognosticated, have been sufficient to show that Methodism is not yet sufficiently purged of its obnexious features to set itself up as the institution which will save the

Union by its purity and disinterestedness in the practice of the Christian virtues. Part of the business of that conference was the election of five Bishops, and unto the conference, it has come out that most discreditable means were taken by

date in this, that it unites our heart they would abstain from their favorite course of attacking the Catholie Church, the great bulwark egainst Infidelity. It is well worthy of note that the very con-ference that exhibited its virus sgainst Catholicity should have made it so manifest that its members are very skilful "in ways that are dark and tricks that are

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

vain."

The festival of Corpus Christi was cele-mated on Sunday last in Montreal with a nagnificence exceeding that of former cars. In Toronto also it was cele with great splendor. High Mass was cele-brated in St. Michael's Cathedral, by Very Rev. Jos. M. Laurent, V. G., with Rev. Father Hand as descon, and Mr. J. Car-bery as subdescon. At eight o'clock a. m. ninety-two children received their First Communion, of whom twelve were converts from Protestantiam. The boys were neatly dressed in black, with white rosette, and the girls wore long white vella. At three o'clock, p. m., the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Mahoney confirmed eighty candidates for that holy sacrament. The procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place around the cathedral and on the church grounds adjoining. The music was magnificent, under the leadership of the Cathedral organist, Mr. Lemaitre.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH IRE-LAND.

If any further proof were needed of the utter worthlessness of Mr. Chamber-lain's implied ascertion that the people of the United States sympathiz; with the Coercionists in their barbarous administration of law in Ireland, that proof would he furnished us in the grand reception accorded to Ireland's envoy to America on the 25th of May. This youthful and patriotic member of Parliament, Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, was accorded on that day a most enthusiastic ovation in New York by representative Americans who vied with each other in testifying their sympathy with Irish Home Rule, the occasion which called for these etimonies being the intended return of Sir Thomas to Ireland. The hall was eautifully adorned with evergreens and unting, and with a number of Irish and American flags which added much to the beauty of the scene which took place in the Academy of Music. Judge Van Hoesen resided in the absence of Mr. Eugene Kelly.

This meeting was not a meeting of Irishmen, though, as might be expected, Irishmen were there in large numbers. mong the speakers were three Governor of American States : Governor Robert S. Green of New Jersey, Governor Phineas B. Lounsbury of Connecticut, and Governor Benjamin F. Biggs of Delaware. These were followed by Thomas L. James, late Postmaster General of the United States, Ex Judge Noah Davis and Rev. William Lloyd. The last named ger.tleman is a Protestant minister and an Eoglishman. All the other speakers were Americans to the manor born. Mr. Charles A. Dana also spoke enthusiastically in the cause of Ireland. He was intro-

of Wissonsin and Perry of Florida, and Representative Amos J. Cammings. The last named gave in his letter the encoursging information that on the day he wrote an informal canvase of the House of Representatives had been made, to accertain their opinions with regard to Home Rule for Ireland. The result of this canvass was that three declined to express an opinion concerning the policy of Messre. Parnell and Gladstone. All the

rest favored Irish Home Bule, and all dered their conviction that Mr. Ohamberain's assertion that "no true American i in favor of Home Bule" is untrue. The resolutions passed at the meeting

ondemn the barbarous policy of Coercion in the strongest terms, and pledge the meeting to extend to the people of Ire-land cordial sympathy and generous aid. DEATH OF MR. JAMES FAREY.

On Saturday evening, 2ad of June, Mr. James Fahey died suddenly at his re-tidence, Toronto. Mr. Fahey has been for many years a brilliant writer for the press, and at the time of his decease was a member of the Toronto World's editorial staff. He became ill on the Thursday before his death and was confined to his house for the two following days, but his friends did not think his illness to be nearly so serious as the event proved. Mr. Fahey's wife died three years ago, and he leaves seven orphan hildren, unprovided for, of whom the eldest is only sixteen years of age. Mr. Fahey was torn at Smithfield, County Wentworth, and was thirty-eight years of age at the time of his death. He ran for Parliament in the Consesvative interest on two occasions, but was both times defeated, namely, in the Counties of Gray and Perth. He was a warm hearted man and had many friends and but few enemies. He was a Catholic, and was interred in St. Michael's Cemetery. Requiescat in pace.

AN ADVOCATE OF JUSTIN D. FUL-TON.

A writer in the Mail of the 30th ult. y name C. A. Goodfellow, makes a long complaint against a certain Catholic family who had employed a Protestant seamstress, and before the latter had been many hours in the house, the conversation chanced to turn upon the Rev. D. Fulton. The Protestant lady stated that she had not seen nor heard the "Doctor," but that she was informed "that he told some truths." Consider-

ing the foul character of Dg. Fulton's statements, it is not very surprising that the Catholic lady and her family were very indignant at the statement of the Protestant seamstress, and that thereupon "began a most violent attack upon the vile and filthy Dr. Fulton, and the seamstress was ordered to leave the ADDIA ?

As Mr. Goodfellow represents the case, the Protestant seamstress did not persist in defending Fulton or his state ments. This being the case, we certainly think she was rather harshly treated. nevertheless the provocation was very Church which has always taught her children to honor and venerate the great, and it is not surprising that

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uoted to the same effect, and it is men have become members of the Catho lie Church, while on the other hand where hown that notwithstanding the condem nation of the usage in the twenty second priests have become Protestants, in nearly every case they were unworthy of their Article of the Church of England, it is sacred calling. This fact is so notorious that Dean Swift, himself a Protestant practiced by this Church "on a small scale," inasmuch as, on the feast of St. minister, said the Pope threw his weeds Michael and the Angels, the Book of out of his garden into the garden of the Common Prayer orders that a prayer be recited that the Angels may "succor and defend us on earth." Thus the Church of England "stultifies herself by both THE CLAIMS OF ANGLICANISM. teaching and repudiating at the same time the invocation of the Saints." We have read with great pleasure The reasoning is conclusive, and the work is equally conclusive throughout. Father Davis' took is well worth careittle book entitled "the Claims of Apglianism." being an examination of the articles of the Church of England. The author is the Rev. Thos. Davis, P. P. of ful perusal and study, and we strongly mend it to our readers as a r Madoc, Ont. From Father Davis' well-

of fortifying themselves against the assaults of controversialists who are so fond of attacking the Catholic Church on every possible occasion nowadays.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF A COLORED While the Presbyterians of the North

and South are still discussing the position which colored people should occupy in their Church, and while they cannot unite because the Southern Presbyter. ians refuse to admit colored brethren as entitled to stand on an equal footing with whites, and while in the Protestant Episcopal Church a regularly ordained olored minister is denied recognition, the Catholic Church admits of no distinct tion before God arising out of the color of the skin. A colored nun, Sister Ellen Joseph West, celebrated, on Monday.21st May, her Golden Jubilee, or the fiftieth anniversary of her religious profession, at the Convent of the Oblate Sisters of Providence in Baltimore, Maryland, and to this member of a race which the Protestants still despise, all the honors were given which would be shown to the daughters of the richest Southern families. Cardinal Gibbons presided at the celebration, and many of the most distinguished priests of Baltimore diocese assisted at it. Fifty years ago, when the anti-slavery agitation was scarcely begun, the Convent of the colored Sisters was already an old established institution, and Sister Ellen Joseph made in it her religious profession. The Sisterhood was established by Father Joubert early in the present century. Father Joubert's family had been the victims of the insurrection of the slaves in San Domingo, and he was the only survivor. He had seen his father and mother and prothers and sisters put to death after cruel insults and outrage, by the insur-As a sample of the style of the book we gent negroes, and with the true spirit of will give an extract from the chapter on Christian charity, he resolved to devote himself to the spiritual regeneration of "The Catholic Church, as she always the legro race in the South. The has taught, teaches to day that the most Oblate Sisters' Community is one of the damnable of all crimes is to give the fruits of his zeal. These Sisters teach smallest particle of that adoration and and take care of children of their own honor which is due to God alone, to any

race. There is a similar establishment creature whatever, no matter how exalted for sanctity amongst his fellow-men, or how highly exalted in Heaven amid the at Leavenworth, Kansas, a branch of the Baltimore House. The Catholic Church alone puts into Hierarchy of angels, or the choir of the practice the maxim of St. Paul . "For blessed saints. The same Catholic there is no distinction of the Jew and

the Greek: for the same is Lord over all.

rich unto all that call upon him."

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GENERAL SHERIDAN has been] by vote of the House and Ser the rank of Lieutenant. Gener of General of the Army. This been revived for the benefit o Sheridan. The President si decree, and it was at once General Sheridan's residence by Hawley and Anderson,

SINCE the absolute withdray James G. Blaine from the Pr candidacy, Mr. Chauncey M. I received many assurances of from all parts of the Union. that already a majority of the to the Republican Conven declared that he will be th Mr. Depew stated in an inte he does not seek the nomin would he be willing to acc other candidate would be str himself. The nominee of the will receive his hearty support

THE Crofters' Commission land have rendered upwards dred decisions on application rent in Rosshire. The reduce from twenty-seven to fifty cent., the average being thi cent. on rents and fifty five arrears. The tenants on the Sutherland's estates have ob duction of thirty per cent o thirty four per cent on arres

THE Russian press expres tation against England, un pression that she will join, o the Central European all Czar considers the militar to be made in view of possil with Russia. The papers w that if she take part again will be made to suffer dear

expected, and those who read the book with this expectation will not be disap-pointed. The occasion which led to the writing of this book was a series of letters in the Toronto papers in which a number of Anglican clergymen put forth, very pompously, the claim that "their politico religious institution is the original Oatholic Church in its primitive purity." Father Davis en. quires into the foundation for this claim. and for this purpose examines the thirty-nine "Articles of Faith" which form the

known scholarship and ability an excel-

lent treatise on the subject was to be

Church of England.

creed of Anglicanism. Passing over those articles which inculcate the belief of the Catholic Courch, he examines carefully those which teach new doc. trines, peculiar to Anglicanism, and explains wherein these doctrines are at variance with the early Fathers of the Church, who lived and wrote at a time when even Anglicans acknowledge that the Church was pure and her doctrine the truth of Christ.

It is not Father Davis' object to maintain the Catholic doctrine by adducing the scriptural texts on which it is based. There are numerous excellent Catholic works which already occupy this field, and to which Catholic readers can have recourse. But the books are not so numerous which supply English readers with those passages from the Fathers which established that the doctrine of the Church is the same to day as it was when those illustrious and saintly teach. ers flourished. For this reason, Father Davis presents before his readers a num-ber of extracts which will supply this want as regards points in controversy with the Church of England. Yet it also quotes Holy Scripture amply. It is a most useful book for the people, and we strongly recommend our readers to get it, read it and study it.

the Invocation of Saints.

In return for all that Christ has done for mankind, He expects that we shall make to Him the offering of our heart. His only demand from us is : "Son, give Methodist Oonference, but the Mothodist who could not be present sent letters of me thy heart." The excellence of the olergy would set more whely, if they are sympathy with the objects of the meeting. devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jeans (sincere in their opposition to Atheism, if Amorget these were Governore Hill, Ruck

luced by Judge Van Hoesen as the "edito of the ablest, clearest, and most powerful ournal advocating the rights of Ireland, the New York Sun."

Mr. Dana, after suggesting that the practical work done by Mr. Eugene Kelly in the cause of Ireland be recognized by the erection of a statue in Ireland to that noble gentleman, turned towards Sir Thomas E-monde, saying :

"We intend to stand by you not merely with intellectual speculation and heart-felt sympathy, bat we will supply the sinews of war. We know the heavy cost of a Parliamentary contest in Great Britain, and we know that you need money, and money you shall have. We Americans are with you, Sir Thomas, and we mean to be with you as long as this great struggle lasts in which you are

engaged." Of the other speakers, Governor Green took cccasion to answer Mr. Joseph Cham berlain's assertion that the Irish in America are but aliens among a non-sympathetic people. He said: "The true American

need not be native born. Let him love this country and her freedom, let him obey her laws, and he will be a true American Americans know what Home Rule ha done for themselves, and for this reason they are in favor of Home Rule for Ire land." Then turning to Sir Thomas Esmonde, he continued: "Sir: Tell the Irish and the English people, when you go home, that the Americans fought for Home Rule, and that for over one hun. dred years they have enjoyed its inestim. able blessings, and that all true American wish Ireland to enjoy them likewise."

The Governors of Connecticut and Delaware spoke with equal energy and enthusiasm, which was imparted to the whole vast assemblage, especially when the latter requested all to stand up who desired to see Ireland ruled by Irishmen, whereupon the immense audience rose with one impulse making their cheers transactions, that Christianity itself is a shake the huge fraud. The Christian religion is not to were assembled. shake the huge building in which they

he Cat assertion of the Protestant, even to the extent of turning her out of her employment. At all events, In a few words, this is the whole sub-Mr. Goodfellow's inference is stance of the matter before us : the

not justified by the circumstances, even as he states them. He infers "such conduct and language on the part of those four women (who resented the them and anguage of the Protestant seamstress)

is exactly in accord with the statements nade by Dr. Fulton with regard to the Son Jesus Christ, who is our only Reinhumanity and barbarous cruelty displayed by Roman Catholics toward those the Blessed Virgin, the Mother of God, who oppose the authority or wishes of the priests."

We strongly suspect that Mr. Goodfellow has put a false color upon the anything except through Him. Where-case. It is highly probable that the fore Catholics, in invoking the Saints, do Protestant seamstress was offensive in

her language, but even if it be true that she was too harshly treated, it is scarcely fair to infer that all Catholics would act with similar harshness.

As to Justin D. Fulton's general charge of immorality against the Catholic clergy and religious ordes, his state ments are well known to be foul calumnies, notwithstanding that Mr. Goodfellow implies that they are true. We cannot deny that it sometimes occurs that a priest or a monk or a nun is un. faithful to his or her sacred calling, but the case is exceedingly rare, whereas it is by no means :are that Protestant min. isters are guilty of very serious crimes. Scarcely a day passes that some such cases are not found published in the papers, but we are far from believing that Pro testant ministers, as a rule. are wicked or mmoral. We know that among them there are many noble, virtuous and earned men. Yet statistics show that the proportion of those who have been

guilty of gross crimes is very much greater than the proportion of unfaithful pricets. Further, it is a notorious fact that in perienced the infirmity of the flesh nearly every case when a Protestant clergyman becomes a Catholic, it is

saints can assist them by their prayers. THE NEW UNIVERSITY. and that it is serviceable to invoke them.

stance of the matter before us : the The corner-stone of the new Catholic saints reigning with Christ offer up their University was laid in Washington on prayers to God for men; that it is 24th May, at 4:30 p.m., by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. Owing to the heavy good and profitable to invoke rain which had been falling for two days, have recourse their prayers and assistance in order and which was still falling while the to obtain favors from God, through His ceremony was going on, the grand procession which was intended to take place under the leadership of Gon. Rosencranz, had to be abandoned. It was expected deemer and Saviour. No saint, not even herself, is pleasing to God, except that over 25,000 persons would have been through Jesus Christ, nor can the present, but for the same cause there prayers of any, nor of all of them avail were only about 4000. Near the place of

the corner stone there was a large painting of the Papal Arms with the inscripnot invoke them as gods, or as the tion "Vivat Leo XIII.," and flags of every nation were placed in convenient situaauthors of the blessings they seek, but tions through the structure. Baside the that through their prayers they would make intercession for us with God, the Cardinal there were four Archbishops and twenty Bishops from all parts of the Union; also President Cleveland and a Author of all good. By doing this we by no means ask the Saints to usurp the large number of distinguished priests and place of the one Mediator, Christ, or

even to assist Him, but merely to belaymen. Miss Mary Gwendolin Caldwell, to friend us by uniting their prayers with whose beneficence the foundation of the ours, and offering them to God, through University is due, sat amid a circle of Christ, in our behalf. That such was always the doctrine of the Catholic friends. A most eloquent sermon was preached by Rt. Rev. John L. Spalding, Apostolic Church is clear from the testi-Bishop of Peorla, Ill. After this took mony of antiquity. St. Ambrose, A. D. place the presentation to Miss Caldwell 370, says, 'The angels who are given us of the beantiful golden medal sent by the as our guardians must be invoked; so likewise the martyrs, whose bodies seem to be left us as a token that we shall Holy Father for this purpose, to mark his appreciation of her bounty in founding have the benefit of their patronage, this noble Institution, which will earn for They who with their blood washed away her the gratitude and prayers of the every stain of sin, if aught; they had, can American Catholics for all ages to come. now implore forgiveness of ours. For It has been stated that the golden rose blessed by the Holy Father had been sent to Miss Caldwell, but this was a mistake. The scual gift was a magnificient gold medal two inches in diameter struck in they are the martyrs of God; they are our guides, and the inspectors of our lives and actions. Let us, then, weak mortals, not blush to have recourse to commemmoration of the eighth year of the Pontificate of Leo XIII. these intercessors, who themselves; ex-

even when they gained the victory over AMONG the primets ordained at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, on Ember Saturday, was the Rev. Mr. Morell, who

through conviction of the truth of the Catholic religion, and many of the most learned and vistuous Protestant elergy. Sta. Jerome, Irenasus, Gregory of Saturday, was the Rev. Mr. Morell, who Nysas, Chrysostom, Gregory of Nazian-um, Cyprian and Prudenting, are next at Woonsocket, R. L.

On the 27th ult. a mon was held in Chicago to pr the refusal of the City Co hibit saloons within 200 fee and school houses. It was representative citizens of denominations. Archbi endorsed the object of the letter which was read. decided to demand, furth of saloons on Sunday, a their demands to the backed by a committee This was done at the Cour the 28th ult.

THE Rt. Rev. Dr. P. T received from Cardinal Ra granting to the Catholic ence Union of America benediction as a testimo nal affection, and of the H terest in the good work to Abstinence Union devo Holiness expresses his ard so useful a society may day more and more exten America, and "he fervent be propitious to their un and to shower down His ings upon them.

WHILE a large force emergency men where twelve farmers for tithe Wales, on the 17th May, conflict with a large nun antry, and seventeen pe injured, including se Thirty five others were The dominant Church i ing itself more odious Wales by its exactions, not Ireland, the time i hand when the people o

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EDITOBIAL NOTES.

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It is appounced on apparently good authority that Dr. John S. Foley, of Baltimore, has been appointed Bishop of Detroit, to succeed the Rt. Rev. Caspar H. Borgess.

THE Rev. Edward J. Sourin, S. J., of St. Ignatius' Church, died at Baltimore on Sunday, 20th May, in the eightieth year of his age. He was a devoted priest well known throughout America.

COMMENCEMENT day at Ottawa University is put down for Wednesday, June 20th. The 400 students who attend this institution will leave for their homes next

REV. MR. MORBIL, an ex Protestant minister of Providence, Rhode Island, was ordained to the Catholic priesthood in the Grand Seminary at Montreal on Ember Saturday.

For the first time in the history of New Hampshire the Catholic prisoners confined in the State prison were allowed the privilege of hearing mass, By the consent of the governor the Very Rev. Father Barry, V. G., said mass in the chapel at the State prison on last Sunday.

GENERAL SHERIDAN has been promoted by vote of the House and Senate from the rank of Lieutenant-General to that of General of the Army. This rank has been revived for the benefit of General Sheridan. The President signed the decree, and it was at once taken to General Sheridan's residence by Senators Hawley and Anderson.

SINCE the absolute withdrawal of Mr. James G. Blaine from the Presidential candidacy, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew has received many assurances of support from all parts of the Union. It is stated that already a majority of the delegates to the Republican Convention have declared that he will be their choice. Mr. Depew stated in an interview that he does not seek the nomination, nor would he be willing to accept if any other candidate would be stronger than himself. The nominee of the Convention will receive his hearty support.

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THE Crofters' Commissioners in Scot land have rendered upwards of one hundred decisions on applications for fair rent in Rosshire. The reductions range from twenty-seven to fifty seven per cent., the average being thirty five per cent. on rents and fifty five per cent on arrears. The tenants on the Duchess of Sutherland's estates have obtained a reduction of thirty per cent on rents and thirty four per cent on arrears.

THE Russian press express great irritation against England, under the impression that she will join, or has joined, the Central European alliance. The Czar considers the military activity in to be made in view of possible hostilities with Russia. The papers warn England that if she take part against Russia she will be made to suffer dearly for it.

will be delivered from the incubus of the Establishment.

A BILL is under consideration in the Quebec Legislature to give wives who have been deserted by their husbands,

the right to seize their deliquent hus bands weges. Some such stringent measure is highly desirable to protect married women and their families from the barbarity of heartless husbands, and to render such desertion an unprofitable speculation. The Mail asserts that all this proves wife desertion to be very common in Quebec. If this be good reasoning, intemperance must be rampant in Ontario; for nowhere is there unde a more persevering effort to introduce prohibition. We should thank the Mail for his lesson in logic.

WE WERE pleased to be honored this week with a call from Mr. Stephen O'Meara, High Sheriff of Co. Limerick Ireland, who is on a visit to his cousin, Mr. M. F. O'Mears, of London. Mr.

O'Mears is one of the bravest and noblest soldiers in the Home Rule army, and it is because of the presence of such material in the ranks that Parnell's fight has been such a glorious one, and his prospects of victory so bright and cheering.

THERE are in the United States 287 French-Canadian societies with an aggregate membership of 43,051. Great preparations are being made by these socie ties for the welcoming of President Cleveland on 28th June at Nashua, N. H. when the President is expected to visit the Convention of French-Canadian delegates in that city. The visit will be made in company with one or two memers of the Cabinet. This Presidential visit is in response to an invitation signed by 10,000 French Canadian members of the St. John the Baptist Societies of New Hampshire and other States. Besides the New England States, New York, In. diana, Ohio, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and Dakota will be represented.

An Ottawa minister, the Rev. Mr. Pol lard, while preaching in St. John's Church, made most uncharitable and resumptuous reference to His Grace the late Archbishop of Toronto. He said that His Grace has now become conscious of his false teaching in regard to the honor and reverence which he inculcated to be paid to the Blessed Virgin, and that he would long to return to his brethren to warn them of the false position in which they are placed through his erroneous teachings. Mr. Pollard does not recognize that it may be hat he himself has misled his parish ioners by refusing to grant ; to the Blessed Virgin that honor which was accorded to her by God Himself, and which justified her in saying "Behold, from

is His name." PROFESSOR Elliot of Harvard Univer sity has no sympathy with the attempt made in the Massachusetts Legislature

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

FAREWELL TO ESMONDE.

THREE GOVERNORS AND A HUGE ASSEM BLAGE OF NEW YORKERS BID HIM ADIEU-HIS OWN SPEECH. "Every true American is in favor of ome rule for Ireland,"

home rule for Ireland." That was the sentiment of the great meeting held in the Academy of Music, New York, May 25, for the purpose of bidding God speed to Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, the Irish Nationlist. Every speaker echoed this sentiment, the audience cheered it and the resolu-tions embodied it in unmistakable lan-guage. It was a notable gathering and one truly representative in its character. The Academy was crammed from the footlights to the roof, and a more intelli-gent assemblage was never gathered ent assemblage was never gathered with the walls of the building of famous with the walls of the building of famous meetings. On the stage were ex-Mayor William H. Grace, Commissioner Charles H. Vorhis, Charles A. Dana, C. C. Shayne, Colonel Edward Gilon, Major William L. Cole, Byran G. McSwyny, H. H. Brown, Coroner Ferdinand Levy, Marce B. M. Haverty, William Shayne, Colonel Laward Gawyn, Mr. H. William L. Cole, Eyran G. McSwyny, H. H. Brown, Coroner Ferdinand Levy, Mayor P. M. Haverty, William T. Robinson, Commissioner Miles (H. O'Brien, ex Commissioner Hosea B. Perkins, Rev. Father T. Powers, Father John Connolly, Fire Commis sioner Purroy and Sheriff Grant. The interior was effectively decorated by American and Irish flags, for they gave color and beauty to the scene. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mr. Eugene Kelly the meeting was presided over by Judge Van Hoesen, who, before intro-ducing the guest of the evening, said it was not true that Americans by birth or adoption had no sympathy with Ireland was not true that Americans by birth or adoption had no sympathy with Ireland in her present hour of trouble. Ameri-cans of every shade of political opinions are a unit on the question of home rule for Ireland. The feeling in America is all one way; it could not be otherwise. When Judge Van Hoesen introduced the guest in whose honor the meeting had assembled, Sir Thomas stepped forward and was received with such a tumultuous around c cheers that his cheeks glowed and was received with such a tumultuous round of cheers that his cheeks glowed with pleasure and his eyes glistened with emotion. "It is almost superfluous for me to endeavor to express what an honor it is to address to splendid a meet-ing," said Sir Thomas Esmonde when the honor it is to address to splendid a meet-ing," said Sir Thomas Esmonde when the applause gave him a chance to make himself heard. "This is perhaps, the most enthusiastic meeting," he went on, "which it has been my good fortune to address during my tour through the United States. I wish to express the intense pleasure I feel, not only that by so doing I may add my sentiments to the so doing I may add my sentiments to the significence of to night's proceedings, but that I may make some return to the but that I may make some return to the gentlemen who have labored so assidu-ously to bring this meeting about. They called a meeting of citizens to declare their sentiments on the subject of home rule for Ireland. The gathering is

rule for Ireland. The gathering is A SPLENDID ANSWER to the question from the people of New York. I am glad of the opportunity thus presented to acknowledge the enormous debt of gratitude which I have contracted with the people of America during my stay among them. I have now been in this great country for something. like eight months, and everywhere I have met with cordiality and kindness personally and earnest support and have met wild cordinativy and kindless personally and earnest support and sympathy for the cause I have the honor to represent. When I come to look back at the many meetings I have attended, and remember the marvellous attended, and rememore the marvellous expression of popular sentiment which everywhere welcomed me, I don't think it any exaggeration to describe my tour as nothing short of a triumphant pro-gress. And this wonderful welcome has not come entirely from my own kith and henceforth all generations shall call me blessed. Because He that is mighty hath done great things to me, and Holy not come entirely from my own kith and kin, but also from those American citi-zens who have no connection with Irezens who have no connection with Ire-land, but who merely sympathize with the Irish people because, as Americans, they are Home Rulers. Four state Leg-islatures have paid me the highest dis-tinctions which they could possibly to a stranger. Some of them have given the use of their legislative chambers in which to be a back the stranger of the stranger in the stranger. to hamper the operation of the Catholic to this

or neglect any conceivable device by which our object can be most speedily which our object can be most spectrally accomplished, and we hope in our con-duct of this battle always to conserve the generous sympathy and support you so freely extend to us." It was soon evident that this was not a meeting of Irishmen exclusively, for with only one events of a super restor who followed Irishmen exclusively, for with only one exception every speaker who followed the guest was an American by birth, and the other, Rev. William Lloyd, was an Englishman. Governor Robert S. Green of New Jersey made an eloquent address. He said the true American need not He said the true American need not always be native born, so long as he loves his country and her freedom, obeys her laws and glories in her progress. That made him a true American. Referring to the statement of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain that no true American favored Irish home rule, the governor asked in what part of this broad coun-try had that man been wandering. The fact was that Americans were in favor of home rule for Ireland, because they knew what home rule had done for of home rule for Ireland, because they knew what home rule had done for them. "Sir," said he, turning to Sir Thomas Esmonde, "when you go home tell the Irish people and the English people that all true Americans are in favor of home rule in Ireland because they fought for it and have for one hun-dred years enjoyed its inestimable bless-ings." Governor Phineas B. Lounsbury ings." Governor Phineas B. Lounsbury of Connecticut spoke as a descendant of the Pilgrims, and addressing the guest, said : "Sir Thomas, go to your home across the sca, bearing with you the love and the friendship of the entire people of America, and may God prosper you and your compatriots in all your noble undertakings." Governor Benjamin F. Biggs of Delaware said he had come as an American citizen ings." Governor Phineas B. Lounsbury

Biggs of Delaware said the flat collect an American citizen To RAISE HIS VOICE FOR IRELAND, and against the Tory government of Eng-land. He caused a remarkable scene by land. He caused a remarkable scene by requesting all who were in favour of Ire. land being ruled by Irishmen to stand The appeal proved electrical, the im-mense audience rose spontaneously and made the huge building ring with cheers. Mr. Thomas L. James said that if Mr. Thomas L. James said that if Sheriff Grant had a warrant to find a defender of the bloody Balfour in the city of New York he would fail. "The hour of Ireland's redemption is nigh,' said he, "because her people are in the right and God is with them." Mr. Dana right and God is with them." Mr. Dana said that the American press would always be found supporting and advocat-ing home rule and equal rights. The people of America would not only sym-pathize with the Irish people but send them money to win their cause. "Sir Thomas," said he, "we are with you. We have watched your progress through our country, and we intend to stand by you to the end of your great struggle." Ex Judge Noah Davis then presented the resolutions and they were seconded by resolutions and they were seconded by Rev. William Lloyd. The resolutions resolutions and they were seconded by Rev. William Lloyd. The resolutions stated that the people of America, with substantially perfect unanimity, are in deep and earnest sympathy with the Irish people in their struggle for home rule through legislative independence. As citizens of a nation assured of the stability of its institutions, because founded upon the principles of home rule, Americans would be recreant to human liberty if they failed to extend cordial sympathy and generous aid to the Irish people. That the policy of coercion as now exercised by the Tory government in Ireland is repugnant to the spirit of the age and at war with Christian civilization. Sir Thomas was also requested to tell William E Glad-stone and Charles Stewart Parnell that the hopes and prayers of America are stone and Charles Stewart Parnell that the hopes and prayers of America are with them in their patriotic and Chris-tian efforts to terminate the feuds of centuries between countries that should be bound together by justice and love, and not by bayonets and prisone and to and not by bayonets and prisons, and to substitute for such feuds the strifes of substitute for such feuds the strike of peaceful industries and loyal aspiration that shall have no higher aim than the happiness and prosperity of a common empire. The resolutions were adopted the scheme time and anthronome and their

opportunity, to leave nothing untried, gregation of 900 grew to its present three

thousand. St Martin's now contains Sisters of Charity, Brothers of Mary, in charge of large schools; the ladies of the Bon Secours; a half-dozen benevolent organi zations, of men and women respectively; Young Men's social and literary organi-zations, with a tine hall—and a special and successful missionary work has been done among the negroes. Further, through Dr. Foley's efforts the orphan girls' home or House of In-dustry, under charge of Sisters of Cnar-ity was erected, and the present spacious buildings of the Good Shepherd—for which community he also opened a house at Washington, D C The Bishop elect is described by Balti-more papers as a handsome man of fine St Martin's now contains Sisters of

nore papers as a handsome man of fine presence, and congenial though well-fitted for the Episcopal dignity. He is a learned and eloquent Divine, and won fresh laurels at the last Plenary Council. Ad Multos Annos.

HISTORY OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The field of history is divided into the Critical and D heatory is divided into the Critical and D heatory. In the first there is a good deal of originality, because the writer selects one important fact out of one hundred facts and deals with it from his own standpoint, seldom or never looking at it as the persons who made the fact originally looked at it is documented by looked at it. In documentary history the whole one hundred facts are brought up and every name, date and incident given as it was really understood at the time of action. Local history must of necessity be of the latter class; because its object is to bring order out of chaos by taking up the most important records in the archives and preserving every name and event connected with the settlement and progress of a locality, going so far sometimes as to bring locality, going so far sometimes as to bring up some unpleasant names and incidents. The Goodspeed Pablishing House has re-solved to give such a work to this county. That it will be a great record book of the county's past and present, we are con-vinced; for one of the hardest and most enthusiastic workers in the field of American documentary history has been circan charge here. given charge here.

FURTHER TRIBUTE TO FATHER HOLZER.

To the Editor of the Mercury: SIR,-It is not often that our city papers have the opportunity of publish-ing a more interesting production than the obituary of the late Rayd. Father the obituary of the late Royd. Father Holzer, which appeared in the Mercury a few evenings ago copied from the CATH-OLIC RECORD. Any article emanating from the pen of that profound scholar and chesta Facility mailers in California. from the pen of that protound scholar and chaste English writer, J. G. Moylan, Esq., is always acceptable to his numer-ous friends in Guelph and throughout the County of Wellington. No one in Canada is better qualified to sketch the the County of Weilington. No one in Canada is better qualified to sketch the history of the departed pniest, for no one knew him more intimately than did Mr. Moylan during the period of his early career in Guelph. He was Faher Hol-zer's ideal of a Christian layman, and the sanctity, learning and humility of the priest were qualities, congenial to the learned and pious mind of his secular friend.

friend. The writer, in companionship with a young and saintly ecclesiastic long since passed to his reward, drank at the foun-tain of knowledge under the able tute-lage and paternal supervision of Father Holzer and Mr. Moylan, on the "Catholic Hill." There we received the first in-spiration to emulate the virtues and, if possible, copy the lives of these ex-emplary men.

Amongst the literary productions of Amongst the literary productions of Father Holzer, I may refer to the "Triduum," or "Three days meditation on solid virtue," published under the sanction of the Jesuit Fathers. It is a

cherished hope of his life, to witness the dedication of a magnificent temple on the Catholic hill, has been frustrated by the Catholic hill, has been frustrated by death it must be the earnest wish of his loving parishioners, who joined with him in the struggles of by gone days, that his spirit may be permitted to hover near to witness and invoke the blessing of God upon this crowning realization of his earthly hope. A PROTEGE OF FATHER HOLZER. Gueloh, May 30, 1888.

Guelph, May 30, 1888.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH **OUESTION**.

A member of Parliament, writing in the New York Sunday Herald, attributes to Lord Randolph Churchill the change of opinion which has taken place in Eng-land in regard to the Coercion policy of the government. He says that though everybody was against him he kept on resolutely contending for his ideas till the culminating point was reached at Preston a few days ago when an audi-ence of six thousand persons cheered again and again his plain declaration on the Irish Question. He adds : "Remem-here the transport of the second sec the Irish Question. He adds : "Remem-ber that in Preston there are very few Irishmen, so few that they could not be therefore, that Lord Randolph merely won the cheers of an Irish audience. No. The people who applauded vocifer-ously were the hard handed operatives of Langesting the cheers of Lancashire, the shrewdest men in Eng-land," All this speaks well for the Lancashire operatives, but from their shrewdness and earnestness we may well infer that it was not that one speech of the mutable Sir Randolph which brought out this manifestation of their brought out ints manifestation of their sympathies. They cheered, not because Sir Randolph had converted them, but because they were glad to find that he was himself converted to views which they already entertained, enlightened as they already entertained, enlightened as they were by the noble enunciation of principles proclaimed by Messra, Glad-stone, Morley, Shaw Lefebvre, Lord Ripon and other prominent Liberals. The men of Preston are too shrewd not to have learned where justice lay, before Lord kandolph addressed them. The Dublin Freeman's Journal of May 3rd has the following in reference to the

Lord Kandolph addressed them. The Dublin Freeman's Journal of May 3rd has the following in reference to the fruits of Home Rule in Canada, and draws the very natural inference that it would equally benefit Ireland: "We have re-ceived from the Minister of Inland Revenue in Canada, the Hon, John Cos-tigan, the last issue of the Statistical Abstract and Record. The publication is the record of a thriving and prosper-ous country. Every page of it is a con-clusive argument for Home Rule. A country of endless possibilities, rich in its natural resources, and offering in-exhaustible opportunities for the energy and industry of its people, Canada stood still until it received responsible govern-ment. Even the contiguity of a nation like the United States, phenomenal in the world's history for its progress, failed to fillip the Dominion, while under an alien system of government, into activity. to ninp the Dominion, while under an alien system of government, into activity. With the unrestricted power of making its own laws, while remaining a subject province of the British Crown, Canada its own laws, while Frinking a conject province of the British Crown, Canada began to step out, and it has since gone forward, and still goes forward, with increasing velocity, in the march of national prosperity." Some statistical figures are then given which justify the *Journal's* inferences, after which he makes the following complimentary allusion to Hon. Mr. Costigan: "The Hon. John Costigan, the Minister of Inland Revenue, is himself a sturdy son of the old soil, and Irishman and Catholic as he is, he is the direct repre-sentative in the Dominion Cabinet of his countrymen in Canada." Mr. Pyne, M. P. has been released from gaol.

The Irish Catholic Archbishops and Bishops have issued an address declaring that the Pope's decree relating to Irish affairs affects morals only and does not insanction of the Jesuit Fathers. It is a mairs meets motas of the Jesuit specially intended for the use of terfere with politics. They wan the people and the League leaders against speaking

On the 27th ult. a monster meetin was held in Chicago to protest against the refusal of the City Council to prohibit saloons within 200 feet of churches and school houses. It was attended by representative citizens of all parties and denominations. Archbishop Feehan endorsed the object of the meeting in a letter which was read. The meeting decided to demand, further, the closing of saloons on Sunday, and to present their demands to the City Council backed by a committee of delegates. This was done at the Council meeting of the 28th ult.

THE Rt. Rev. Dr. P. T. O'Reilly has received from Cardinal Rampolla a letter granting to the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America the Apostolic benediction as a testimony of his pater. nal affection, and of the Holy Father's interest in the good work to which the Total Abstinence Union devotes itself. His Holiness expresses his ardent desire that so useful a society may be from day to day more and more extended throughout America, and "he fervently beseeches to be propitious to their undertakings God and to shower down His heavenly blessings upon them.

WHILE a large force of police and emergency men where distraining upon twelve farmers for tithes at Denbigh, Wales, on the 17th May, they came into conflict with a large number of the peasantry, and seventeen persons were badly injured, including several women. Thirty five others were slightly injured. The dominant Church is every day making itself more odious to the people of they are not likely to assimilate them-Wales by its exactions, and as Wales is selves to the country in which they take not Ireland, the time must be near at hand when the people of the Principality stances.

ubject he spoke thus before the House Committee which had the matter under consideration: "I suppose we all feel the warmest respect and admiration for the self-sacrifice of the Roman Catholic

population which supports the parochial chools. I do not see how the children of the Puritans can possibly feel other than the warmest respect and admiration for the self-sacrifices that the Roman Catholic population make day by day for the schools which in their Os view are the only schools where their conscientious belief concerning the education of their children can be respected. I say that the projected egislation tends to perpetuate this most undesirable division, because I can only believe that the effect of this legislation will be greatly to improve and strengthen the parochial schools."

An action against the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of Holy Trinity Church, New York City, was decided at Syracuse, N. Y., last week, for having procured a rector for their church from England, and they were subjected to the payment of a fine of \$1,000 under the U.S. law which prescribes that penalty for knowingly encouraging the migration of any alien into the United States "to perform labor or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied." Some are of opinion that it was not the intention of the legislators to include clergymen in the alien law, but that the judge was obliged to apply the law as he found it. Others, however, are of different opinion. They say that those clergymen who come to America

through love for American institutions will find their way to it without a previous contract, and that those who come, precisely because they have been previously engaged, are not wanted, because up their residence under such circum.

v acclamation and enth sentiment cabled to Ireland. The meet-ing then adjourned, every one present being delighted with the proceedings. THE BISHOP-ELECT OF DETROIT. Cleveland Universe. A Roman cablegram to Detroit Journal, 22nd inst, announced the appointment on that date, of Rev. Dr. John S. Foley,

stranger. Some of them have given the use of their legislative chambers in which to hold public meetings in which to plead the cause of my country. At each of my meetings 1 have had some of the most distinguished of your citizens, and they had not only attended the meet-ings, but have taken up the cudgels for old Ireland. I am bound to confess that they often leit me behind in their elo quent expositions of the wrongs of Ire land, and that they went much further than I have in their denuncistion of the oppressors of the Irish people. Not only in this great country, but also in Oanda, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the people have left nothing to be desired in their ardent sympathy with and support of the Irish cause. Even so far south as your sister republic of Mexico I have been received as the envoy of the Irish people with remark. able distinction and honor. How any-body can have the audacity to assert that the people of the American contin-ent are opposed io the claims of the Irish people of the American contin-ent are opposed io the claims of the struggling people of Ireland, and that is to the press of the United States. In Ireland we recognize that were it not for the magnificent stand upon our side made by the press of the United States the prospects of our cause would be far from as bright as they are at the present moment. Your press has undoubtedly won the public opinion of this country to our side and vindicated the much abused character of the Irish people. We thoroughly appreciated the fact that on that date, of Rev. Dr. John S. Foley, of Baltimore, to the bishopric of Detroit. The Foleys are Irish by descent and in the old land were distinguished for patriotism and religion. The parents of Dr. Foley came from Enniscorthy to Baltimore, 1817, where both were highly esteemed, and died within this decade. Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley of Chicago, deceased, was one of the children born to them in Baltimore. Rev. Dr. Foley is fifty four years old, Baltimore born, and was in youth edu-cated in that city by the Sulpicians. Upon receiving Minor Orders from Archbisbop

Kenrick, he went to Rome, 1854, where he was the first American student to enter the Apollinaris. His intimates there were a brilliant and now notable group. He was ordained priest November 20, 1856, at St. John Lateran, by Cardinal Patrizzi, Pope Pius the Ninth's Vicar-

Dr. Foley studied another term Rome and then received the degree of Divinity doctor, made a tour of the Continent, England and Ireland, re-Continent, England and Ireland, re-turning home November, 1857, when Archbishop Kenrick appointed him the first pastor of St. Bridget's, Cauton, a now populous suburb of Baltimore with a then population of but about 400. Port Deposit and Havre de Grace were added to Dr. Falav's about to our side and vindicated the much abused character of the Irish people. We thoroughly appreciated the fact that but for the assistance of

and the public opinion which it has created and still stimulates, the Irish press, which is practically suppressed by the English government, would be utterly unable to explain the condition to Dr. Foley's charge. This was a rigorous field of duty and it

I had the privilege of rendering humble assistance to my reverend friend in the translation of this excellent work, will always afford me great pleasure. When the Catholics of little Germany

were informed that their beloved priest was about to be transferred to the more important mission of Guelph they were important mission of Guelph they were very much grieved, and some were in-clined to use physical resistance towards the deputation from Guelph sent to escort him thither. It was upon this errand that Mr. Thomas Heffernan, and father of the Collector of Customs, con-tracted a cold which caused his death, and it may here be stated that it was in a great measure due to the efforts of Mr. Heffernan that Father Holtzer was brought to Guelph.

Heffernan that Father Holtzer was brought to Guelph. Mr. Moylan, in his reference to the labors accomplished by this zealous mis-sionary, omitted to mention that he also established and maintained a Separate School, connected with which was a classical department, intended for the training of young men for the priesthood and other professions. Here, under the able professorship of Mr. Moylan, who was induced to come from New York to superintend these schools, the nucleus of

superintend these schools, the nucleus of a Catholic College was formed and the a Catholic College was formed and the present rectory was incorporated as "St. Ignatius College." From this unpreten-Ignatius College." From this unpreten-tious seminary of learning, many a student has gone forth prepared by solid instruction to commence his struggle with the world in various avocations. with the world in various workdons, Amongst these I may be permitted to mention Father Fennessy, a distin-guished linguist; Father O'Reilly, who became a professor in St. Mary's College, Montreal; Father Synott, Father Mad-Montreal; Father Synott, Father Mad-den, Father Cushing and Mr. John Nunan, brother of Dr. Nunan, a young Nunan, brother of Dr. Nunan, a young man of more than ordinary promise, cut off in early life while pursuing his studies for the Church. By his affable manner, his unfeigned humility and zeal, "ad majorem Dei gloriam," Father Holzer en-deared himself to his devoted flock and also found many warm friends outside by the English government, would be titerly unable to explain the condition of things in Ireland so as to rivet the stitution of the English speaking world upon the oppression, coercion and tyranny of the British rule upon the Iriah people. I shall convey to the people of Ireland the message I have tree received this great country. I shall tell them that so long as they have the spirit of the spin terve, St. Martin's, was pent by the Doctor at sympathy and support of the people bare. We are determined to miss no long may two gondidenty rely upon the sympathy and support of the people here. We are determined to miss no long may two gondidenty rely upon the sympathy and support of the people here. We are determined to miss no long may two gondidenty rely upon the sympathy and support of the people here. We are determined to miss no long with a substance in the support of the people here. We are determined to miss no long with a support of the people here. We are determined to miss no long with a support of the people here. We are determined to miss no long with a support of the people here. We are determined to miss no long with a support of the people here. We are determined to miss no long with a support of the people here. We are determined to miss no long may two gondidenty rely upon the sympathy and support of the people here. We are determined to miss no long may the sy confidently rely upon the sympathy and support of the people here. We are determined to miss no long may the sy confidently rely upon the sympathy and support of the people here. We are determined to miss no long may the sy confidently rely upon the sympathy and support of the people here. We are determined to miss no long may the sy confidently rely upon the sympathy and support of the people here. We are determined to miss no long may the sy confidently rely upon the sympathy and support of the people here. We are determined to miss no long may there conterest and mission det mission det

and the League leaders against speaking irreverently of the Pope, who has assured them that he does not intend to injure the Irish National movement, but he desires to remove the obstacles in its way. United Ireland and other Nationalist organs express themselves satisfied with the explanation of the Bishops. The rescript is not at all withdrawn, and the Bishops affirm its authority, but they agree in asserting that it has not a political objict.

in asserting that it is had be done object. The contempt in which coercion and its concomitant juils and punishments are held is vividly illustrated in a little incid-ent which has just taken place in Kilrush. ent which has just taken place in Kilrush, Ireland. Mr. O'Mishony, a respeciable inhabitant of that town, was asked to ap-pear before the borough court there on Saturday, to answer for the orime of hav-ing emitted a groan at the police, after these martial men had made a furious charge upon the people who were erecting a platform for a meeting. Mr. O'Mahony did not appear, and in his absence he was fined sixpence, with the alternative of going to prison for a fortright. He will go for the fortnight, it is said, rather than pay that sixpence.

go for the forthight, it is said, rather than pay that sixpence. A cable despatch states that in the letter of the Irish Bishops to the Pope admitting the Pope's authority to decide all matters of morality, and accepting the decrees of His Holiness regarding the Plan of Campaign and Baccular, the Plan of Campaign and Boycotting, they add that the Holy See has not been correctly informed as to the acts which are enumerated in the rescript. They therefore submit to the Holy See the consideration whether the circumstances which gave rise to those acts may possibly constitute them a means of legitimate resistance to una means of legitimate resistance to un-justly exercised authority. Their letter is said to conclude with ranewed expres-tions of devotion and respect for the decisions of the Holy See. The Roman correspondent of the Daily News states that the Pope has repeatedly when the Brithe Guyernment to inligate

THE AMERICAN PRESS

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

6

Kildare.

A beautiful brass memorial plats, four feet by two, mounted on ebonized board, bas been erected in the College of St. Thomas of Aquin, Newbridge, to the memory of the Very Rev. Nicholas Frayne, S. T. M., who died June 21st, 1856

Wexford.

Wexterd. The Most Rev. Dr. Browne has made the following clerical changes in the dio-cess of Ferns :- Rev. A Murphy, C. C., Clorgeen. to be C. C., Kiltealy; Rev. T. V. Finn, C. C., Kiltealy, to be C. C., Clon-green; Rsv. Nicholas Mernagh, C. C., Ballygarret, to be C. C., Poulfur, vice Rev. T. J. Hanley, C. C., retired, owing to III ballth.

Ballygerret, to be C. C. Pouffar, vice Rev. T. J. Hanley, C. C., retired, owing to ill health. O May 9th, five of the Ballykerogue men, who were imprisoned for four months under the Coercion Act, for defending "Foloy's Fort," in October last - Patrick Murphy, P. Kont, M. Kent, D. Shennon, and James Neill-were released from Wexford Jail, their term of impris-onment having expired. They were re-eelved outside the jsil by the following deputation from the "suppressed" branches of Shelburne :- Meers. John Cam-mins, Thomas Cummins, Michael Regan, and James Murphy, who travelled by train from New Rass to meet them. They looked remarkably well, notwithstanding their long imprisonment, some of them stating they were never in better health and spirits. Having had train to New Ross, where they arrived at is o'clock. They were met at the station in Robercon by an immense crowd of sympathisers, who cheered them long and loudly. The William O'Brien Indepen-dent Strended. The hearty welcome home to the Ballykerogue men occupied a considerable time, after which the peo-ple, headed by the bands, paraded the inform and grosning for Tottenhem. Having delayed in town for about an in Kose, and the Campile Fife and Dram Band attended. The hearty welcome hour, the released men, accompanied by the Campile Band, proceeded home, where their welcome was if possible, more hearty than it was in New Ross.

Queen's County. No one who is acquainted with the his-tory of Ireland and its popular movements during the last half century can be a stran-ger to the name of Father Matt Keeffe, late P. P. of Aghaboe. From the day of his ordination, in 1836, to that November morning, fity-one years afterwards, when morning, fifty-one years afterwards, when he was called to receive the reward of his ne was called to receive the reward of his labors, the mental gifts with which God had richly endowed him, and his splen-did elequence were ungrudgingly used in the service of the faith of which he was

in the service of the faith of which he was a bright ornament, and the country which he loved so well. Who has not heard of the "Callan Curates," Father Matt Keeffe and Father Tom O'Shee, who

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lic Church, its perfect knowledge of the needs of human nature, and its zeal for the satisfaction of those needs, have drawn tributes of admiration in every age, even from those who are most bitterly opposed to its doctrines. In a recently published book of travels through Minnesota, the author, S. A. Beadle, speaks of meeting, among the passengers on a stage-coach, a Sister and Mother Superior of the Order of St. Francis, who ware on their way to take charge of a frontier academy in a mission among the Chippeways. "Near midnight," he says, "we left them at Belle Prairie, a hamlet of a few cabins, with a small schoool house, and near by a chapel, its white cross gleaming in the cold moon-light, fit symbol of the Sisters' life and work. How wonderful is this wide-extended power of the Church of Rome! Who can travel beyond the reach of her world-embracing arms? Alike on the banks of the St. Lawrence and the Rio Grande I have seen the white cross of her chapele, and on the wild frontier and in the hut of the slave have met her hardy missionaries, bronzed by every sun, and weather. beaten by the storms of every Clare. Clare. On May 14th, Mr. Wilfred Blunt reached Miltown Malbay, by the mid-day train. and proceeded to the residence of Father White, P. P., where an address was presented by the committee of the National Lesgue. The town, st night, was brilliantly illuminated in his honor. Mr. Blunt, accompanied by Father White, walked through the town, very much pleased with his reception. In reply to the address, Mr. Blunt said that wherever he had gone in Ireland, in the proclaimed districts, he had found the Lesgue stronger than before the Coercion Act. In Miltown-Matbay, he understood that not only was there no falling off in the members of the Lesgue, but that they had increased so as to include nearly every inhabitant. The men of the present day had the hope that would be called upon to fight. Once the Raile was won. Mr. Blunt urged his hearers not to relax their efforts, but to keep on sgitating till Home Rule was put the end was near, for the Coercion Act of 1887 was the last that would ever be men. They must be prepared to suffer, but the end was near, for the Coercion Act of 1887 was the last that would ever be men of the present of the tow was broken to the and was near, for the Coercion Act of 1887 was the last that would ever be the hut of the slave have met her hardy missionaries, bronzed by every sun, and weather-besten by the storms of every sky, from Pembins to Arizona. Is it sury wonder, considering her cellbate clergy, who make the flock their family, and the holy orders of devoted women, to whom suffering and self-denial are sweet for the sake of Christ—is it any wonder that far more than a quarter of a billion souls attest her power, and, to the reprosch of us Protestants, nigh two thirds the Chris-tian world still own allegtance to Rome ?" N. Y. Catholic Review. The sincerest flattery is imitation. The Of 1857 was the last that the short four passed. On the morning of May 8th, about four o'clock, the Sub-Sheriff, with balliffs and police, proceeded to Ballycasey, where he evicted a farmer named Denis Kennedy, who recently bid up to twenty years' purchase for his holding, unsuccessfully however, as the farm, with some others, was bought at a higher price by a Mr. Corbett. Antrim.

The sincerest fistery is imitation. The Sisters of Charity and of Mercy, and of our other religious congregations of women will be pleased to learn that our heard of the "Callan Curates," Father Matt Keeffe and Father Tom O'Shea, who gave their youthful enthuissem, as they or coercised at farmer named Denis Kennedy, who recently bid up to twenty years in the dying sinner and his Creator. It has been decided, therefore, to give all who knew and esteemed the distin-guiable patriot priest an opportunity of the Source at memorial altar, which shall be worthy of him, and of the heantiful building in which it is to be placed. To carry out this object a meeting of the ladies of the parish was held in the new church, on May 7th. The Rev. R. Knaresboro, P. P., having explained the object of the meeting, a committee was formed to receive sub-seriptions—the Rev. R. Knaresboro, P. P., having requested to act as treseures. Letters of number of subscriptions were headed in, number of subscriptions were handed in, number of subscriptions were hande



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THE IRISH

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insane asylum ; and the doctors say this trouble is alarmingly on the increase. The usual remedies, while they may give temporary relief, are likely to do more harm than good. What is needed is an Alterative and Blood-purifier. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is incomparably the area to be a disturbances the best. It corrects those disturbances in the circulation which cause sleeplessness, gives increased vitality, and restores the nervous system to a healthful

Home Missionary Society, writes that his stomach was out of order, his sleep very often disturbed, and some in purity of the blood manifest; but that a perfect cure was obtained by the use of Aver's Sarsaparilla.

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THOMAS D. EGAN,

JUNE 9, 1888,

SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOV HANSES.

[Delivered by the Rev. James Dong hos, rector of the church of St. Thoma Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y] XXIL

THE HOLT FUCHARIST AS A SACRIFICE. "In every place there is offered to M mame a clean oblation, from the rising of the sun even to the going down thereo Great is My name smoug the Gentiles! Thus spoke the prophet in the Saviour name more than 300 years before H coming. In all eges and among a people sacrifices have been offered. Ab and Cain, Nos and Melchisedech, Abrahaz and his posterity, worshipped the Suprem Being by sacrifice. The idolatrous nation Egypt, Persla and Bone, have adored th Divinity by sacrifical worship. Where ever men have been, there, too, have been temples and altars. It has been trui said that you might as well try to find people without laws or a city withou walks as a nation without temples an altars. THE HOLY EUCHABIST AS & SACRIFICE. altare

Whith as a matching without temples as altars. In every sacrifics, properly so-calle comething is immolated by destruction change in acknowledgment of God eupreme dominion over all creatures. is the one indispensable, essential act religion. To imagine a religion witho eacrifice would be to imagine a God with out creatures. If there had been no f there would still have been another although they would have been another although they would have been another although they would have been unblood. With sin, scrificing became bloody. Mat feeling that he was guilty, that he deserv death, made explasion by scrificing v time and offering their blood to appet the divinity for his own faults. In pag countries this idea of explation often men into the crime of offering hum eacrifices. It is said that at the close the fifteenth century, when Europet the fifteenth century, when Europer came to these shores, they found the pay priests of Mex'co sacrificing several the

priests of Maxico sacrificing several the sand human wictims every year. The Jowish sacrifices were innocent, of themselves were inefficacious. The was no proportion between the blood of goat or a heifer and a crime against infinite majesty of God. Among the Ju-there were four kinds of sacrifice. The was the holocaustic, in which the vict was wholl humad. The chief end of its was the holocaustic, in which the vice was wholly burned. The chief end of i sacrifice was to honor God in His infin sactify, in His supreme dominion to in the plenitude of His perfections. The was the pacific sacrifice, offered to (in thankegiving for His bene and to render Him homage for life the pacific to the pacific to the planet.

and to render Him homage for glfts. The propitiatory sacrifice cffered to satisfy God's justice our sins. The superratory sacrifice cffered to obtain from God's graces, spl ual and corporal blesings, temporal eternal life. Whatever force or effic these sacrifices had they derived from fact that they prefigured the sacrific Calvary. Five hundred years before august sacrifice God told the peo through the mouth of Malachias, that multitude of eacrifices did not easily F

algues Factilité God fold the per through the mouth of Malachias, that multitude of sacrifices did not satisfy H "I am tired of you," He said, "and I no more receive a gift from your ha From the rising of the sun even to going down thereof My name is g among the Gentiles. In every place t is a pure victim offered and sacrifice the glory of My name, because My m is great among the nations." This pure Victim for pleasing to G. Jesus Christ, offered once on Calvary bloody manner, offered every mor and in every place upon our sltars i unbloody manner. The sacrifice on Mass is Jesus Christ immolating Hir every day upon the altar, in orde obtain pardon for us and to drawd graces upon us. It is a perpetual ren of the august sacrifice of Calvary. every sacrifice there is a pleat, a Via and God to whom the escrifice is off On Calvery Jesus Christ was both Divisit of the subtime. This subtime On Calvery Jesus Christ was both Priest and the Victim. This sublime rifice was offered to the adorable Tri The Mass is this same sarrifice renew an unbloody manner. The thrice son of the living God is the priest. " art a priest forever according to the of Melchizedech." He immolates him



number of subscriptions were handed in, some of which had been received from a few of Fathet Keeffe's old friends and political associates.

Kilkenny.

Kilkeany. The project for erecting a monument to the late Kev. P. Neary, P. P., Mullinavat, has been brought to a very successful issue. A gracofal Celtic cross, beautifully wrought with tracery from admired and ancient designs, now suitably marks the last resting place of the faithful priest, whose life's work was passed beneath its shadow in the ministry, and whose heart every yearned with plous longings to see removed the load of oppression which weighed so heavily upon his native land, and his k: adred of the Celtic race.

Longford.

Longford. In Longford, on Thursday, May 10th, an extraordinary and disgraceful scene was witnessed at the entrance of the Pro-testant graveyard. A young woman named Martha McGiveny, whose father is a Protestant, had died on the previous day, having just before her death become a convert to the Catholic fath. Deceased, wished to be buried from the Cathedral, but her father and his brother, in-law, a man named St. John, sexton at the Protestant church, refused to allow the removal of the body. The Catholic clergy a seented, with the understanding that the remains should be buried with the neual Oatholic services; but when the funeral arrived at the gate of the Protestant cemetery it was found to be locked, and St. John refused to appear. After waiting a few minutes the cortege moved on to the Catholic grave-yard, two miles distant, where the burial took place.

Cork.

During the trial of Mr. Condon, M. P., at Mitchelstown, the court-house was visited by an itineraut "play-actor," who happened to be in the town. This artist, from his second to be in the town. visited by an itinerant "play-factor, who happened to be in the town. This artist, from his association with Bacchus, in the early hours, fell into a sound slumber in the court; but, when some applause with and buskin rose up and enquired :--"In this an afterpiece ?" On being reminded of the trial of Mr. Condon, the sour cried out in the hearing of all in court :--"And are these the Removables ?" pointing to the angistrates. The Banch had eacresy time to give any directions as to the dis-posal of the interrupter when the same volce cried out :--"Tell me, Removables,"

Down.

Donegal.

North Western Chronitele. In the current number of the Dublin Review, Cardinal Manufug enters into an analytical criticism of the recently pub-lished first volume of Father Gasquet's "Henry VIII, and the English Monas-teries." His Eminence describes the work as a "detailed impeachment of Oli-ver Cromwell and his accomplices in the sins of sacrliege, robbery, cruelly, false-hood, incontinence and perjury, whereby they spoiled and wrecked the monasteries of England until the judgment of God fell upon them." The author, he says, has eited Cromwell and his tools to judg-ment, and out of their own mouths, missioners as a guarantee fund. Down. The Lord Lieutenant and the Uister tenantry are not pulling together. His Excellency offered to sell; but those Uister tenant farmers know a hawk from a hand-sw, and refused to buy. On May 7th, the Newtownards Farmers Association, loyal men all, met and passed resolutions which are not calculated to south the feetings of His Excellency. In the first place, they advised their fellow-tenants not to purchase upon His Excellency's terms, upon the ground that "drastic changes in the government of the country are like'y to be immediately carried into effect" and it would be well to wait "until the reconstituted Legislature may have an opportunity of fixing a fair basis of purchase." And yet these men were once upon a time Tory, and were instru-mental in making the future Mirquis of Londonderry a "legislator"-save the mark!--and carried him upon their shoulders at the hustings when the then Lord Castlerengh was a beardless youth. The second of their resolutions protests against the tricks of the wretched Land Commission, and objects strongly to the notable device of valuing the land in the intentions, not to assess rent on the ten-ant's cultivation. The Uister tenants were slow in finding their volces, but they will be heard from yet to some effect. Donegal. On May 5th, the Primate, the Most has cited Cromwell and his tools to judg-ment, and out of their own mouths, and under their own hands, they stand convicted of falsehood, injustice, avarice, servility and immoral deeds. The con-cluding sentence of this powerful criticism is too forcible not to be given in full :--"Upon the evidence of such wretches the highest sanctity and noblest intellects of England were blackened and martyred. But upon the oaths of such men no just man would take even the life of a dog."

"Timely wise"! For Sharp Eyes ! "Innely Wise" I For Sharp Eyes I "Nor love, nor honor, wealth, nor power, Can give the heart a cheerful hour-When health is lost Be timely wise: With ill-health all taste of pleasure flies." No surer fact beneath the skies. Alsa' for him who early dies Becauce he is not timely wise. Alsa' for him who will endure The ills he might so quickly cure; Night-sweats, and cough, and hard-caught breath.

breath. Consumption's heralds, signs of death.

To be cured, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Thousands have been cured by it who, otherwise, would now be filling untimely graves. For all liver, blood, and lung disease, it is specific.

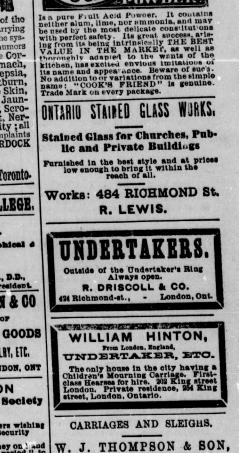
Donegal. On May 5th, the Primate, the Most Rev. Dr. Logue, visited Fathers McFad-den and Stephens in Derry jail. The rev. prisoners were delighted to meet their former bishop. The Very Rev. Charles McCaul, whose guest the Primate was, I accompanied His Grace. Oa the previous day Mr. Chas. O'Nell, J. P., and Mr. P. J. Rogera, J. P., visited the rev. gentle-man and Mr. Biane, M. P. They found the rev. prisoners in good health and spirits. Mr. Blane was engaged picking oakum. Mr. William McCormick, J. P., Mr. John McDevitt, J. P., Mr. William Monaghan, J. P., and other magistrates blood, and lung disease, it is specific. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secret the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also, being the principal cause of Headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief and effect a core. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmeleo's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."

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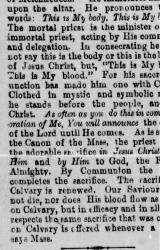
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Favorite.

F ame is a word ambition loves. A nd art has ne'er its portrait pal W irme the heart of avarice move O blivions to the "shekels" salut R arer than even these. by far, I sheelth, defying poet's diction. T hen with it trifle not, nor mar-E nd tils that female pleasure bar bla D. Dissect Davatte Do

Then with it triffe not, nor mar-En dills that female pleasure bar by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pr tion-a rernedy so satisfactory for a weaknesses and diseases pecul women, that they need no longer from them if they will but use this famed remedy. James Cullen, Pool's Island, writes: "I have been watching the p of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil si introduction to this place, and with pleasure state that my anticipation success has been fully realized, it cured me of bronchitis and sore nose; while not a few of my the nounce it to be the best article of that has ever been brought befor public. Your medicine does not any longer a sponsor, but if you w to act as such, I shall be only too h have my name connected with you perous child. The mede of morenting of Burdoo

How it Works.

How it works. The mode of operating of Burdoc Bitters is that it works at one and the time upon the Stomach, Liver, Boy Blood, to cleanse, regulate and stre Hence its almost universal value in complaints.

THE CAT HOLIC RECORD.

SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW HASSES.

ILASSES. [Delivered by the Rev. James Dono-hoe, rector of the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.] <u>XXII</u> THE HOLT STUCHARIST AS A SACREFICE. "In every place there is offered to My are a clean oblation, from the rising of the sun even to the going down thereof. Great is My name smoog the Gentiles!" Thus spoke the problem in the Saviour's norme more than 300 years before His coming. In all eges and among all people sacrifices have been offered. Abel and Als posterity, worshipped the Supreme Being by sacrifical worship. Where we have been, there, too, have been temples and altars. It has been truly people without laws or a city without walks as a nation without temples and and and the suprement of the suprement of

walls as a nation without temples and altare. In every secrifice, properly so-called, something is immolated by destruction or change in acknowledgment of God's supreme dominion over all creatures. It is the one indispensable, essential act of religion. To imagine a religion without escrifice would be to imagine a God with out creatures. If there had been no fall there would still have been escrifices, although they would have been unbloody. Man, feeling that he was guilty, that he deserved death, made explation by secrificing vic-time and offering their blood to appease the divinity for his own faults. In pagan countries this idea of explation often led men into the crime of offering human secrifices. It is said that at the close of the fifteenth century, when Europeans came to these shores, they found the pagan priest of Mexico sacrificing several thou-sand human victims every year.

the fifteenth century, when Europeans came to these shores, they found the pagan priests of Mex'co scarificing several thou-and human victims every year. The Jowlah sacrifices were incocent, but of themselves were in fifcacions. There was no proportion between the blood of a goat or a heifer and a crime against the infinite majesty of God. Among the Jews there were four kinds of sacrifice. There was the holocaustic, in which the victim was wholly burned. The chief end of this sacrifice was to honor God in His Infinite sacrifice sacrifice, offered to God in thankegiving for His benefits, and to render Him homage for His gifts. The propicatory sacrifice was offered to satisfy God's justice for our sins. The suprematory sacrifice was offered to obtain from God's graces, split-ual and corporal bleesings temporal and eternal life. Whatever force or efficacy these sacrifices had they derived from the fact that they prefigured the sacrifice of Calvary. Five hundred years before that august sacrifice God told the people, through the mouth of Malachias, that this multitude of sacrifice did not satisfy Him. "I am tired of yon," He said, "and I will no more receive a gift from your hands. From the rising of the sun even to the going down thereof My name is great among the Centiles. In every place there is a pure victim offered and sacrificed to the glory of My name, because My name is great among the nations." This pure Victim so pleasing to God is Jesus Christ, offered once on Calvary in a bloody manner. offered every morning and in every place upon our altars in an unbloody manner. The sacrifice of the Mase is Jesus Christ immolating Himself every sacrifice there is a pricet, a Vi

This pure Victim so pleasing to God is Jeau Christ, offered once on Calvary in a bloody manner, offered every morning and in every place upon our altars in an unbloody manner. The sacrifice of the Mass is Jeaus Christ immolating Himself every day upon the altar, in order to obtain pardon for us and to draw down graces upon us. It is a perpetual renewal of the arguet sacrifice of Calvary. In every sacrifice there is a pricet, a Victim, and a God to whom the sacrifice is offered. On Calvary Jeans Christ was both the Pricet and the Victim. This sublime sac-rifice was offered to the adorable Thirty. The Mass is this rame sacrifice renewed in an unbloody manner. The thrice holy son of the living God is the pricet. "Thou art a priest forever according to the order of Melchizedech." He immolates himself upon the altar. He pronounces thess words: This is My blood. The mortal priest, sucing by His command and delegation. In consecrating he does not day man dy Him to God, the Faiher Almighty. By Communion the priest concluse the eactifice in the sack frifter Almighty. By Communion the priest concluse the eactifice the faits in the price and bin one with Christ. Clothed in mysic and symbolic robes he stands before the people, another christ. As often as you do this in commen-mation of Me, You will amounce the death Him and by Him to God, the Faiher Almighty. By Communion the priest concluse the eactifice. The ractifice of Calvary is renewed. Our Saviour dee not dia, nor does His blood flow ast differ the cloudy state and symbolic robes not dia, nor does His blood flow ast differ and cleary, but in efficed whenever a spirat for Hourse hard by where we differ do the law so fored. He was toot faithful counsellor stood aloof. He went tor the tradugenee of a hateful and crim-inal passion. And from that moment the faithful counsellor stood aloof. He went tor horeas the impense of the actifice the searchine of the cloudy as that a tradeoles of the culture tor Hourse hard by whenever as priest tor divery is cfrifte whenever as I shall die." He had hardly ended he words, when all cried out that he was a traitor and a rebel. You know the rest —his martyrdom, the noble fortitude with which he died. He is now crowned, with which he died. He is now crowned, and we are in the very neighborhood of his home, and he therefore is the first and chief in our thoughts to day. Now, if auy man thinks that the beatification of these martyre is a mere ecclesiastical event which can pass over the conscience of English Catholics without leaving an in-efficientle mark, without moving the for the indulgence of a hateful and crim-inal passion. And from that moment the faithful counsellor stood aloof. He went forth from the presence of the King and stood faithful to the lsw of God. With the foresight and the ippeness of his culti-vated intellect he foresaw that a time was coming when it would be impossible for him to serve his King as Chencellor of England, and after two and a half years of that great dignity, which an ambitious man would have clung to through evil and good report, he laid it down, and broke the link between his upright and pure soul and the Monarch w o at that time was walking in the path of darkness and death. And in passing, I cannot for on Calvary, but in efficacy and in all other respects the same sacrifice that was offered on Calvary is effered whenever The formation of the series of SATS MASS. Favorite. Favorite. F ame is a word ambiion loves, a nd art has ne'er its portrait painted, y irine the he art of avarice moves, o blivions to the "speckels" sainted; R arer than even these, by far, I shesith, defying poet's diction. T hen with it triffe not, nor mar-E nd ills that female pleasure bar T hen with it triffe not, hor mar-E n di lis that female pleasure bar by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescrip-tion-a rernedy so satisfactory for all those weaknesses and diseases peculiar to woman, that they need no longer suffer from them if they will but use this world-famed remedy. James Cullen, Pool's Island, N. F., writes: "I have been watching the progress of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its introduction to this place, and with much pleasure state that my anticipations of its success has been fully realized, it having cured me of bronchitis and soreness of nee; while not a few of my 'rheimatio neighbors' (one old lady in particular) pro-nounce it to be the best article of its kind that has ever been brought before the public. Your medicine does not require any longer a sponsor, but if you wish me public. Your medicine does not require any longer a sponsor, but if you wish me to act as such, I shall be only too happy to have my name connected with your pros-perous child. bankside near his house to Lambeth with his son-in-law, and on the way he was silent, thoughtful; few words he uttered; but on his return journey he was bright, cheerful, and full of evident confidence. And when he came to the garden of Beau-fort House his son-in-law asked him the reason of this great change. His answer How it Works. The mode of operating of Burdock Blood Bitters is that it works at one and the same time upon the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Blood, to cleanse, regulate and strengthen, Hence its almost universal value in chronic complaints.

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> thank God to day for the bestification of four and fifty martyrs—a goodly company added to the great multitude in heaven. How can I speak of them all ? And yet how can I pass one of them by ? It would go against the love of my heart not to speak of them one by one, and yet it is impossible. And there is a special reason why I may pass lightly over the glorious band. And yet I cannot pass without saying that John, Bishop of Rochester, was the glory and the light of the Church of God in England; that blessed Thomas was the dignity and the light and the ripeness of the laity of England, and that Margaret Pole was THE VERY DIADEM OF THE WOMANHOOD OF THE VERY DIADEM OF THE WOMANHOOD OF

ENGLAND. And what shall I say of those that remain? been always a Catholic, never out of the communion of the Roman Pontiff; but I communion of the Roman Pontiff; but I had heard it said at times that the author-ity of the Roman Pontiff was certainly lawful, and to be respected, but still an authority derived from human law, and rot standing on Divine prescription. Then when I observed that public affairs were so ordered that the sources of the power of the Roman Pontiff would neces sarily be examined, I gave myself up to a most diligent examination of the question for the space of seven years, and found that the authority of the Roman Pontiff which you rashly—I will not use stronger language—have set aside is not only law-ful, to be respected, and necessary but also founded on the Divine law and pre-scription. That is my opinion—that is to be belief in which, by the grace of God, I shall die." He had hardly ended his words, when all cried out that he was a I can only recite them as they are in our list: The Blessed Fathers of the Charterhouse, the poor parish priest of Isleworth, and after that St. Francis had his share, and St. Augustine, and a multitude of the pastors and humble parish priests of Eng-land. And then in later times the larger and. And then in later times the larger army of poor priests and three blessed sons of St. Ignatius. We bless God to-day and our act of thanksgiving we can hardly utter better than in the *Gloria* in much and the formation for the formation of the formation of

And so I will say that the words of the martyr, breathing the supreme dignity of a good and upright man, are words that can never lose their vividness or their power over the human soul. When he was called up for the last time he did in the presence of his judges that which our Divine Lord did with the Pharisees and Scribes who tempted Him with the tribute of money—he baffled them with an acute-ness beyond them all. He would not put his foot into the snare. At last. FINING THEMSELVES BAFFLED.

A sound body and a contented mind are necessary to perfect hapteness if you with to possess these, cleanse your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is perfectly safe to take, and is a thoroughly reliable, highly concentrated, and powerful blood The words : "I have by the grace of God purifier.

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Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor:--Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named dis-ease. By its timely use thousands of hope-less cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of our readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

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kingdom upon earth. No nation has ever separated itself from that realm of Divine authority, and that source of Divine jarisdiction, but it had fallen. SEROLD SAMPLES; these samples, as we end ABSOLUTELY FREE, and after you ha home for 2 months, and shown them to called the back reason that the showing of the samples in an results in a large trade for us; after our sample locality for a month or two, we usually \$5,000 in trade from the surrounding country to us at once will receive a great benefit for and trouble. This, the most remarkable and have n is made in explerithet our valuable.

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7

A CADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART. A Conducted by the Ladies of the Basted Her A Conducted by the Ladies of the Basted Her A Conducted by the Ladies of the Basted Her A Conducted by the Ladies of the Basted to healthiese offering peculiar advantages to healthiese offering peculiar advantages to enjoyment of invigorating exercise. Ladies and the state of the Sacre healthiese of the second state of the Sacre healthiese of the Marked Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. Marked the state of the Sacre healthiese of the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. Marked Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the enjoyment of the Sacre healthiese of the Marked Sacre healthiese of the Sacre Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the Sacre Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the Sacre Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the Sacre Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the Sacre Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the Sacre Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the Sacre Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the Sacre Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the Sacre Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the Sacre Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the Sacre Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the Sacre Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the Sacre Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the Sacre Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the Sacre Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of the Sacre Sacre healthiese of the Sacre healthiese of thealthiese of the Sacre Sacre healthiese of the Sacre health

particulars apply to MOTHER SUPERION, Box 308. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, Ontario. - This Institution is pleasant, located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of edu-cation, great facilities, for sequiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches. Torms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$400; German free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bod and bedding \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$30. For Intrhor particulars address :-MOTHER SUPERIOR. 43-ly I TREULINK ACADEMY. CHATHAM.

520. For Turther particulars address :-Morners Surgenos. URSULINE ACADEMY. CHATHAM, Out--Under the care of the Ursuline from Detroit. This spacious and commodi-ous building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water sys-tem of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, inolud-ing groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc., The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenilie, wax-flowers, etc., are tanght free of charge. Board and tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing, and Paint-ing, form extra charges. For further parti-culars address. MOTHER SUPECIOR.

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London, Canada. Frivate funds to John on real estate. N. P. GRAYDON. B. C. MCCANN. GEORGE C. DAVIS, DENTIST. Office, Dundas Street. four doors east of Richmond. Vitalized air administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

Rectings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSO-CIATION-The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Cetholle Mutual Benofit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. MAEYIN O'MEARA, Pres., WM. CORCORAN, Sec.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the stock of Mr. C. Switzer, Tobacconist, my friends and the public generally will find the Largest, Finest and Freshest stock of goods in the

HAVANA CIGARS 25 lines of the finest in the market, AT OLD PRICES.

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All suffering from General Debility, or unable to take sufficient nourishmeit to keep up the system, should take Harkness Beef, iron and Wine. We are safe in say-ing there is no preparation in the market which will give beiter results. In bottles at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.



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efficeable mark, without moving the souls of English Catholics to a higher life, may God have pity on him! The souls that cried from beneath the altar have waited for this day. It is an answer to their prayers, and it comes in a timely moment for us. Our forefathers were persecated for their faith for three hundred years-for when mar-

for three hundred years—for when mar-tyrdom ceased they were under penal laws, and penal laws are like the sharp winds of spring which, cutting off the early and useless blossoms, harden the tree. The faith and fidelity of our fore-fathers were hardened by those foul and sharp winds in which they lived and died. But we are in the sunshine; we have come out of the actocombus we are in the light out of the catacombs; we are in the light of day. We are mixed in the world, and the softness and sweetness of the world is upon us and around us; we breathe it, and many of us have come to have it. This is the peril of Catholics mixed into this Eag land of ours, and if we do not lay to heart that we are called to a higher life, that we

CARPET AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.-M S Marray & Co. has always on hand the largest and most modern stock of House Furnish-ings in the West, and is prepared to fit up Churches, public buildings and private howses with Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Brassels Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, Union and Wool Carpets, Cocoa and Imperial Mat-tings, Nottinzham Lace and Damask Cur-tabas, Window Poles and Oornices. Oil Cloths from 1 yard to 8 yards wide. Lin-oleoms cut to fit any size room, and any other article suitable for house furnishing, Please call and examine before purchasing. M 8, MURRAY & Co. 124 Dandas street and 125 Carling street.

124 Dundas street and 125 Carling street. I suffered from a very severe cold in my head for months and used everything re-commended but could get no relief. Was advised to use Ely's Cream Baim. It has worted like magic in its cure. I can free from my old cold after using the Balm one week and I believe it is the best remedy known. Feeling grateful for what it has done for me I send this testimonial.—Sam uel J. Harris, Wholesele Grocer, 119 Front St. New York. Two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm cured the wife of a well-known U. S. A. General and also two army officers in Arizona of Catarrh.

Catarrh. For the best photos made in the city go to Env Bass. 250 Dundas street. Call and ex mine our slock of frames and past assortants the lakest skyles and nnest assortanent in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

the city. Children's pictures a specialty. CATARRAH, CATARENTAL DEAFENESS. AND HAY FEVER.-NEW TREATMENT.-Sofferers are not generally sware that these diseases are contegious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasities in the living membrane of the nose and custachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulaited whereby catarth, catarthal desfness, and hay fever, are cared in from one to three simple ap-pilcations made at home. Out of two huon-sand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent. were cured. This is none the less startling when it is re-membered that not five per cent. of patients presenting themselves to the regular practi-tioner are beneficed, while the batent medi-cines and other advertised cures never re-cord a cure at all. In fact this is the only treatment which can possibly effect a per-manent oure, and sufferers from catarth, catarthal deafness, and hay fever should at Son, 303 West King street, Toronio, Canada, who have the sole control of this new re-medy, and who send a pamphlet explaining his new treatment, free on receipt of stamp. -Scientific American. FITS : All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restore. No Fits after freid dy's nee. Marrel-ous curst. Treatise and Salo trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 901 Arch St. Phila, Pa.

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Don't Wait Until your hair becomes dry, thin, and gray before giving the attention needed to preserve its beauty and vitality. Keep on your toilet-table a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor—the only dressing you require for the hair—and use a little, daily, to preserve the natural color and

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

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

Ayer's Hair Vigor, Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

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So disfiguring to the face, forehead, and neck, may be entirely removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best and safest Alterative and Blood-Purifier ever discovered.

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HARKNESS & Co., Druggists Cor. Dundas and Wellington Sta. LONDON. ONT BUILDERS' HARDWARE. Glass, Paints, Olls, etc., at bottom prices. Barb Wire and Buck Thorn Fencing. Nos. 11 and 12 Annealed Wire and Bat-ton's Pliers for Russel's Patent Fence. JAS. REID & CO. 118 Dundas Street, London TRY

The New Shoe Store when you are in want of Boots and Shoes. My stock is all new, of the best material, and the prices are as low as any house in the trade. Remember, we have no alo, kiel'worn shoddy goods that we are selling at haif price in order to get rid of them.-M. G. PAINE, first door west of Thomas Beatt e & Co's.

of Thomas Beatt e & Co's. Now is it the demand is to great a the bland Lassie Cigar? Why is to there are are becoming of a stock on the shelves? A visit that was Highland Lassie Cigars e. Sowh I The reply is not far to seek. The manufacturers, H. McKar & Co., Lonon, have by straight dealing won the andence of the trade, and the public m, rest assured that the confi-dence will not be abused. The Mighland Lassie I made from the finest have an to so, and is certainly the best five of the part made in Canad.



WANTED Active men. young or mid-dle aged, to sell Catholic Books and Goods in Australia. Fortunes have been, are being, and can be made. For particulars address-LYON, MCNEIL & COFFRE, Guelph, Outario Ontario.

MIN WANTED to sell Life and Poems of MIN Pope Leo XIII. A wonderful Book Endorsed by the Archbishop and leading clergy of the Church. Big money to ener-gatic canvassers. - PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING to, Toronto, Ont.

O. M. B. A.

Resolution of Condolence

Ecsentical of Underence. Windsor, May 30, 1888. Moved by Brother Manning, accorded by Brother Mooney, that Whereas, Cyrile Meloche, the Father of our esteemed brothers F. X. Meloche and Maurice Meloche, has recently de parted this life at the advanced age of eventry in a carry

parted this life at the advanced age of seventy-nineyears. And whereas, the death of a parent even in the fulness of years is always the source of the most poignant sorrow to those endeared to the deceased by the ties of kindred. Be it therefore resolved, that this Branch tender to our said brothers our most respectful sympathy in the sad bereavement which they have sustained in the death of their honored and sged father.

father. Be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each of our said brothers and pub ished in the CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A. Monthly.

Feast of Corpus Christi at Walkerton

Feast of Corpus Liristi at Walkerton Unt. The members of Branch 46 took a pro-minent part in the ceremonics attending the above named feast in this town. At half part ten there was High Mass sung by New Father McCann, at which the mem-bers attended, each wearing a green badge, trimmed with gold lace having beautifully At the procession which took place after the Mass the canopy was borne by four orther members wilking in front in procession. These were preceded by the school children, the little girls dressed stars took place and in the evening the school children, the little girls dressed and the exposition of the Blessed Sac-ment took place and in the evening the spread by the School Sisters of Notre procession, singing the "Pange lingue," the effect was magnificent and everyon the effect was magnificent and everyon the school places with the deveryon the effect was magnificent and everyon the school was not pleased with the day. Dans J. O'MALER. Re, Ben, C. M. B. A.

Rec. Sec. C. M. B. A.

movements as well as elocutionary power. Miss Cargill may be deserv-ingly ranked amongst, if not the best, lady elocutionist in this district. One of the most charming features of the evening was the singing of several duetts by little Norma Dinsley and May Bren-nan, of Wingham. These little girls have their voices beautifully trained, and they sang with an ease and touching simplicity that at once won for them the heart of the audience. Dressed in a fancy Scotch dress these young ones elegantly rendered "When We Gang Awa, Jemmie," reflecting great credit on the ablittee and painstaking care ovements as well elegantly rendered "When We Gang Awa, Jemmle," reflecting great credit on the abilities and painstaking care of their accompanist and teacher, Miss Houghton. The chairman's well defined canon, "No encores !" was now burst through—the "gode" having taken the laws into their hands, and would have no denial. After an imperative encore they appeared egain in "Reuben and Rachael." Mr. Thos. O'Hagan, M. A., of Toronto, the elocutionist of the evening, performed his part most admirably. Mr. O'Hagan has a provincial reputation as a reader, and bright as his fame is, it fails short of the brilliant success he achieved in his several selections at last week's concert. Mr. O'Hagan has a vice richly cultivated, of great power and compass, and fully under control. It is difficult to point out his strongest reading for he was equally successful in that beauti-ful legend "King Robert of "Sandy's Signal," and that deeply touch-ing ballad, "Shamus O'Brien." No greater tribute can be paid Mr. O'Hagan as an elocutionist than to say that he is strong, natural and finished. The instrumental music was shared in by Misses Thompson and O'Connor, of

performers, after which the surtain dropped and brought to a close an enter-tainment, the remembrance of which will long remain a pleasing memory with all who had the happiness of being present.

NEW BOOKS.

From the publishing house of Mesara, Benziger Bros., New York, we have re-ceived a set of new works which will be found a most valuable addition to books now in use in our Catholic schools. There are four books in the set. The title is "Catechism of Christian Doctrine, Part I., for beginners; Part II., for the intermediate classes of parochial schools; Part III, for the advanced classes of par-ochial schools; Part IV., familiar explana-tion of Catholic Doctrine for the family and more advanced students in Catholic colleges, academies and high schools, for persons of culture, old as well as young, with a popular refutation of the principal modern errors." When we state that the Rev. M. Muller C. SS. R, is the author, the value of the works will be at he author, the value of the works will be at once recognized. "CONQUESTS OF OUR HOLY FAITH."-

"Conquests of our Hour Faith."-We have received from Messre, Fr. Pustet & Co., New York, a very neat vol-ume, printed in type which will be gratefully appreciated for its size by those who are not blessed with good eye sight, bearing the title "Conquests of our Holy faith, or testimonies of distin-guinade converta." The suthor is Mr. James J. Freacy, an exceedingly clever *litterateur* who has done a large share in making valuable additions to Catholic works. It may be truly stated that the book before us occupies, at least in great part, a field that has hitherto not been filled. The testimonies of distinguished converts to our holy faith, their hearty expression of gratefulness to our divine Lord for having guided them into the true fold, the recital of their experience as step by step they advanced towards the Church built upon the rock, is a work not only of intense interest, but one also which brings to the mind a fund of useful instruction most beneficial to all classes of our people. The book will, we trust, have a large sale, as there is a world of good it might be the means of performing amongst our Protestant brethren. The price is \$125, and it will be sent to any address on receipt of that sum by Fr. Pustet & Co., lock box 3627, New York, N. Y.

MB. PARNELL'S OPPORTUNITY. THE GREAT UNIVERSITY,

ND THE MOST RECENT STATEMENTS MADE BY ITS RIGHT REVEREND RECTOR.

THE SATHOLIC RECORD.

AND THE NORT RECENT STATEMENTS MADE BY ITS BIGHT REVEREND RECTOR. A few days ago, in an interview with Bishop Keane, rector of the Catholic University, the corner stone of which was laid on Thursday, he gave many im-portant and interesting details concern-ing the university not hitherto made public. He said: "The project of the Catholic University is making most sat-isfactory progress. Popular attention is becoming more and more awakened. Funds are coming in far more rapidly than we could have expected. Two parishes of Philadelphis alone have con tributed \$96,000. Batimore and Wash-ington have already given over \$150,000 I have also recently visited Louisville, which contributes more than \$10,000 Chicago has already sent nearly \$20,000 We are confident that within a year from now we will have all the money that is needed for the perpetual estab-lishment of our divinity faculty. We already have in hand sufficient for the endowment of six divinity professor-ships. When we will have a first class university faculty. A very small por-tion of the funds is to be used for build-ing. The funds that we are now raising are to be mostly used in endowing the

university faculty. A very small por-tion of the funds is to be used for build-ing. The funds that we are now raising are to be mostly used in endowing the professorships in perpetuity. This guar-antees the support of the university for-ever, since this mainly depends upon the salaries of the professors. In the second place, it will enable us to receive students for a smaller sum than has to be required of them where the salaries of the professors have to be paid out of the money received from the students. At first our professors will mostly have to be found in Europe. The reason of this is obvious. Hitherto we have had in this country little or no advantages of university education. Hence, we have but few men who could be prepared to take university professors at first in Europe, it is with the design of train-ing up as soon as possible a body of Americans to fill the professional chairs. This is the explicit wish of Leo XIII. I am confident by next spring we will have cur whole corps of professors for the divinity department engaged. ALI ARBANGEMENTS ARE NOW MADE for beginning tacching in the month of November of 1859. This period is one

present was much pleased with ube dsy. Ref. Bec. C. M. B. A. Ref. Bec. C. M. B. A. M. Exception is a solution of good is might of the means of performing amongs of Protestant breaks. Teamwater News.
An EXCELLENT INTERTAINEENT, Teamwater News.
An exception of the Teamwater performing an anongs of the Cabolic of the means of performing amongs of protestant breaks. Teamwater News.
Father Concorna's promised concert took place last Thursday evening, and is will be easing the provide from the country by mas a decide ancorse. Although airs of parts of the Teamwater performing and Prace and the apoint of the States, because it is the cen-took box 3037, New York, N. Y.
Specific orrespondence of the Plant towns to chipy on a tide of Tearwater and poured into the Toorn Hall, filling ti-mater into for Organization and Prack-to a people from the country by almost to full capacity.
The programme of entertainment was now chilling with the broad humor to core, Mr. John Sommerville discharged fa every staffactory means the duits return protes the broad humor to core, Nr. Father McCan, pactor the among to the state chips of the state, and gradually adoig on these tast prices the calculation of the National Capacity of the support of the State of the state doing full is server that a camatic return protes the calculation of the National Capacity of the latter of cores, Rev. Father McCan, pactor the support the state calculation can the support of the state calculation of the National capacity of the latter of the state doing full is separate the and the support of the state and gradually adoig on these that can be added the state and the state can be people for the sate of the constant of the state can be added to the people for the sate of the sate of

Boston Pilot. Boston Pilot. The inflamed condition of Irish poli-tics offers a singularly favorable oppor-tunity for the national leader to take a definite position. And, judging by Mr. Parnell's past, we are assured that his eyes are open to the importance of the present moment. The trained English diplomats and managers of public opinion, who have studiously twisted and misrepresented the Papal rescript, bave succeeded in irritating many leading Irishmen into the belief that the Pope has really inter-fered in Irish politics, and in evoking several more or less hasty and passion-ate expressions of dissent. The object of this English intrigue is apparent—to cause a division between the Ostholic clergy and the people, and to bring the Home Rule movement into the same relation to the priests as that tormerly occupied by Fenialish.

by parent --to cause a division between the California of the same the point and the point at the point of the print of th

effect upon the general political situa-tion. In other words, upon the national situation I considered that it would form situation I considered that it would form an excuse for Tories in bringing forward a new Coercion Act, and carrying that coercion out with a severity which has characterized executive action in Ireland, and that the iniquity of evictions in Ire-land would be lost sight of in this coun-try, owing to the repugnance which would be felt by the people of England and Sociand and Wales to some of the features of the Plan of Campaign. There and Scotland and Wales to some of the features of the Plan of Campaign. There fore, I should have advised the Irish tenants to suffer a little while, to bear their evictions in the firm confidence that although their troubles might last for a year or two, yet in a short time they would be put an end to forever by they mould be put an end to forever by

Dublin that all approbension of inter-forence by the Holy See in Irish political far has an othing to fear from Leo XIII. Accept my most distinct assurance upon the base nothing to fear from Leo XIII. Accept my most distinct assurance upon the political point of the strongest terms against the action of hostile journals, which insult the Holy See by represent-and at the same time make it plain that as frishmen and Catholics you are not to be misled by any such devices of the actionality and faith of Ireland." In the face of such an assurance from the source, what more is needed there is not a truer partic armong there all, not Healy, nor Dillon, nor Davit, history of Dublin. Read this message over again, slowly, and see how earnestly build by 'the devices of the enemies of there is not a true partic the devices of the nationality and faith of Ireland." It is time for the leadership of the stoptains are deceived by faise lights and have begun firing artillery against the straw men set up by the enemy. How the British managers must have rubbed the British managers must have rubbed the British managers must have rubbed the schemes on Sunday last!

JUNE 9. 1888.

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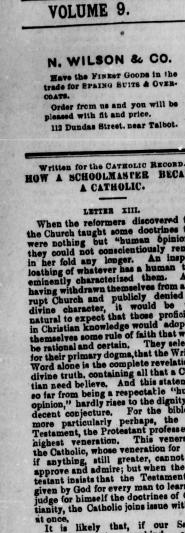
MARTIN O'GRADY, Dealer in New Brunswick, Red and Gray Granite Monuments, Tombstones, Manuels and Tablets. hop on Hess St., near cor. of York. Yard on York Street. KEEP COOL Lace Underwear, 25c.

FROM GLENNEVIS.

Cornwall Fresholder: Picnic and the backward spring are

Picnic and the backward spring are the only topics here at present. The particle is applied into each matril and is agreeable. The particle is applied into each matril and is agreeable. The solution of St. Margaret's are preparing for another gigantic pients similar to the one held isst year. On Sunday last Rev. Father McDonell called a meeting after Mass to complete arrange-ments. During his remarks, he explained the object of the picnic, and showed the necessity of the energetic action. He also eulogized the old residents for the gen-erseity they had shown in the past, and A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at draggists; by mail; registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

The undersigned will receive tenders [to be addressed to him at his office in the Par-



tianity, the Catholic John inside war it once. It is likely that, if our Si intended that mankind s learn His religion from a He would have written, either part of it, or, at the very least, have commanded His Apostles to w and in the book somewhere its ain purpose would be distinctly dee Not a verse of the New Testamen He write, nor is there any evidence He write, nor is there any evidence he enjoined this Apostles to write He write, nor is there any evidence he enjoined this Apostles to write tence. And what passage of Scr can be selected from the Testam prove that it is a full and formal to of Christianity? Several can be act to show that it is nothing of this St. John said: "And there are also other things which Jesus did, the if they should be written every suppose that even the world itsel not contain the books that sho written." The fair inference fro hyperbolical as it may be, is that His instructions to His followers in the Testament. It will hardly it that our Saviour while on earth idle, meaningless words, or did p less acts. The Testament, th be full and sufficient, should be plete report. But, according to Si it is not. Had Jesus infended that from alone His religion should be He would have given us a book, solid book, adapted to the lowest ties; it would contain all His te a full and explicit creed, clear tions concerning the sacrame their administration, and no d ecclesiastical polity expressed stricteers terms: it would not have body of fragmentary ensays 0

strictest terms: it would not navy body of fragmentary essays of taining repetitions of another, an having "things hard to be under But by means of a book alor tianity would not have made mu gress in the world. Since the Christ but a very small fraction kind have been able to read; those that could read, before the tion of printing, there were not it kind have been able to read; those that could read, before it tion of printing, there were not i not be enough books. How co heathen be converted to day mere agency of a book? Let testants, who have tried it the say what their success has been For more than three centu Protestants have been exclaim Bible and the Bible alone," "the Bible alone" they have strated its complete insufficience it their best men have tried to a sound theology; and in the their best men have alway They have always overlooked of some texts contradictory to tesms, which, in the private of their disciples, have called for amendments or an entire re ion. And the theologians has scended so often and so comp the monitions of those whom professed to teach, they have and distorted Scripture, to as selves or to satisfy their pet they bave destroyed authority out faith, and reduced the tro Scriptures to questions of pur tion. If the Testament were signed as a book wherein learn for a certainty the Christ it has been useless to Protee be sure they say great things understand it; they are the it has been useless to Protes-be sure they say great things understand it; they are the too that preserve it in its fi But it is very singular that Je who, according to them, the only guide to els and who would therefor its careful preservation, do the first place commit it to care and keeping of those supremely qualified for such trust. Was this an inexpli-sight in the Founder of C Possibly not, even if it be what is contrary "to fact and

and that a change will be wrought in public opinion in favor of Ireland which which will react upon the English Government. The decision arrived at by the Irish

The decision arrived at by the Irish bishops, at their meeting in Clouliffe to consider the means to be employed in announcing the Rescript, has been eagerly looked forward to here, but has not yet been made known. One difficulty that arises from the reasons given by Cardinal Monaco La Valletta for the publication of the Re-script is the outcome of the principle of free contract in Ireland, which seems taken for granted. If the contracts entered into between landlord and tenant in that country are free, the pro-hibition against breaking them is naturally most binding. That they are not free is the decision of the Bessborough Royal Commission, issued in 1880 1881, which commission was appointed by Mr. Gladstone to inquire into the relations of landlord and tenant, when it was recommended to have a

READ THE NEXT



court for the fixing of rents. This is from the Report of the Commission, which was signed by Lord Bessborough, him-self a landlord and formerly a steward or self a landlord and formerly a steward or land agent, and by Baron Dowse :---"When the rent is raised, the tenant must, as a rule, submit. Not to come to terms with the landlord means for him to leave his home, to leave his employment, to forfeit the inherit ance of his fathers. It is no mat-ter to him of the chafter of the market, but almost of life and death. We grant Misses Thompson and O'Connor, of Teeswater, and Miss Houghton, of Wingham, all of whom acquitted them-selves in a highly creditable manner. At the close of the entertainment a but almost of ife and death. We grant that it would be inexpedient to inter-fere with freedom of contract been land-

hearty vote of thanks was moved by Father McCann, in which he paid a high lord and tenant if freedom of contract really existed, but freedom of contract Father McCann, in which he paid a high tribute to all concerned; to the pastor for securing such a musical and literary treat, and after passing a favorable oriticism on musicians and singers, dwelt especially on the points of the different selections of Mr. O'Hagan, paying him a high eulogium on his elocationary culture and talent. The motion was appropriately seconded by Mr. J. K. McLeon and tendered to the in the case of the majority of Irish ten-ants, large and small, does not really exist."

There is no truth whatever in the re-port that the Irish Bishops are looking forward to the establishment of a Catho lic University in Ireland as a result of the present agitation. Such a pretend ed relief to Irish wrongs would hold out no inducement to them, AIT. W. 3. Whatton Glasse, M. A. of St. John's College, Oxford, Eagland, has become a Catholic. He was received into the Church by Rav. Father Dover, S. J.

dren an education without the Christian element in it. We simply have nothing to do with that system, and least of all can the university interfere with the public school system, since the lines of study lie in entirely different planes. I must honestly say I consider this clamor unjust and unreasonable. Even for our ordinary school we have no clamor unjust and unreasonable. Even for our ordinary schools we have no desire that public moneys should be re-ceived, and, as to the university, not a dollar of public money ever has been asked, and assuredly none ever will be asked, for its establishment or its support."

SURGEON GEN'L W. A. HAMMOND says we can each prolong onr life if we learn the secret thereof. WHAT IS THIS SECRET? If you soak a sponge in oil, the sponge will have in it all the peculiari-ties of the oil. So every organ in the body contains all peculiarities of the blood. If the kidneys, the only blood purifiers, do not clean the blood of the waste of the system, then the various organs will give out and you will have RHEUMATISM, MALARIA, HEAD ACHES, AGUE, CHILLS AND FEVER, IMPOTENCY, BLADDER DISEASES, LAME BACK, NEURALGIA, NEE-VOUSNESS, BAD EYES, STOMACH TROUBLES, BOILS, CARBUNCLES. ABSOESSES, APOPLEXY, PARALYSIS and in women FEMALE TROUBLES. The secret of good health then lies in keping the kidneys well. If you don't, you can't cure any of the above diseases. They may not suspect it, but eight persons out of every ten have some form of kidney derangement. The only aclentific blood purifier is the famous WARNER'S AFE CURE, which not only cures kidney dis-eases, but the majority of ailments which really come from unsuspected kidney disease. SURGEON GEN'L W. A. HAMMOND esys

really come from unsuspected kidney disease.

"CONSTANT READER."---We are at all CONSTANT READER. — We are at all times most happy to give items of Catho-lic news transpiring in every diocese. We find it difficult to make up a report out of what you supply. There is not enough of it. Besides, we cannot take notice of letters when the name of the writer is not supplied. not supplied.

Mr. W. J. Wharton Glasson, M. A. of

their country, rather than by embarking in a movement of that kind they should give any power to the enemy to cover over their own iniquity and to raise false over their own iniquity and to raise false issues on questions which had really no bearing on the matter at all. I say this only in explanation of why the National League and the Irish Parliamentary Party have never been identified with the Plan of Campaign." And again, Mr. Parnell explains that he specially stipulated that "the Na-tional League should not be identified with the Plan of Campaign." This was enough, pernaps, while the

with the Plan of Campaign." This was enough, perhaps, while the work of his lieutenants did not interfere with the steering of the ship. But now, when the waves are high and the vessel is in danger from external and pending internal divisions, it is the place of a leader to assume the deck and bear the responsibility of his position. Because one bishop in Ireland forbade Catholics to attend a meeting of the National League, several influential men rashly declare that "Rome has thrown down the gauatlet," which they hasten to take up.

down the gaudiet," which they hasten to take up. The voice of one of the most faithful and patriotic Irish prelates, Archbishop Walsh, whose knowledge of Irish affairs at Rome is assured, is not heeded in the gust of opposition, and every unques-tionable assurance from Rome is disregarded. Last week, the Pilot's correspondent in Rome, a careful and conser vative Catholic, whose sources of in-formation cannot be doubted, cabled as follows :-

possible. All the alarming statements to the contrary are the inventions of The contrary are the inventions of malicious enemies, of a peace with their exaggerations and gratuitous interpreta-tions of the Papal Rescript. Archoishop Walsh leaves for Ireland this week. The Pope shows him a special mark of honor by desiring his presence at the Algerian audience to morrow,"

On the following day, May 24, the day

church, would be an enduring evidence of

their strong faith. A brief statement was then given of the financial state of the

then given of the financial state of the parish. It would appear that the people have already contributed with more than ordinary generosity. When the parish was established in 1881, the parishioners agreed to pay an assessment of five per cent. on their ratable property. This averaged for families holding one hundred acres \$100 or \$120, while those holding more land paid \$300, \$500 and some as

CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO-Soft Coal, 800 tons select lump, to be delivered in lots of 160 tons during September. October, November, December and January next; hard coal, 25 tons small egg size.

REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TO-RONTO-Hard coal, 550 tons large erg size, 125 tons stove size; 20 tons nut size, (in bags during winter); soft coal, 25 tons select lump

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON -Hard coal, 2,000 tons large egg size; 50 tons chestnut size.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGS-TON-MAIN BUILDING-Hard coal, 1,800 tons large egg size; 80 tons small egg size; 25 tons stove size; 15 tons chestaut size; 70 tons Lehigh coal, large egg size, for gas making.

REGIOPOLIS BRANCH-Hard coal, 175-tons large egg size; 75 tons small egg size. ASYLUM FOR THE INGANE, HAMIL-TON-MAIN BUILDING-Hard coal, 1,953 tons egg size; 200 tons stove size; 105 tons cheshut size; soft coal, 84 tons for grates.

PUMPING HOUSE IN QUEEN STREET -Hard coal, 375 tons egg size; 3 tons chest-nut size. ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA-Hard coal, 800 tons large egg size; 100 tons stove size.

averaged for families holding one hundred acres \$100 or \$120, while those holding more land paid \$300, \$500 and some as high as \$700. It seems, however, that the amount thus raised was not enough to complete the church. To build the sacristy, erect the tower and spire, finish the interlor, and supply pews, a loan was negotiated in 1885. The picale is for the purpose of paying this loan. Rev. Father McDonell then gave an account of the money re-ceived by him since the beginning of 1887, two months after his coming to Glen-newis. More than \$5,000 was raised over and above current church expense, but of this sum \$2,000 was swallowed up in interest. The debt on the parish at pre-sent is nearly \$16,000. He assured them that he feit the greatest reluct-ance in making this appeal, knowing that the very large sums contributed by them still burdened many of them, but that necessity urged him to do it. The ever-increasing inter-est and no provisional church fund what-efforts from which he naturally recoiled. He assured them that the generous and above current that the generous A ST LUM FOR IDJOIS, SKILLIA-Hard coal, 800 tons iarge egg size; 100 tons stove size. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE-Hard coal, 575 tons iarge egg raze; 80 tons small egg size; 40 tons chestnut size. INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRAN IFORD-Hard coal, 380 tons egg size; 200 tons stove size; 10 tons chestnut size. The hard coal to be Pittston, Soranton or Lackawana. Tenderers are to name the mine or mines from which they propose to supply the coal, and to designate the quality of the same, and if required will have to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name. Delivery is to be authorities of the respective institutions. Tenders will be received for the whole unantity above specified; or for the quanti-ties required in each of the institutions. An excepted cheque for \$500, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Province of Ontarto, must eccompany each to due tas afferente of its bonn fides, and two and fulliment of each contract. Specifications and form sand conditions of the respective fulliment of each contract. Specifications and forms and conditions of the desarely obtained from the Bursars of the respective institutions. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted of the Social to and two and fulliment of each contract. Specifications and form sand conditions of the respective institutions. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted of the grant and produce of the specifications and form and specifications and Public. He assured them that the generous assistance received, at his last appeal, from hundreds beyond the limits of the parish of Glennevis strengthened his hope that the same sympathetic generosity would sgain come to their relief, and help to grown their advanture with success. to crown their adventure with success.

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W. T. O'BEILLY, Inspector of Prisons and Fublic Charities.

If history teaches anything God became man, that He

what is contrary "to fact and

that Christianity must be le