LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1888.

"A FACT."

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THE CHRISTIAN CEMETERY.

An esteemed friend in Detroit has kindly furnished us with a report of the subjoined beautiful discourse recently delivered in that city by Rev. Thos. A. Hughes, S. J.:

In this solemn commemoration of all the faithful departed, so soon to be followed by a whole month of devotion to the Holy Souls, I should wish to consider with you the Christian Cemetery; the spirit of which is sumed up in two words, constantly repeated on the tombstones of the departed, "In Pace," that is to say, "In Peace." For this purpose, let me call your reverent attention to the Christian tombstone.

There are two things to be observed there; first, the Cross, always prominent and significant; secondly, the inscription, partly commemorative, partly supplications. Christian cemetery, at home there That Cross and the Instription show

THE CROSS.
The word "cemetery," taken from the Greek, means a sleeping place, a dor-mitory. As applied to a burlal ground, it is altogether a Christian word. For it is no wise a pagan idea that the dead are sleeping awhile, till, as the Gospel and Epistle tell us distinctly, they shall rise again. It is in the spirit of Christian faith, that the solder of Christ dying, does severed in Him here, shall separate no so, commending his spirit to God, as Christ dying said: "Father into Thy hands I commend my spirit." And then he leaves his body for a time in the tomb, other as Christ did; knowing that as God the Father would not allow the Sacred Body of His Holy Son to see corruption in the

depart in Christ see eternal dissolution. For that matter, every night the servant of Christ, according to the Christian idea, recollects himself, as if about to sleep in death. In the liturgy, every evening, when the Church completes her day's duty in what she calls Complin, one part of the choir sings, repeating the words of Christ dying. In manus tuas, Domine, "into Thy of truth;" and on this fundamental tone of our redemption, through the Cross of Christ, the retrain rises again from the other side: "I commend my spirit."

ONE MORE ASPIRATION AND RESPONSE follows, "Guard us. as the pupil of Thine Eye," "Protect us under the shadow of Thy wings;" and forthwith the antiphon of the last canticle that night, and, perhaps, for life, is intoned: "Save us Lord, waking; guard us sleeping; that, waking, it may be with Christ, and, resting, it may be in peace. Now, Thou dost dismiss, O Lord, Thy servant according to Thy word in peace.

During the night, should the Christian awake, and in the morning if he wakes and rises, he is instructed to accept of the additional moments or of the new day, as a special gift and a benign prolongation of the term of his life; till the final night comes at length, when he can work no more unto salvation, that nightfall of death, "when no man can work."

So that night descends at last; and he Christ. He lies in the hope of peace, and in the peace of this hope, that his soul will not descend into eternal perdition, and that even his body shall rise from corruption with Christ, who rising from the dead has been "the first fruits of them that sleep." His place of peace wherein his body rests, under the sign of the Cross placed upon his tomb, is called the sleep. ing place of the Christian Church, the

Christian Cemetery. THE CEMETERY'S SILENT SHADES. During the Christian times, the ceme-tery gathered round the Church, And even when it is separated, as is generally the case at present, it does not miss the consecration which was due to. it: that follows it still, as if it were part of the Church's surroundings. Around the Church as the cemetery lay with its lines of eleeping inmates, it received from the Cross on the high steeple the tracery of those sacred outlines, which, pencilled by the rays of the sun, fell as a shadow on the Rood at early morn, moved round the cemetery as the day wore on, and lengthened over the holy graves with the deepen. the cross rests, conveyed there in the consecration of the ground; it has been multiplied there with purifying sprinklings; and graven in stone it rests over the head Rightly so; for that body which rests there Christ by the Cross in baptism: it was rank thenceforth among the tutelary mockingly, when he said: "Your god elevated to the dignity belonging to a deities of Rome. soldier of Christ with the Cross in con-

grace in life preserved in purity, made to bloom in holiness, and culled flowering in perfection? "In every nation, "said St. Peter to Cornelius the neophyte," II perceive in very deed that God is not a respective of persons; but in every nation, bloom bloom in holiness, and culled flowering in perfection? "In every nation, "said St. Peter to Cornelius the neophyte," II perceive in very deed that God is not a respective of persons; but in every nation ble tomb no cross is signed upon his person, no bloom in holiness, and culled flowering in perfection? "In every nation, "said St. lonely way. Upon the hearse no crucifix and the shake of the hand. No cross is signed upon his person, no bloom in holiness, and culled flowering in perfection? "In every nation, "said St. lonely way. Upon the hearse no crucifix and the shake of the hand. the souls long living and peacefully dying in a Christian community, fondled by the holy Church, Mother of the Spiritual Communion of Saints! Oh! there is not a field which has not yielded its flower, nor is there a valley but has bloomed with its lily, to the honor of Him who says of Himself in the song of His love for souls. Himself in the song of His love for souls, "I am the Flower of the Field and the

Lily of the Valley?"

Behold they have not changed their faith from Him; and now, they nestle under the shadow of Him, who is the Saint of Saints. "Under the shadow of Him, whom their souls have loved, they have the their souls have and Him. have taken their place; and His fruit is sweet to their palate."

This is why we are so much at home in the cemetery's silent shades, not as if we found it a park, or made it a garden. We

UNDER THE CROSS OF CHRIST, close by the altar of Christ, as if we were us the whole spirit and design of the Cemetery where the Christian lies, awaiting the hour, when, as the Lord says, "all that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God."

close by the altar of Christ, as if we were kneeling by the grave of our mother! For it is not family, it is not race, no, nor the whole world of mankind which makes this religion of ours and hely communion of persons light, and deed, it is Christ of persons living and dead; it is Christ purchasing redemption by His Cross. And under this Cross and by this Altar, there where the sun, setting with us, shall rise, our exiled spirit can be at home, in desert

The Cross then is an inscription of faith, hope and charity upon the tomb. If no other inscription were there, that would speak volumes, that sign and that name, in which alone, said St. Peter, is it given to men to be saved. Palms or wreaths tomb, so neither shall the faithful that may be found to entwine that Cross; but it is the Cross they entwine; as victory is in it and through it alone. Without this Cross of Christ, there is no crown for men. So says the Apostle in the Epistle just read. "Thanks be to God who hath given us the victory through Jesus Christ, our

THE INSCRIPTION.

That is one part of the Christian inscriphands, O Lord;" and the other half ton. Generally speaking, family piety answers: Commend of spiritum meum, "I commend my spirit;" and the first repeats, insisting with fervor: "Into Thy hands, O Lord;" and the others answers as before: "I commend my spirit." Then the first side sounds a new note, that and point to that reverent supplication fundamental one of our redemption in Christ, whereon our hope rests, "Thou hast redeemed us," it says, "O Lord God the soul of N." Even devout persons say to his friends, "Oh! we shall never see pray more earnestly for those of whom they know something.

The manner and use of this double commemoration, the Cross on the one hand and the personal record on the other. mark off completely and sharply the difference which exists between all sepulture, sepuichres and burial grounds which are not Christian from those which are.

If I had time, I would gladly picture to you the customs regarding death and burial in the classic times of Greece and Rome. Those classic nations are much esteemed in our days, not only as exemplary in literary style and aesthetic culture, but as a samplar too, it would so shall he lie for eternity. appear, in moral life and religion. UNCHRISTIAN BURIAL.

I would note how the nearest relative received the dying person's last breath, and then exclaimed: "Good bye," vale, ave! A coin was placed in the mouth of the corpse, a sumptuous robe thrown over it: hired men and hired women lamented aloud in the funeral cortege; which, conis placed in his own tomb to sleep with | ducted the bier to the forum, there, if the dead man was great enough, listened to an oration delivered over him. Flowers ous equipage, and lines of friends, whom and leaves were not wanting: all that the all that pomp, all that wealth can give, dignity of public office, ancestry and has so solemnly canonized as one of the station could add, with the ostentation of monumental glory on the side of some public avenue, not to mention players, buffoons, gladiators fighting with one another, to make the dead man's funeral day as glorious as possible in the eyes of living men-all was gathered to honor the genius or divinity of the deceased, to connect his memory with the gods below, and to flatter the pride of those whom he left behind in the world above. Whatever the dead had been, they were eulogized, as Tertullian said, where they were not,

however agonized where they were.
One remark more. If they had belonged to that select class of mortals, who could wade successfully through blood to a throne, and who by their vice and cruelty have left the vilest trails behind them to befoul the pages of history-if self, which is so universal, is but a form of they were Roman emperors, it was not enough to send them to the gods below or the gods above by any common kind of ing shades of evening. In each grave, too, | canonization : they received a much more solemn "consecration" or apotheosis, by which they became simply gods themselves. | worthy of love or hatred. He should have

BURNING ON A FUNERAL PYRE, of each of the departed ones in Christ, the flames as they rose let loose a captive eagle, which souring free into the air without wisdom and providence :-of that was incorporated into the mystic body of figured the newly sorring god. He took kind which Elias the prophet described

Change the names of things in this hisfirmation: it has lived and died, signed toric fable and it is seen enacted to-day every day and in reception of every Sacra. and at all times outside of the Church of

WITH THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

Now, so fortified, he rests with the Saints. There are Saints even there, in any single cemetery. Who will deny that some lie there, whom the power of Christ's of his friends and a shake of the hand. respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth God and worketh justice is acceptable to Him;" (Acts x. 34 35.) and how much more, think you, is it so amid the souls long living and peacefully dying the clasping of a straw, so after he is gone to all men to be saved; but he is followed by flowers, even left graven in stone; by wreaths of immortality, perpetuated in granite; by a hand shaking sculptured only coronation, and soaring alofs, and immortality and divinization.

AN UNCHRISTIAN AGE, If I were speaking, my brethren, of any particular person, the law of charity would forbid the addition of another word. De mortuis nil nisi bonum, "Say nothing but what is sweet of the dead!" But, on general questions about them and about ourselves, or concerning the aspect of a whole age, charity is not im perilled, and so the truth is free. And, the stern philosophy of facts requiring it, I think that I may, without fear of reproof, say of every generation which has been and of that which is, what our Lord said of His own: "A wicked and perverse generation." It is true there are holy souls whom the Church is every where distributing among the mass, those whom she is always forming and who constitute an integral portion of her corpor-ate holiness. Yet, as in logic the larger part drags to itself the lesser, so logically and, in truth, all count as one generation, and we may say of it as a whole "a wicked and perverse generation." There is not a commandment of nature and of God which has not been broken and which is not broken, every day of our lives and in every possible manner. As to them that break the commandments, the Wise Man assures us that their number is infinite, and such, as a rule, die as they live; they die in their sins. For death bed repentance is as difficult, especially without the Sacraments, as sinners are numerous who never use the Sacraments.

in supplication there, -setting aside these tombitones, all the burial grounds of Christendom tell us, that he who lies beneath has taken the wings of a dove up-wards; they canonize him. There is no request, no deprecation of divine justice, no sense of explation, nor recognition of

Is it kindness, or is it cruelty, which can give a dying man a shake of the hand, and so turns away from hearing the dreadful plunge of his soul into eternity! He goes unshriven, un-anointed to hold alone with his Judge that meeting so tremendous in its issues. as its takes place there just where he bas breathed his last, that not on the day of general judgment, in presence of all mankind, will so terrible a crisis occur for him, as now; when if there is a single breach in the armor of his justice, his purity, his religiousness and charity, he that is thus found guilty in one is guilty in all, and falling in death, like the tree to the North or the South, as he falls now,

And before such an incorruptible Judge! Even if he be just, of what profit is that to God? Job asks the question "What doth it profit God if thou art just?" And I sak, what then doth it profit Him if thou art unjust? And, with regard to the man himself who proves thus unjust and useless to his Owner, his Master and his Maker, Christ asks the same question: What doth it profit Him? Of him, whom the solemn pageant of sumptugreat ones of the world. Christ asks 'What doth it profit a man if he gain the

whole world and lose his own soul?" The tall granite column lifts its polished front and points its finger to the skies. The smooth shaven green speaks of vernal hope and summer bloom. name inscribed with solemn brevity, with out prayer, without aspiration, pronounces the eulogy of human pride and grandeur. And the decaying carcass beneath emphasizes with the expressiveness of its silent corruption, that all is passed away for-

ever. THE SILENCE OF DESPAIR. And the Soul, my brethren, the Soul what of it? Allow me to let the curtain drop on that act of the drama. In such tragic circumstances, the canonization it universal condemnation. It is the silenca of despair. God should have to be conceived as conceived He cannot be, if the sanctity of His justice is to take no account of a man's final state, whether he be And, in the imperial pageantry of a solemn | to be conceived either as an infinite indulg ence, without sanctity and justice, or, par don the word ! as en infinite ignorance, may be eleeping, or on a journey, or at an inr !" Fond fancy! As vague and unsub stantial as the mist of the szure blue above, which looks so fair for our little.

life provides no application of Christ's redemption to cancel deadly sins; and that was mortal of the late Stephen Ryan which, in death, has no remedy for the was laid. Let us hope that his immortal remains of such deadly sins, and for the presence of venial ones; which can con- and conducted by them to a place of etertemplate a soul going forth, with perhaps, nal rest. May he rest in peace. only a venial fault upon its innocence because of that venial fault, must make up its mind to regard such soul as eternally lost to God! For certainly nothwith a shake of the hand, even as a eternally lost to God! For certainly noth-drowning man might be comforted with ing defiled can enter heaven; and His eyes are too pure to behold iniquity. And what man dying even in sanctity is pure in His sight? I will let the curtain drop upon that scene of the drama.

CHRISTIAN MOURNING. And I will view it in another act, that of the Holy Church of God, bending over her departed children. What of their souls Does she canonize them? No, indeed. Behold the solemnity of this day, and let it be witness to you. Behold this mourn-Aye, with the saints they rest! "We are the children of the saints, and we are waiting for that life which God will give to those who never change their faith to those who never change the true the true the change the true the change the true the change the change the true the change ceses all round the world. The Church that he was closely akin in spirit to those canonizes no dead man, nor any dead woman. She raises to the honors gate to themselves the right to subject of canonization, upon the altars of the living God no one who is dead. Her God is the God of the living, "of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob," saith the Lord; and the Church honors only those of whom she knows, with certainty, that they are living with God, and that He is honoring them now and for evermore as His to the dignity of a religious principle.

her solemn hymn, and pours forth her plaint of supplication for them. She fortified them with her rites before they departed: she poured upon them every blessing in her keeping, and most of all the Sacraments of God's own institution: and, now that they are gone she weeps; and contemplating that charity of God, which allows all venial faults and all relics of sin to be cleansed away, not only up to the last moment here, but herealter also in the saving fires of purgatory, she pleads for the soul of her departed one sleeping in Christ.

CHRISTIAN PRAYER, Assuming his person, and using the pathetic words of Job, she pleads with God: "Spare me, O Lord! Kyerie Eleison! Spare me for my days are as nothing. How long wilt Thou not spare me, nor suffer me to breathe freely! I have sinned. What can I do to satisfy Thee

My flesh is consumed. My skin hath cleaved to my bones. I am as if only my forgive me, I cannot abide it, nor its pun ishment, and I shall never endure to see

And turning to us in His name, the Church pleads with us: "Take pity on me, take pity on me, at least you my friends; for the hand of the Lord hath ched me,

Thus does the Church pleading with God and pleading with us address every wayfarer that may pass by the grave, speaking from the tomstone: "Stop, gentle passer by, and of your charity, pray for the soul of one, who died in Christ, fortified with the rites of the Church. May he rest in peace! Sweet Jesus, have mercy on his soul! Eternal rest give to upon them; and may the souls of the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace."

good memory.

A Scotch priest is not ashamed to refer to T. D. Sullivan as "the jailbird!!!"

DEATH OF STEPHEN RYAN, OF OSCEOLA.

The late Stephen Ryan, whose death occurred on the 10th inst, at his home in the township of Bromley, was one of those whose success in life amply proves that with a fair chance Irishmen have the will and the ability to work their way to pros perity. Not being satisfied to enter upon the miserable career the unfair laws of his native land doomed him to, in common with his fellow-countrymen, he resolved, while yet young, to sever the many sacred ties that bind the Irishman to his native isle, and seek in a foreign land the freedom and justice denied him at home. Accordingly, in the year 1840 he bade farewell, at the age of twenty, to dear friends and the scenes of his youth in the County Tipperary; and after taking a last, long, sad look back at the green hills should ever be so ill-advised as to send and receding shores of his dear old land. ne looked for support in that hour to the faithful wife who accompanied him and der any trans Atlantic collector acceptable to He came to Canada, and after spending some time in Montreal and Ottawa, where he saved out of his earnings enough to start him at his favorite occupation, farm ing, he settled down in the County of maker. Repfrew. The late Stephen Ryan was both industrious and economic and hence the Jesuits in England, but it does not his great success. He was light hearted and cheerful. He was a kind husband a solicitous father, and above all a practical Catholic. Seven children and an aged wife now mourn their great loss; but knowing that he died a good death, fortified by all the sacred rites of the Church, they are consoled, and bow in Christian submission to the will of God. The funeral, which was exceedingly large, took advantange.

J. W. Coplace on the 12th inst., from his late home St. John, N. B., Oct. 14, 1888. to the parish church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. M. Devine, P. P. The organist and full choir were in attendance, and the the uncalled for and importinent refer- college in full swing at as carly a date as ness to see, when conjured into beauty by church draped in its deepest mourning, ence above alluded to been noticed. -ED. possible."

funeral cortege to the cemetery, where all

PURGATORY AND CALUMNY.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

SIR:-In your issue of Oct. 6th you give place to an article entitled "Shakespeare and Purgatory," which is a curious illustration of the almost incredible fact that an English Tory Catholic cannot write on even such a sacred subject as purgatory without displaying the cloven hoof of his anti Irish venom.

At this time of day it matters little to any except Shakespeare himself whether or not he professed the Catholic faith. It does not appear to have sat very heavily upon him, and it may be safely assumed the eight commandment to a permanent suspension, in regard to Irish affairs. Therefore, it would be eminently appropriate that the author of the "great hotch potch of goblinism and Catholic tradition" should go into the same category as those who have elevated their anti-Irish mania

special friends in heaven.

Till she knows that, how does she bend over her children fainting in death! In her weeds of mourning, with the altar of aware that he could not consistently have God draped in His presence, She takes up asked for a Mass and a murder in the same breath. He does not, indeed, bid Hamlet 'remember' him, but the meaning of this, (i.e 'Avenge my foul and most unnatural murder') is as clear as that of the now familiar injunction to 'remember Mitchelstown'. The Ghost simply means 'Remember my murder and avenge it as quickly as possible, as I shan't be perfectly happy until you have stained yourself with crime and despatched your uncle to - well, to another place."

Does this malignant blockhead mean to assert or insinuate (which latter is the favorite plan of campaign with the Lying and Plundering Union) that Dillon, O'Brien, Gladstone, and Morley, have bidden lovers of freedom to 'remember Mitchelstown' with the intention of in citing any person to 'stain himself with crime.' There is no other meaning to be deduced from his words. Since he is so outspoken I will try to be equally candid, who never use the Sacraments.

THE STORY OF THE TOMBSTONES,

Nevertheless, setting aside the tomb stones of the Christian Church, which always tell a very different story, which ask for prayers and put the Cross of Christian church, which ask for prayers and put the Cross of Christian church, which ask for prayers and put the Cross of Christian church ask for prayers and put the Sacrama church ask for prayers and put the S paper which, by a curious perversion of language, is styled "funny" might leave the dream land long enough to learn that lips remained, wherewith I may cry to the injunction to "remember Mitchels Thee. If Thou take not my sin away and town" is a reminder to those who are struggling for the bare right of existence, that they must not relax their efforts in behalf of justice, and against the horrid iniquity and "the atrocities of the hideous hellish thing which calls itself the govern-

ment of Ireland."
When is this suicidal Celtophobia on the part of British Catholics going to casse Certainly it will not much longer be tolerated without evoking a tempest of resentment which will not be easily allayed. Irish Catholics have been long suffering to the verge of abjectness; their kin on this side of the ocean will not so tamely receive (or so readily forgive) this uncalled for animosity, whether it proceeds from cleric or layman. And the greater them O Lord, and let perpetual light shine Ireland of to-day has a long arm and a

Mr. Sullivan, secure in the rectitude of his unspotted reputation, can afford to despise such contemptible malignity; but it would not have been a pleasant sight for the reverend Unionists could he have seen the flush of anger which his venomous letter brought to the faces of the millions scattered over the globe, who love and admire "the white hatred prince of Irish bards." Balfour himself would not dream of describing Mr. Sullivan as a "jail bird" for he well knows that his Coercion Act was never intended to interfere with criminals, and its sole victims have been those who seek to prevent criminal actions. Knowing this, any gentlemen,—how much more a Catholic priest !- should submit to having his tongue torn out from the roots ere such an expression passed his lips. Scotch prelates have heretofore sent collectors to America to supplement school funds, etc., but if the Archbishop of St. Andrews the Rev. George Angus upon a collecting tour in America they will both learn a high spirit that became him so well very useful lesson, viz: That some better through life; and no doubt, also, to the credential than Celtophobia is required to renwho now remains to mourn his departure, American Catholics whether of Irish or other extraction; and his failure as a collector will be even more complete than was that of the anti-Irish negotiator, Judas Coamberlain, in the line of a treaty

The Month is said to be the organ of seem like the Jesuits to allow themselves to be drawn into opposition to a people rightly struggling to be free; and to de part from their tradition to be all things to all men. I use the phrase, of course, in the sense in which it was applied to St. Paul's ideal Christian gentlemen: not in the lower and perverted sense of those who abandon principle for a temporary

Mr. Burnand's article would not have

CATHOLIC NEWS.

A new and handsome Church is to be erected in Picton.

A rich Burmese convert has given £6,000 for the erection of a new cathedral at Bombay.

The number of women who have registered in Boston to vote at the school elections has reached 20,000.

Anderson's New General History has been named by the Boston school com-mittee to take the place of Swinton's Oatlines.

The Jesuit Fathers have decided to open a new college at Sault Ste. Marie, which will be under the direction of Rev. Father Devlin.

We learn from the Boston Pilot that the publishers of Swinton's Outlines are preparing a new edition, from which the slanderous foot note which led to the Boston embrogiio wili be eliminated.

The Rev. Michael O'Brien, P. P., of St. Patrick's Church, Lowell, Mass., has presented \$1,000 to the Lady Superior of the Sacred Heart Convent which was burned at Manhattanville, to assist in the erection of a new building.

The Emperor of Germany was deeply impressed by the Pope's personality on the occasion of his visit. It is believed that in future contingencies this will tend to make the Emperor always preserve a friendly attitude towards the Church.

Eighty thousand pilgrims visited the shrine of St. Anne of Beaupre during the past season. These came as well from the United States as from Caneda, and comprised especially French-Canadians from

many localities in both countries. Rt. Rev. Rector Keane of the Catholic University announces that that institution will be dedicated Oct. 6th, 1889 Bishop Keane has forwarded to Rome his resignation as ordinary of Richmond, and his successor will doubtless soon be appointed.

The two spires of the Cathedral of New York are completed and are the highest in America. Their height is 332 feet, and they are exceedingly well proportioned and graceful. The cost of the cathedral has been \$2,500,000, of which only \$80,000 is still unpaid.

The Emperor William is now making his visit to Ryme. On his visit to the Pope he wore the uniform of the Life Guards. The visit was conducted with the fullest State ceremonies. He removed in private conventions. mained in private conversation with the Holy Father for about an hour and a half.

Abbe Begin has been appointed to the Bishopric of Chicoutimi, He has been for some time head of the Normal School at Quebec, and well known in the Pro-vince as an educational gentlemen of very high order. He is fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

At the laying of the corner stone of the Polish Catholic Church in Reading, Pa, on the 7th inst, the floor gave way, on which were fully 2000 people, of whom several hundred were precipitated into the basement. One hundred men and women were injured, some seriously and some fatally. The accident was caused by the walls spreading.

"It affords us pleasure," says the Cincinnati Oatholic Telegraph, "to announce that Father Kenny, of Jacksonville, Fiorida, (cousin of Rev. Andrew Kenny, of Mount Adams, city,) has recovered from the yellow fever, and is around once more ministering to the sick and dying. We trust he may be long spared to provide for the spiritual needs of his flock."

"The Abbe Mallet, a struggling parish priest of the diocese of Limoges who may be 'passing rich' on the £40 a year allowed to him by the Government," the Glasgow Observer says, "has just been informed by a New York lawyer that a relation of his. who died recently in the United States, has left him a magnificent fortune of \$9,000,000, or 45,000,000£, or in good English figures, £1 800,000 sterling.

According to recent Catholic returns for 1888, there are in England and Wales 2314 priests, as against 1,728 in 1875, serving 1,304 churches, chapels and missionary stations. In Scotland there are five bishops and 334 priests, serving 327 chapels, churches and stations. The estimated Catholic population in Eagland and Wales is 1,354 000; in Scotland, 326, 000; in Ireland, 3.961,000; total, 5,641,-

A call has been issued earnestly requesting that representatives of all the colored Catholic organizations of the country meet in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, January 9th, 1889, for the purpose of taking the status of the race in their relation to the Church; and, if found advisible, to submit a basis of a permanent organization as an auxiliary to co operate with the venerable clergy in the conversion and education of the race in the United

The authorities of Lyons, France, in the seventeenth century dedicated their city to the Blessed Virgin. Since that time the vow has been annually repeated on the Feast of the Nativity of the Mother of God. This year the ceremonies have been splendid, as usual, the Municipal Council, though, like those of Marsellies and Paris, is tainted with anti-slattedism, not having thought it advisible to prosection the out-door processions. In the evening the greater part of the town was

The Jesuits' missionary work in India is being energetically pushed. We take this note from the Indo-European Correspondence: "The Jesuit Fathers are busily engaged in levelling the ground at North Point recently made over to them by Government as a site for their new college. There are over 600 coolies employed on the work, and it is clear that the Fathers do not intend to allow the grass to grow appeared in the Catholic Record had under their feet, but mean to have their

DIVIDED - YET ONE.

A STORY OF THE CRUSADES.

CHAPTER I.

A grand festival was being held at the castle of Sir Roland de Montespan. It was the eve of departure of a gallant company of knights and nobles for the Holy Land, and the merry making was to bid them "God speed." Not all, it is true, of the brilliant gathering in that hospitable hall were going to see the sacred soil from the crusading motive alone. Some, it must be confessed, had scarce given a thought to the holiness of the work, and very many of the rest had much of the alloy of ambition, curiosity and love of adventure mixed with the pure gold of Christian indignation and holy zeal. Here two or three young knights were conversing excitedly with an old crusader; there Sir Roland and a few of the veterans were "fighting their battles o'er again." The dance was almost forgotten in the excitement of the occasion.

And, yonder, in a deep recess, where a narrow lattice admitted the soft and softening rays of the moon, stood two youthful figures. Forgetful of all around them, these two seemed to be entirely absorbed in the sweets of each other's society. There was an earnest, almost look of high purpose mixed with ardent love on the face of the youth. His long crimson cloak, thrown back from his breast, revealed a figure rich with promise of vigorous manhood. He was speaking earnestly, tenderly to the tearful maiden beside him. Presently, and with a deep sigh, she looked up. "God and our Lady bless thee, dear

Edward, and keep thee—."
His earnest look caused the rest to die away on her lips, and her eyes to seek the floor again.

"Margaret," said her lover, "betrothed of my heart, I feel that it is only the Crusade that can make me not utterly unworthy of thee. I go to win laurels wherewith to enwreath thy pure browto bring back a name, which, won in a holy cause, will surely bless our hearth -our hearth, sweet one, for truly we are so pledged, are we not ?"

She blushed; he took her willing hand and went on passionately:
"Yes, while my heart is here, in thy

keeping, may my sword be a humble instrument for the redemption of the

sepulchre of my God,"
Margaret de Montespan's heart caught some of the fire of the young enthusiast.

"Go, Elward. Far be it from me to detain thee! I hope in thy hope. I glory in thy glory. Think not because I tremble, and, perchance, even weep, that I cannot feel thy fire. Nay, dear love, I am the daughter of warriors, and I am thine the more that thou lovest the trumpet and the war-horse-aye, and the gory field of cattle. I am the child of a saintly mother, and my heart goes to fight with thee in the Holy Land. The God thou severest with thy sword will

bless thee, and, surely, me, for thy

A movement among the guests made them turn. Sir Roland bade the musicians strike up a crusading hymn, and, as the ladies left the hall, Margaret scarcely had time for "Farewell"—yes, a hurried hand pressure and farewell! For the next morning all would be hurry, all excitement, and the knights departed early: and, alas, she dared not show her love openly. Margaret went to her chamber and sat musing, her hands hanging list. lessly in her lap, her white dress gleaming in the pale light, her eyes gazing dreamily

before her. Edward de Faulkner was the son of an old friend of her father. Noble, chival-rous and honorable, with an ardent heart id high aims—and some of these qualities were by no means common among the Norman knights-he was poor, his name decayed, and needing a brilliant career indeed to make him, in the eyes of Sir Roland de Montespan, a fit con-sort for his only child. It never even occurred to him to suppose for a single moment that she could dream of union with de Faulkner. And Margaret knew all this. She knew Sir Roland's pride and ambition: she knew of Edward's poverty, and yet—. Ah, love is so stealthy! He creeps in quite unknown to the owners of his victim hearts, and before they are aware of his presence, behold, he has already taken possession and will not be gainsaid! So that when the time came for Edward de Faulkner to take the arms and name of a knight and march to the Crusade, Margaret was astonished to find herself cling ing with all the love of her young heart to him and weeping bitter tears in secret. She had a gentle, loving mother; but how hopeless affection? The noble and gentle maidens of that day were taught to be perfectly quiescent in the disposal of their hand. She must abide her time; she must wait and trust that Edward would soon return covered with glory; she must pray that never, never should she be called upon to become the bride of another. All these thoughts and a thousand others rushed through her mind as she sat in her chamber. deeply and how purely her heart clung to

She waited, the scalding tears in her eyes and a dead weight at her heart. last all sounds of revelry ceased and she was growing calmer. A slight noise in the corridor made her start. The chapel door was opened and closed softly. A smile fitted over her face as she threw a blue clock over her shoulder and left the room. Swiftly and noiselessly she glided down the steps to the chapel, opened the

tribune door, and entered. The moonlight bathed the sanctuary floor, casting a thousand glimmering lights over the altar and tabernacle from the rich east window. The sanctuary lamps shone like sparks of red five amid the upper gloom. On the floor, just outside the sanctuary, lay the armour of a knight, and beside the armour, his eyes intently fixed upon the tabernacle. knelt he for whom her soul longed. Silently she knelt down in the tribune upon the soft cushion. "To morrow, tomorrow, he will be a knight," she breathed. "Ob, God, guard him; oh, God, accept his vows with graciousness; on, God, bless him in life and grant him speakable to be near him in the silent knowledge of his love; to be near him earth."

Canst thon tell me, good fellow, aught of him and his family. Methinks he had a of Catholic teaching; at least those of Eucharist; to pour forth her prayers for him and to watch with him during the silent night, the eve of his knighthcod, the last night-till when?

So they watched together; till, at length, the moon glided past and left the sanctuary dark, and the youth and the armour were almost lost in the shadow. Then she crept back to her chamber and slept.

The sound of cheerful voices, the clink of armour, and the noise of armed footsteps awoke her next morning. She rose hurriedly and opened the casement. There, in the courtyard, was mustering the gay throng of Knights. The sun was getting fairly high, the moon was bright and resounding with the songs of a thousand birds. She had missed the ceremony of Knighthood! Her mother, considering the late hour of her retiring to rest the night before, had forbidden her to be awakened. A pang of disappointment and selfreproach shot through her heart. All the warriors saluted her; but only one did she see; she was conscious of but one horse man, saw but one face, full of joy and sorrow and love; and the next moment her breath came short, her eyes swam and for a few seconds she was on the verge of swooning. But pride and maidenly reserve came to her aid; and Margaret de Montespan waved her hand in farewell, her eyes bright with the light of tears and a flush which made her radiant as the morning upon her rounded cheek.
"How lovely she is!" exclaimed

young gallant to Sir Edward as they rode

"Aye," was the answer. And he mur-mured to himself. "Mine, mine alone!" Oh, Youth, truly thou art sanguine; thou findest hope where others would but des pair! But who would wish it otherwise? We are the nobler for the hopes, the stronger for the dreams. The blossoms of spring and the flowers of summer fade; but the

fruit remains. Thus he departed; and Margaret was left with a remembrance sweet and sad, but hopeful. Would he not return and claim her? She lived on, every day becoming more and more attached to her own nook in the tribune; for here, in the chapel, was the one friend on earth who knew her secret, and could and would help and sympathise with her-the veiled Em manuel in the Tabernacle.

Months rolled past, and there came tidings of a great victory over Saladin, then of the march to Jaffa, then the straggling and contradictory reports of King Richard's movements, followed by his uncertain fate. He returned to his kingdom; and still there came no Sir Edward de Faulkner to claim her. Twice she had heard something of him-once a pilgrim asking alms at the castle had mentioned his name in his story of a brilliant sortie; and, again, a knight returned from the crusade, reported him and his mercy to a vanquished Turkish officer. But he knew not what had be come of him on the return of Richard's army. That was all.

CHAPTER II.

And the year went by-two, three, five. Still Margaret loved and hoped on; hoped till she found that hope had gradually and unconsciously died out, leaving a grave in his heart. Calmly and sadly she thought of him as dead and instead of praying for his return found herself supplicating for the repose of his soul. Several times had her hand been sought: but she had ever shown such a dislike of marriage that ber mother, deeming from her frequent visits to the chapel, from her thoughtful and saintly ways, that she looked to the convent as her haven of love and peace, did not urge it; and Sir Roland, who had intense respect for his wife, yielded to her representations, though he occa brought a vivid blush to his daughter's cheek by a word or a hint about her long maidenhood.

But now the gentle Lady de Montespan was anxious to have Margaret's desire expressed in words. As a mother, she shrank from parting with a beloved child; but, as a Catholic, she dared not place herself between her and her consecration to God.

One morning, when they were at their embroidery frames, Margaret unconsciously paused, and looking up, her mother saw her eyes wistfully turned towards the distant convent, where it stood on the hill-side shaded by noble trees, as if the whisperings of nature alone were allowed to intermingle with its holy quiet. The thin wreath of rising from amid the foliage, smoke, seemed an emblem of the peaceful and Heavenward happiness and prayer with.

Lady de Montespan watched her in

silence a moment or two.
"Margaret, my child," at the sound of her mother's voice the maiden started, and a quick flush overspread her features -"hast thou a love for yonder convent, that thine eyes are so often turned towards it?

"It is a holy life, sweet mother," she replied. "Truly, my child; and thy constant dislike of suitors has led me to-to-

She paused, her voice trembled, and tears started to her eyes. Margaret crossed over, knelt down, and kissed her mother's hand.

"Nay, dearest mother, that life is not for me. I was but thinking of our cousin Agnes, the abbess, and of the fullness and beauty of her life. In sooth, to speak with her is to be holier for a

Lady de Montespan started with a mingled sensation of surprise and relief. This, then, was not the goal of Margaret's hopes, if she had, indeed, any hopes, for of suitors would she have none either. Soon she spoke again, determined, if possible, to fathom the mystery.

"Then, my Margaret, must we needs find thee a fit companion for thy life. But thou hast been ever so coy that, if we hasten not betimes the flower of thy youth will be withered ere thy hand be pestowed. If thou couldst have found it in thy heart to love-"

Margaret stopped her with a frightened and beseeching look.

"Ask me not, ask me not!" she exclaimed hurriedly; then softly and soothingly continued: "Pardon me, oh, a peaceful death!" He saw her not; she forgive me, sweet mother. But, if it so knew it and rejoiced. It was joy un- please thee, my hand shall not be given knew Sir Roland once—many years ago.

she had shown more passion than her mother would deem becoming. And, indeed, there was a slight tone of displeasure mingled with the tenderness of Lady de Montespan's

reply.
"These are strange words, Margaret. Thy father and I, methinks, are the best guardians of thy welfare. We have not pressed a choice upon thee nor chosen for thee, because I deemed-but that matters not. There are suitors enow for thy hand."

Margaret clasped her hands with a look of agony.

"My mother, forgive me if I speak yet this once. Thou art merciful; compel me not. Oh, if thou knewest all, if thou knewest all!"

Again a deep flush overspread her features. Her memory told over the scenes and hopes of long ago; and she wept. Gladly would she have suppressed her tears, but their tide, swept onward by the force of remembrance, was too strong.

Lady de Montespan turned pale. What meant all this? She felt at one moment bewildered, at another excus able displeasure at which she deemed mere sentimentality and waywardness. Presently she said, "Margaret, this is but foolishness. Look up and tell me thy meaning."

Taus commanded, her daughter, by a great effort, overcame her emotion suffi. ciently to say, "Rememberest thou, my mother, Edward de Faulkner?"

"Aye, surely," responded her parent. But what have all these tears to do with him ?"

"We loved each other," said Margaret, falteringly, and, then, little by little, followed the short story of that youthful

Lady de Montespan listened with sym pathetic interest, "But, my poor child, he returned not, with or without glory. He is surely dead. King Richard returned, and the last straggling knight has re-entered his own halls. Thou must not waste thy heart's love on the dead. Strive to bury it with him. Come, thou shalt have twelve months for thy task; and then a living love shall be thine,"

"Oh, lady and mother, have pity, I cannot love again !- I dare notbegan the weeping girl; but with a look of dignified astonishment, and with severe distinct emphasis, her mother reproved her.

"Such is not the condition of mind befitting a modest maiden and true child, Margaret. I find I needs must leave thee alone to calm thy disordered

heart." And the maiden was left alone, alone with her own thoughts. The embroidery frame was forgotten. Mechanically she twisted the bright silks round her fingers, as they lay on a table near her. The past seemed bright with hopes, the future, to her sensitive and romantic mind, ominous and dark with fears. A quiet life in the old castle with its romantic scenery had done much to foster the imaginative tenderness of her nature, so that the mere prospect of union with any one but her beloved Edward was the bitterness of death to attitude of the horseman, she advanced. our heroine. Nevertheless, she was conscientiously assured that nothing remained for her but obedience to her parents and could only pray for strength, And, now, a series of festivities was devised to rouse Margaret into gaiety. Many a tournament, also, was graced by her sweet presence. But even the prowess of knighthood—so powerful a stimulus in that chivalric age—was unable to warm her with more than a passing excitement. Yet she was so gentle, so obedient, so sweet that The next, some impulse moved her to neither her mother nor Sir Roland could scan his face. She looked with doubt and find a single tangible fault in her.

The twelve months' respite was drawing to a close, when a sudden and fatal illness seized the Lady of the Castle. No more was said about Margaret's marriage; it seemed clearly her duty to take, as far as possible, her beloved mother's place, and to soften the grief of Sir Roland. Terrible was the blow to her also. But the knife of bitter grief had been plunged in her heart before, and, lo! it had discovered a well of sweetness and sympathy and patience that, now occasion offered, made her a meet comforter for her father, and a gentle and true mistress and benefactress of all under her rule. Trials are blessings or curses according as we receive or reject them.

CHAPTER III.

Years passed; Sir Roland died in hattle: a nephew had taken his place in the Castle, whose two motherless children were the special solicitude of "Cousin Margaret." The simple peasantry, in whose hearts she was shrined, told many stories and surmised many reasons why she was still "Mistress Margaret." Some said she had made a vow of maidenhood; others that she had been warned in a vision not to marry a certain Knight and would not marry another; and others again that she nad remained single to minister to her father, and later had sacrificed herself to her little cousins. But all agreed that it was stranger such lovliness had not made her a bride long sgo.

One day, when summer was ripening into autumn; when the hedges shone with the red fruit of the rose; when the fields were heavy with their wealth of golden grain and the trees were resplendent in their farewell robes of crimson and gold, a solitary horseman rode slowly towards the A knight he seemed to be by the style of his dress. But his armour was rusty and dented; his cloak was threadbare, and his face worn and anxious. He came across a peasant who happened to be working in one of the fielde and ac-

"A fine castle, my good friend! thou tell me what knight or noble is its

"Marry, that can I. 'Tis the young Lord Fitzhugh." Then, gazing curiously on the shabby accourrements of the rider, "Sir Knight, thou must be a stranger in these parts."

"Fitzhugh-Fitzhugh?" murmured the knight questioningly.
"Aye, Fitzhugh," interrupted the man, "the nephew of our good lord Roland de Montespan.

The knight started painfully. "Aye, I

questioned the horseman, impatiently, "what of her?" "Oh, aye," responded the peasant, getting surly, and looking with ill-disguised contempt at his interrogator, "and who be

"He died some six years since, and my

"But his daughter - his daughter ?"

lady long before him."

thee, I'd like to know, to ask with such mightly spleenfulness about his daughter? But, an you are minded to know, she's at the castle, and a right noble lady she is!" The knight turned rapidly, put spurs to

his horse, and galloped off.

"Why, saints help us, what's in him!

He's gone, and never a groat for my pains. May St. Anthony forget me if ever I tell strangers all I know again," and the man slung his spade over his shoulder and turned off towards the road.

But the knight-suddenly he reined in his steed, and passed his mailed hand across his brow. Should he venture to see her, without name, without glory? He looked down at his shabby accoutrements, and smiled bitterly. "She was scarce more than a child when we parted," he murmured: then, with the words came a thought which nearly stunned him. The peasant had said she was at the castle, but was it on a visit? If so, she was married. Or was it still her home? Delirious thought! Could he dare to think so? Then a thousand possibilities flashed through his mind, swifter than lightning. She might have forgotten him, might be widowed. Twenty years was a long time! But oh! the longer he thought the more did those twenty years contract, till the span across them was but that between esterday and to day. Slowly he rode on through the park. How he, instinctively, as it were, threaded his way through its groves and labyrinths! Calmed by the very vehemence of his thoughts, Sir Sir Edward de Faulkner hoped the bright hopes and dreamed the sweet dreams of youth sgain, Presently a turn in the park brought into view the western angle of the castle, flooded with the glowing light of the setting sun, which glittered, too, on the arms and badge of the warder who paced the battlements. He dismounted and leaned against his

horse. The Angelus bell from the distant convent told sweetly the time of prayer, and he obeyed the summons. As the last peal died away amid the forest trees, he was startled by the sound of children's voices, Soon, two bright little maidens darted across his path, stood for a moment to gaze wonderingly at him, and then sprang away again in a wild chase towards the castle. An old servitor was soon upon them from another direction. De Faulkner watched them over the draw-bridge, half hidden from his view in foliage. His cheek was blanched; his gaze fascinatedwere they her's? So terribly was every sense absorbed in that one fear, that he heard not a soft step across the mossy sward. A lady was walking swiftly towards the spot where he stood; but she hesitated when she caught sight of the knight and seemed inclined to turn in another direction. Changing her mind, however, and smiling at what she deemed a foolish fear, struck, also by the dejected "Sir Kuight, methinks rest is thy need.
If I may offer thee the hospitality of you castle, say so; and all its best is at thy ser-

What was there in that voice that made the knight turn so suddenly? It was the voice he had carried in his heart for twenty long years. Mechanically he held out his arms. For one moment the lady started and drew herself up with dignity not unmixed with fear, and the deep flush that dyed her cheek recalled her youth. uncertainty into his eyes, a new-born hope leapt in her heart—there was a look that she remembered there. As for her lover, he had forgotten all but the Margaret of long ago, and a wild longing took possession of him to clasp her once more. "Margaret," he said in a low voice of passionate appeal, "it is I,-come!" And she came; the last time was twenty years before. "It is I"—oh, sweet, instinctive certainty of love! There was but one

I" for her in the world. Let us draw a veil over these moments. After all, words are but clumsy interpreters of feeling; and the more solemn the more sacred, the more absorbing the feeling, the more inadequate the speech At last, a fullness of supreme rest succeeded to the rapture of re-union. And as the sun was casting its last rays over the earth Margaret, leaning on De Faulkner's arm, entered the castle.

"My own," said he, as he paused on the threshold, "this is a hundred fold return for the heats of the Arabian desert, aye for a Mohammedan dungeon and years of longing. The thought of thee has guarded me from the sins of the East, even as the possession of thee will be my shield from time to time.'

"May God grant it!" was the low reply, as Margaret glanced upward with tearful and grateful eyes. THE END.

When you feel your strength is failing,
In some strange, mysterious way;
When your cheek is slowly paling,
And, "Poor thing," the neighbors say,
As they look at you in pity,
To the nearest drug store send,
At the earliest chance, and get a
Bottle of the Sick Man's Friend.

You will get what you want by asking for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine tones up and in

rigorates the weakened system by purify ing the blood and restoring lost vigor. Cholera and all summer complaints are o quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked

do not delay in getting the proper medi-cine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get imme-diate relief. It acts with wonderful rapid-ity and never fails to effect a cure.

On the Platform.

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

Why go limping and whining about your corns when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial and you will not regret it.

A JESUIT FATHER SPEAKS AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S ON THE SUBJECT.

Reported for the Freeman's Journal by

Thomas J. M'Geoghean. Rev. Father Russo, S. J., delivered an able discourse, last Sunday evening, in St. Francis Xavier's church, West Sixteenth street, this city, in the course of which he dwelt on the salvation of Protestants at some considerable length.

In the beginning of his remarks he said that the Catholic Church had now existed nineteen centuries, while other denominations came into being only a few centuries ago. There cannot be two true Churches. One of them must ncessarily in error; for, truth is one indivisible. The objections made and indivisible. against the Catholic Caurch are numer ous. Some will say that, at one time, it was the true Church, but that it became corrupt. If so, then Christ broke His word, for He promised to be with His Church "all days even to the consummation of the world." As He, the God of Truth, made this promise, He will keep it, and it is blasphemy to assert the contrary. Therefore, the Church is the true Church to-day, the

same as it ever was. As to the teaching of the Church, our Protestant friends could never prove or point to one error taught by her; no, not even one; and the calumnies uttered against the Church have been disproved by the testimony of history. It is im possible for her to teach error because her doctrines are those inculcated by her Divine Founder to His Apostles, and by them to their successors, the priests and bishops of the Church. They have their commission from Him. "Going, therefore," said our Lord, "teach all nations, and I will be with you all days even to the consumation of the world." In these words, he could not have meant the Aposties alone, as some object, for they could not possibly live till the end of the world. He most undoubtedly, therefore, meant all their legitimate successors in the Apostolate. and addressed Himself to them as well as to those who had been immediately gathered around Him. Hence, the only infallible guide to lead souls to God to-day is the Catholic Church, and she, in fact is the only Church that even lays claim to infallibility in the matter. The others are all drifting about "with every wind

of doctrine." But of all the slanders attributed to us, one of the worst is that we Catholics assert, beyond the shadow of a doubt. that all Protestants will be damned We do nothing of the kind, This is not the teaching of the Catholic Church, It is anti-Catholic teaching. It must be distinctly understood that we distinguish in the Church two elements, One of these elements can be seen, such as the administration of the sacraments, the preaching of the Word of God, the offering up of the Holy Sacrifice of the Altar; in a word, all the external exercises of our religion, the exterior practice of our faith. All these constitute what we term the body of the Church. But, besides this, there is also the soul of the Church, by which the body is kept alive. This is the second element, and it consists of the sanctifying grace of God, the very life which sustains, as I said, the body of the Church. In this we do not, for a moment admit the existence of two Churches, for there is only the one Church with the body and soul united, the same as in the individual, who has also a body and soul. We do not, we cannot call him two men; we call him one man, Otherwise, we would be laughed at. It is the same way with the

What then is the doctrine of faith? It is simply this, that, in order to be saved. we must at least belong to the soul of the Church Therefore we must have the grace of God, and if we appear before God without it we are lost. If our Protestant friends, then, belong to the soul of the Church by being in a state of sanctifying grace, God will not suffer them to be lost when they are in invincible ignorance, for invincible ignorance will never be punished by If they are in good faith, and lead sinless lives, they belong to the soul of the Church, and if they die in that condition they are saved. Or if, having inned, they make an act of perfect contrition, and thus recover the grace of God, they are also secure of their salvation, and God will not take into account their errors of faith when they happen to be in a state of invincible ignorance,

their religion. The great difficulty with Protestants is that, though they have the privilege to belong to the soul of the Church of God, they lose numerous advantages possessed by those who belong to both the body and soul of the Church. They lose the benefit of the Sacraments and a thousand spiritual graces and helps derived therefrom to aid us to gain heaven. At the hour of death, after a careless life, it may not be easy to make an act of perfect contrition, although it may be comparatively easy to make an act of attrition, which latter suffices, with the grace of the sacrament of Penance, to purify the soul. The Protestant, not having this grace of the sacrament of Penance, and not being able to feel that intense love for God required in the act of perfect con-trition, after a sinful life will be lost not because of his want of faith, but because of the sins unrepented of when he did not make the act of perfect contrition, a thing not easily done after a reckless If, however, he should happen to

show him His mercy. So far, then, for the slander so often uttered against Catholics in relation to their doctrine about the salvation of Protestants. You see how false and how groundless the calumny is.

feel that perfect sorrow for insulting his

Maker so often, then, no doubt, God will

Father Russo here dwelt on the objec. tion made by some Protestants against our religion, because, indeed, it was the religion of the poor. Why, remarked the learned divine, we glory in this! Did not Christ come to preach the Gospel to the poor? Did He not belong to the poorest of the poor? This cer tainly was a very bad argument, and it should never deter our Protestant friends destroying w from entering the "One Fold." They best results:

of Catholic teaching; at least those of them who give any serious thought to the matter. We do not teach one thing to day and another thing to morrow. But how is it with those of other denominations? They listen to their pastor preach one doctrine and quite a different doctrine the Sunday following. They bave, therefore, no unerring guide. Ministers will preach to suit the congregation addressed, as a general thing. It is not so with us. We preach Christ and Christ crucified.

But Protestants say that the Catholic Church is not "respectable;" that it is persecuted and despised by the world. Ah, here we glory in this again! Has it not been said that "the Church is the mystical body of Christ?" Has not Christ been persecuted? Therefore, of necessity, the Church must be persecuted, and come out triumphant through the very midst of persecution and suffering, even as Our Blessed Lord triumphed finally over death itself.

But the pride of poor human nature is the chief stumbling-block in the way of Protestants. Many of them, especially among the wealthy classes, would become Catholics, but they cannot bring themselves to kneel at the same altar with the afflicted and with the poor, suffering ones of Christ. The great ones of the world, indeed, associate with such as these, even in the house of God! The idea that the great and powerful ones of the world should have to depend on the absolution of a priest to save their souls! Oh, no! And so they will perish in their pride, torgetful of Christ's mandate to His Apostles, "Going there. fore, teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, and behold, I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world. And again: "As the Father sent Me, I send you... whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven, and whose sins you shall retain they are retained;" words that prove clearly power given by Christ to priests of His Church to forgive sins in His name.

But this humiliation of the confessional is a great drawback with Protestants whenever they conceive an idea of becoming Catholics. But the humilia-tion is not greater for them than it is for us. From the lowest to the highest among us-to the Pope himself-all must bend the knee in the confessional to receive absolution before going to Holy Communion, for it is a condition placed by Our Blessed Lord for the cleansing

of the soul from sin, We Catholics have one very important duty to perform, and one which we cannot lay too much stress upon. It is to pray—to pray with fervor and with per-severance, for the conversion of our Protestant friends. But, above all things, let us give them good example. Oh, this is the chief thing-good example. If they see that our religion makes us lead holy lives, they will naturally say there is something in it, and they themselves will pray and investigate, till at last, with the blessing of God, they will be brought into the body of the Church. How rejoiced you would be to know that such and such a friend became a Catholic! What feelings of satisfaction it would be to you! How it would help you to gain your own salvation, too! On, think of it! Pray, then, for the conversion of our Protestant friends, for the grace of God is all powerful, and prayer is the great key that will open the treas-ures of God's grace for all who are disposed to possess them.

HE WAS FROM DAKOTA.

Our Princeton correspondent writes as l, attenuated specimen of humanity, looking as if he might be a lineal descendant of Brother Zephaniah Sockdolloger, quietly dropped into the parsonage last Saturday evening and introduced himself as the Rev. Mr. Kennedy of Rapid City, Dakota. In the light of subsequent events it is an easy matter to say that his reasons for visiting this district were not satisfactory; however, they were sufficient to secure a pleasant reception, a hospitable entertain. ment and an invitation to preach. To the latter he mildly demurred on the ground that his clerical outfit was in Toronto, but his reluctance was finally overcome. however, tenaciously clung to the opinion that his shoes were not exactly orthodox, so he bought a pair from one of our merchants, promising to pay for the same upon the arrival of his wife, who always carried the purse. The merchant would doubtless have been pleased to fill further or when they are in good faith regarding esteemed orders upon similar terms, but the man from the boundless West was a blg-hearted, unselfish being, whose gentlemanly instincts would not allow him to play the hog. On Sunday the Rev. Mr. Kennedy preached. It is true that he didn't read the hymns like an elocutionist; and it was noticed that at times his discourse lacked coherency; but these little faults were readily overlooked in a man who had wrestled with Dakota blizzards and been generally shaken up by his struggles to wrest the inhabitants of his far away home from the clutches of the Evil one. Where is the Rev. Mr. Kennedy new? He left early Monday morning. His departure was quiet and unceremonious, befitting one of his vocation. Some of our people have been looking for him, but he has a provoking way of keeping out of sight. When his wife arrives he will likely return and pay for those shoes, - Woodstock Sentinel Review,

It seems to be no hard matter to find one's way into some pulpits. ED. CATHO-LIC RECORD.

The experience of years furnishes the most convincing evidence that thousands of lives are annually saved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It speedily cures all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs.

Important to Workingmen.

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

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms, Many have tried it with

BY THE REV. ÆNEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S. PART II.

JAMES GRANT, J. M'DONALD, GEO. HAY,

ETC, AND THEIR TIME. At this time the loyalty of Catholic soldiers and their bravery in the field was nothing new to the British public. These great qualities, however, met with but little consideration on the part of the more dark and bigoted portion of the Presbyterian world. Two Highland service if invited? 3. What ameliorabattalions of British troops, composed in great part of Catholics, both officers and privates, had served in the war which led to the cession of Canada to date of 16th February, 1778. He assured Great Britain. On leaving the service, these brave veterans were allowed a pension, sufficient for their comfortable maintenance. They retired to their mountain homes; and generally their being Catholics was not considered as an objection to the regular payment of parts of the Highlands, however, the ministers raised such an objection, and threatened those brave men, who had risked their lives in fighting the battles of their country with the loss of their pensions unless they would abstain from many of those men were entirely dependent on what the Government allowed them, the threat of the minis ters implied a total privation of their livelihood. It does not appear that such a threat was, or could have been carried into execution, in defiance of the general opinion which prevailed. In fact, the Lord Justice Clerk (the chief judge in Scotland) and the Lord Advocate pledged their word in answer to Bishop Hay's appeal, that, although they could give no public assurance in favour of the pensioners, no complaint as to religion, made against them, should be listened to by the law officers of the crown. This, we may conclude, was a sufficient check to the charitable ministers, and the retired soldiers were directed to ask, as usual, without fear, the payment of their pensions.

It had been the custom to administer to recruits the attestation oath, in other words, that they should swear that they were Protestants. This custom must bave been highly injurious to the military service. Bishop Hay publicly advised all Catholics who wished to enlist, to declare openly when they were called upon to make the attestation, that they were Catholics, and would never take the oath in its existing form. They followed the Bishop's directions, were applauded for their honesty, allowed to omit the objectionable clause and swear only to be obedient and faithful. This reform greatly facilitated re cruiting. Many Catholics were added to the ranks of the army as privates, and young gentlemen, notwithstanding

their religious profession, obtained com Lord Stanhope, a minister of the Crown, and a leading member of the Government, endeavored in 1718 to obtain some mitigation of the penal laws in favor of Catholics. He was supported by the Government of the time and had many friends in Parliament. He, never theless, utterly failed. The age of greater light and a more tolerant mind had not yet dawned. It had made but small progress when our army men, in 1770, took up the gauntlet in favor of their Catholic fellow-citizens. They knew the value of the Catholic soldier; and they would have him a free man, and not a Pariah or Helot crushed to a state worse than servitude, by cruel and ing Catholics of England. Bishop Hsy, degrading penal laws. A motion made in the House of Commons, 11th Dec., 1770, by General Bourgoyne, and sec onded by General Conway, had in view to provide soldiers for the British army at the beginning of the American war, To this end it was proposed to relax the penal statutes which prevented Catho-lics from serving under the British flag, unless they did violence to their conscience. General Bourgoyne addressed the Commons with great freedom. During the late war he had had the honor to command 500 Roman Catholics. It was true that they had come to him as they were able, to their own place of worship; and, as they went out of uniform, he had not opposed it. He declared that they were as brave soldiers as any in the British army; and that foreign nations were astonished that so many fine soldiers should be forced into foreign service by the imposition of oaths at home, which they could not take withcut violating Truth and Religion. The eloquence of the noble General was lost on the House of Commons of 1770. In the short period of eight years there was Shall it be said a change of rumors of wars, more elequent than the times oblige them to change their policy. It cannot be alleged that the statesmen who composed the Government of Lord North were unfriendly to toleration and a mitigation of the penal laws. But the war with America and an impending war with France, no doubt quickened their zeal in endeavoring to pass through Par-liament some form of bill that would considerably lessen the odious laws. It behoved them to move with caution, for they knew not, as yet, what the senti-ments of the Opposition were; and, accordingly, they wisely resolved to refrain from bringing the subject before Parliament until they had made all possible enquiry and preparation. They looked first to Scotland, and sent thither a confidential agent, Sir John Dalrymple, a Scotch Baron or Exchequer. gentleman was already known as friendly to Catholics, having originated a plan for raising Catholic soldiers in Ireland and having nearly succeeded in obtaining the restoration of the forfeited estates to the families of their original proprietors,

friends in Scotland. Among these was ton, in the absence of the Earl of Lord Linton, the son and heir of the Earl of Faquair, a Scotch Peer; and, in order to be introduced to Bishop Hay, he had recourse to the good services of the Rev. Alexander Gordon, newly appointed principal of the Scotch College of Paris, with whom he had formerly been intimate at the French capital. Sir John now proceeded to business, visited Bishop Hay and desired to learn from him the sentiments of the Scotch Catholics on the three following points: 1. How they were generally disposed to regard the war with America? 2 What grounds there were to expect that they would enter freely into his Majesty's tions in their social condition they would look for as an equivalent for their services? To these queries the Bishop gave distinct answers in writing, under the Government agent of the loyalty of the Catholic people, and that, although they were incapacitated by law for serv. ing their country, either as military men, or as civilians, their honest endeavour was directed to the discharge of their private duties to their country as good citizens. With regard to the question of the war with America, the Bishop took of the Americans was generally disapproved of by the Scotch Catholics of his acquaintance. As a proof of this, as well as of the readiness with which Catholics would enter into his majesty's service, he reminded Sir John that nearly any public profession of their Faith. As all the emigrants who had left the Highlands for America, a few years before, were now wearing his majesty's uniform. He also referred to the great number of Catholics who had enlisted in spite of every discouragement, during the last war, and to the popularity of the recruiting sergeant in Catholic districts of the country at the present time. The bishop added and at some length, that he considered it undoubted that if the he considered it undoubted that if the plics would become entirely attached to his majesty's person and Government and that the more favored they were in this way, the more cordial would be their service, but this was more than could be hoped for in the present state of matters. In the mean

time his object could be attained by the removal of three chief impediments to a cordial service of his majesty. First, a repeal of the sanguinary laws against all hearers and sayers of mass. As long as it is death or banishment to attend the Catholic worship, it cannot be supposed that Catholics would cheerfully serve, or consider themselves as looked upon in a friendly light by Government. Secondly, a repeal of those statutes which enable the Protestant seller of an estate to take it back again from the Catholic purchaser without allowing to the latter action for the restitution of the price, and of those which enable the nearest Protestant heir to take the estate from the rightful Catholic proprietor. Thirdly, that that part of the attestation oath which regards religion be done away with and those who enter the service be required only to swear fidelity to the king and obedience to the laws of war. Lord Linton's opinion, which Sir John had taken separately, agreed in every point with that of Bishop Hay. The agent was now ready for further negoagent was now ready for litting hego-tiations with the ministry. Accordingly he saw Premier Lord North, Lord George Germain and Lord Suffolk. These gen-tlemen were highly pleased with the opinions which he had laid before them, Bishop Hay had suggested to Sir John the importance of obtaining the co-operation of the English Catholic body in their negotiations. He wrote, accordingly, to Edinburgh for letters of introduction to Bishop Challoner and other lead

in reply, immediately forwarded to the agent a letter for his venerable friend, Bishop Challoner, and another to the coadjutor, Bishop Talbot. More he declined to do, lest he should appear too assuming in the matter, considering that it would be better if in Scotland they seemed to follow rather than to lead. He knew also that the two bishops for whom he gave introductions had great influence with all their friends in England, and the persons best qualified to give advice as regards the important business in hand. Bishop Challoner did not enter with much warmth or courage Protestants; but, it was also very well known that the poor fellows went when they were able, to their own place of Dalrymple of the loyal sentiments of the Catholics of England in the present crisis. The aged Bishop had suffered so long from the oppression of the odious laws that he could not be reconciled to the idea of the Catholics acting in the open and public way now proposed to them. He dreaded lest by coming forward in support of Government, they should give offence to the Opposition and perhaps occasion a renewal of per-secution. Through the timidity incident to his great age, he started many difficulties. An eminent Catholic lawyer, opinion? The sentiments of a nation do not change so rapidly. But, wars and be discouraged. He waited on the Duke words of orators, more powerful than of Norfolk, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Petre "the still small voice of reason," some and many other Catholic noblemen and gentlemen in London. He induced them to hold several meetings for the discussion of the subject. They came at last to the conclusion, with the concurrence of the ministry, that a loyal address should be presented to the king in the name of the English and Scotch Catholics. His majesty would receive it graciously and reply in the most encouraging terms. Soon a'ter they would jointly present a petition, praying for a mitigation of the penal laws. This petition would be referred to Parliament and supported by all the influence of the court. Thus, by avoiding to introduce the subject merely as a Gov. ernment measure, unsustained by the voice of the Catholics themselves, it was hoped that it would meet with less

show what sentiments prevailed. The Catholic nobility and gentry of England were now invited by circular letters to come up to town and sign the when his laudable endeavors were proposed address, or authorize it to be interrupted by the state of affairs in signed for them by proxy. At the re America. Sir John was not without quest of Sir John Dalrymple, Lord Lin-

opposition. About the same time, also,

the Irish Catholics presented a loyal

address, so that nothing was wanting to

Faquair, who was resident with his daughters in France, represented the Scotch Catholics. He was willingly accompanied, as he desired, by Bishop Hay. As soon as they arrived, Lord Linton attended a meeting of the Catholic body, at which the address was adopted and signed, personally, or by proxy, by ten peers and nearly two hundred commoners who were gentlemen of family and property in England. Lor Linton and Mr. George Maxwell, of Kirkconnel, signed for the Scotch Cath. olics. The address expressed the attachment of his majesty's Roman Catholic subjects to his person and Government, notwithstanding the disabilities under which they labored. The address disclaimed, moreover, all sympathies with the designs of any foreign power against the crown, and the safety and tranquility of his majesty's subjects. It appeals for proof of the sentiments to the irreproachable conduct of the Roman Catholics for many years past "under circumstances of public discountenance and displeasure." Lord Arundel and Surrey, Lord Linton and Lord Petre presented the address at a public levee. It was graciously received, as his majesty had promised it would be, and afforded him their pensions. In some of the remoter it upon himself to say that the conduct much gratification. The Irish Catholics presented a like address, dated Dublin, April 13th, and signed by three hundred

As the Penal Laws were not the same in the three kingdons, the Ministry desired that the Catholic representatives should prepare for them a note showing what their constituents wished to be done for them by Parliament. It was also signified that if their first demands were moderate, everything that they possibly could desire, the Nation approving, would be done for them in course of time.

There was still great anxiety as to the light in which the Opposition in the House of Commons might view the mea-sure. If it were presented merely as a whole penal code were repealed and Catholics restored to all the rights and privileges of their fellow subjects, Cathhowever, concurred to dispel all doubt on this head, and made it apparent that the members of the Opposition were the warmest supporters of the measure. Many of them were connected with Ireland by property and family, and from a human feeling towards their fellowcountrymen, they were anxious that the Irish should be relieved of their social and political grievances. Of this liberality, however, Great Britain must set the example. The name of the ce ebrated Edmund Burke, at that time leader of the Opposition, was a sufficient guarantee for the sincerity and humanity of their motives. And now comes State policy which concurred with so many other causes to secure unanimous support for the Catholic Relief Bill. The American Congress had invited all Cath clics to emigrate to the West, promising them entire liberty of conscience. There was also, throughout the land, the salutary fear of a French invasion. This added not a little to the pressure of the American war; and hence it became highly important that all parties in the State should unite against the common enemy. The dissenting Protestants of England, at the same time, lent their They needed a little more religious liberty than the jealous State church and its supporters had hitherto allowed them. They were inclined, therefore, to favour the Catholic movement, considering it a step towards their own complete emancipation. They no doubt also had a view to securing the support which the Catholics, from gratitude, in return for their timely aid, would be disposed to bestow, when the dissenting bodies came to claim an extension of

TO BE CONTINUED.

LANSDOWNE VIVIDLY RE-MEMBERED,

Apropos of Landsdowne's new appointment as governor general of India, William O'Brien says. Before Lord Lansdowne reaches Hindostan as viceroy, I have reason to know that the native press of India will give me an opportunity of explaining the character of their new viceroy to the millions of Indian ryots, whose detestation of landlordism is equal to our own, and who have been watching our Irish struggle with vivid sympathy and hope. I venture to assure his lordship that the ghosts of Luggacurran will walk in the eepest recesses of the Neilgherry Hills. Here at home we shall have an opportun ity of testing this winter what the numerous tenantry under Mr. Townsend Trench's rod in Kerry and Queen's county think of the satanic pleasantries by which the original injustice perpetrated in the valley of Luggacuaran is aggravated with low decelt. The Luggacurran tenantry and | the witnesses as they mounted the witthose who are fighting their battle have now acquitted their consciences by show ing the fullest and frankest readiness to go half-way in peacemaking. They have been met with insincerity and double dealing of the vilest stamp. They will henceforth rely solely on their indomitable organization and upon the inexhaustible aid of our American and Australian kindred to resist exactions which the land act of last year and which Mr. Townsend Trench's own terms of settlement brand with condemnation, and the rotting hay. fields and discharged emergency men that mark the result of Mr. Trench's experiments on the already evicted farms, will render the Luggacurran tenantry easy as to how many more "white elephants" Mr. Trench takes in his menagerie. The whole story is one of such mingled tyranny and low duplicity, that, on the strength of the story of Luggscurran alone, Irish landlordism would deserve to die the death.

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PARISH OF GRIMSBY.

The Agricultural Hall, Grimbsy, was well filled on Tuesday evening, the occasion being a lecture by the Rev. Dean Harris, of St. Catharines, and a concert by talented artists under the auspices of the Catholic church. W. H. Morgan was in the chair, and after a few opening remarks, intro-duced Mrs. Wigmore, of Hamilton, who gave a violin solo, accompanied on the piano by Miss Grace McAllister, Mrs. Wigmore's style is free and her playing of St. Patrick's day was received with applause. The next was a bass solo, "The Sentinel," by Mr. Thomas, of Hamilton, followed by a duet, "Folly and Fashion," by Miss Sullivan and Mr. Bryant, of Hamilton. This piece was received with applause. In response to a hearty encore they sang "Gipsy Maid." Miss Sullivan's singing in the encore was very fine, while Mr. Bryant kept up his end both as a lover and singer, in gallant style. The next was a very pretty selection entitled "the Song from the Beach," by Miss O'Brien, of Hamilton, which was rendered in good style. Mr. Bryant then appeared as "The Chilly Man," which was greeted with well deserved applause, his appearance being as amusing as his song. His encore, "I'm getting a big boy now," was taken even better than his first piece

and received hearty applause.

At this stage in the proceedings the chairman announced that the Rev. Dean Harris would lecture on the subject of The Mission to the Huron Indians. Dean Harris is a man of very commending appearance, and speaks in a clear and expressive tone and with a forcible and emphatic manner. He entered into the details of the life of the Indian savages of this country previous to the visits of the Jeauit Missionaries. The lecture throughout was replete with interesting information and was delivered in a style that could not but command attention. His description of Father Brebœuf's death was listened to with breathless interest, To give the least idea of the lecture in this report is utterly impossible. To be appreciated it had to be heard.

The second part of the concert opened by Miss Sullivan singing "The Lament of the Irish Emigrant." Miss Sullivan has a powerful voice and perfect articulation, and the pathos with which she sang her selection held the audience spell bound. She received a well merited encore. On returning she sang "Jamie Dear," which received a hearty round of applause. Mr. Thomas followed with a solo "Over the Garden Wall." Mr. Byrant's appearance in "Have you seen my Girl" was the signal for a burst of applause and he lost no ground by his rendering of it, and when he turned to leave the stage he received an encore that made the hall shake. returned and sang "Is any one ill?" Miss O'Brien sang next "Tit for Tat" very prettily, and in answer to an encore sang again. There is music in Miss O'Brien's singing, but she does not do herself full justice, as she held her voice in check, seldom letting it rise to its full power. The concluding piece was a duet, "Life Dream is o'er," by Miss Sullivan and Mr. Thomas, the latter singing much better than he did in his solos, and the former fully maintaining her position as "star" of the evening. The accompanist throughout was Mrs. Wigmere, who materially assisted the per-

formers by her skilful playing.

After the close of the concert the very
Rev. Dean Harris, Father Davis, formerly Priest at Smithville, the Chairman, those who took part in the entertainment, J. A Livingston of the Independent, and several gentlemen and ladies of Smithville, sat down to a sumptuous repast, at the residence of the Rev. Father McCrae, where a most enjoyable hour was spent. - Grimbsy

BILLY RAMCAT.

It was at Tralee, O'Connell completely silenced a Cork attorney who defied all essed a love for fighting not inferior to the Scotch terrior that lost his appetite when he had "naething to worrit." "His person," we are told, "was indicative of his disposition. His face was bold, menacing, and scornful in its expression, He had stamped upon him the defiance and resolution of a pugilist. Upon either temple there stood erect a lock of hair which no brush could smooth down These locks looked like horns, and added to the combative expression of his coun. tenance. He was fiery in his nature, excessively spirited and ejaculated, rather than spoke, to an audience; his speeches consisted of a series of short, hissing, spluttering sentences, by no means devoid of talent of a certain kind,' Upon the occasion referred to this irrepressible attorney gave O'Connell great annovance. He interrupted O'Connell several times; he improperly addressed ness chair, and altogether was quite unruly. The counsel engaged with O'Con nell tried to keep him quiet; more than once the judge severely rebuked his improper interference-it was all in vain; up he would start, like a jack in a box, and hiss out some remark which was sure to provoke O'Connell. At last, O'Connell, losing all patience, shouted in a voice of thunder, "Sit down you audacious, snarling, pugnacious ramcat!" The words were no sooner uttered than every one in court saw the truth of their application. Judge, jury, counsel, attorneys, were convulsed with laughter. The judge extremely enjoyed the happy epithets, which completely suited the combative attorney, who gasped with suppressed rage. He bore the soubriquet of "Billy Ramcat" for the rest of his natural life.

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Catholic Record

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PROSPECTS OF ROMANISM.

Dr. Dorchester, who in his history lately published accused Catholics of the desire to destroy the religious liberty of Protestants in the United States, and quoted Archbishop Ryan as expressly declaring that this would be the certain result, if Catholics ever should become strong enough, has been further enlightening the public on the "Prospects of Romanism," Being called to task for misquoting Archbishop Ryan, he was honorable enough to acknowledge that he had fallen into an error from carelessly copying a number of respectable periodicals which had furnished him with the quotation, and accordingly he apologized to the Archbishop. His letter of apology we need not reproduce, as it appeared lately in the columns of the CATHOLIC RECORD. At all events this whole occurrence is not calculated to inspire very great confidence in the blunderer as one specially competent to deal with Catholic matters, as he never would have made such a blunder, if he had been moderately acquainted with his subject.

The Doctor's new subject is treated as an answer to a question in the maga. zine of Rev. Joseph Cock of Boston, "Our Day", and is stated to be one of several "Questions to Specialists." The question which our "Specialist" Dr. Dorchester undertakes to answer is: "What are the prospects of Roman Catholicism in the United States." A specialist on this subject ought to be a careful statistician, weighing his data so as to eliminate errors from the figures which he has before him, when such exist. He ought to be able to detect oversights, and even to evolve truth out of a mixed mass of truth and falsehood. Now in his treatment of the subject named at the head of this article, the Doctor has proved himself utterly incapable of fulfilling these duties of a statistician, and even if he be perfeetly honest in the views which he upholds, we maintain that his failure in this respect is sufficent to make his conclusions on the "Prospects of Romanism" utterly

As yet we have only seen that portion of Dr. Dorchester's essay which published in the Globe of the 6th inst. From this we begin by taking the following extract. The year 1886 in the first occurrence of the date, we change to 1888, as the whole context shows that the year 1887 is compared with 1888, and not 1886. This error is, of course, typographical:

"Taking the Catholic Year Book for 1887, and comparing it with the Year Book for 1888, I find there has been an actual diminution, so far as their figures go, in churches, in chapels and stations, in priests, in parochial schools, and in charitble institutions. For instance, 81 less churches are reported in the Year Book for 1888 than in the Year Book for 1887, 224 less chapels and stations, 62 les priests, 91 less parochial schools, 26 662 less pupils in parochial schools, and 13 less charitable institutions. I mention this peculiar change as a query. I wish somebody would explain it. It is possible that there are less complete returns made now than before, but it is a little singular that In these six leading items there should be

"A little singular !" This is indeed put-Ang the matter mildly. Not a week self as having 15 in each year. If we passes in which we do not read of the opening or the laying of the corner. stones of new churches and parochial schools throughout the United States, from Cape Flattery to Key West, and seldom do we hear that the buildings thus erected are either closed to their purpose or that they have taken flight to the moon. It is, therefore, a little, or perhaps not a Little singular that the number of them should have decreased, and they have mot: "Eighty-one less churches, 224 less chapels and stations, 91 less parochial schools, and 13 less charitable institutions:" altogether a decrease of 409 ! This is simply preposterous.

Yet it is a fact which we must concede That Dr. Dorchester has found figures in Sadlier's Catholic Directory, or Year Book, which might seem to a cursory meader to bear him out in his statement. But the Doctor is presented to us, not as a merely cursory reader, but as a specialast, that is, one who has mastered his subject. Now did he not notice that the "Year Book" does not profess to give for which have reported for both years. either year a full report of the number of There can be very little doubt that the

the last case the report is more complete than in the others. The dioceses which have given returns under each of these heads are different in the two years named, so that the Doctor by his method of comparison deduces the increase or decrease in each case by comparing two territories which are quite different from each other in the two years named. If he had compared the same territory for both years, the result would have been quite different; and this is what a specialist would have done, if he were honest. We shall endeavor to show the result of this method of procedure.

Sadlier's Directory, by a superficial glance at totals, without reference to the territory they regard, and if this were a correct method of computing statistics, his conclusions would be correct. We are sorry to say that beside the fact that these totals cover a different territory, there are also some inaccuracies in the totals, arising from typographical errors, and from transferring to the summary figures which differ from those which are given in the diocesan reports. These errors must be attributed to the compilers of the Directory, but to get at the truth they must be eliminated. We hope that in future more care will be devoted to the compilation of the Directory. This work is a grand contribution to the history of the Catholic Church on this continent, but carelessness in its compilation mars its value very much. It contains a vast amount of facts relative to the Church's history, and much credit is due to the enterprising firm of the Messrs. Sadlier who issue it regularly every year, but in collating these facts into tables, unless care be given to the work, much of the confidence which has hitherto been given to it will necessarily be withdrawn.

Dr. Dorchester may find in what we have said here the explanation of the apparent anomaly of the decrease in leading items, which so much surprises him. We do not pretend that our corrections of Messrs. Sadlier's tables are a complete or exact statement of the case. In the hurried manner in which we have been obliged to make our observations, some errors may have escaped our notice, but we are cartainly very near the exact figures which a more leisurely examination would give.

Let us first take the figures regarding parochial schools. There are in the United States 79 dioceses. Of these many do not state in their reports the number of parochial schools comprised within their boundaries: and even when a number is given in the tabular summary of the directory, it is sometimes found to be a mere estimate of the compiler on insufficient data. We find 56 dioceses which give these reports, both in 1887 and 1888, and in certain of these cases the figures given in the tabular statement are not those given in the diocesan reports. For these reasons we omit taking into account the dioceses of Little Rock, New Orleans, Milwaukee, Oregon, Leavenworth, Concordia, Kansas, Santa Fe and Indian Territory. It is not to better our case that we omit these, as will be evident when we compare the figures. Thus, in the dlocese of Little Rock, the tabular number of schools is 11 for 1888, whereas the diocesan report merely states that there were "20 schools in 1887." In New Orleans the tabular summary gives 53 and 40 for the number of schools in the successive years, whereas the diocesan reports state the matter thus: for 1887 the number of academies and free schools under supervision of the priests is said to be 40, and for 1888 it is merely said there are "parochial schools in every parish." Evidently we must reject the figures 53 and 40 as guesses of the compiler. Similar reasons hold for the other dioceses we have named. Dakota we include in our estimate, because though it is accidentally omitted in the summary, it gives accurate returns for both years, viz. 21, 24, respectively. Monterey, which is nothing: unless it be to his purpose to placed in the tables as having 4 and 15 schools in the successive years, reports itwished to cook the figures, we would, of course, let Monterey stand as in the table. We would do the same with Milwaukee, as the figures are given for this diocese at 75, 118, respectively. We have on making these corrections, as we have stated above, 56 dioceses with the schools for each year as in the following table. We give results by Ecclesiastical Provinces for actions in accordance with the laws of

Steafer combac	Settono .		
	oceses	Schools	Schools
	fully	in 1887	in 1888
re	ported	- 10	
Baltimore	5	142	145
Boston	. 7	189	205
Chicago		244	253
Cincinnati		474	494
Milwaukee		112	121
New Orleans	THE PARTY OF THE P	70	77
New York		395	400
Oregon		8	10
Philadelphia		239	244
San Francisco.		42	42
Santa Fe		27	27
St. Louis		243	252
	56	2 185	2.270

It is thus seen that parochial schools have increased by 85 in the 56 dicceses parcchial schools, or of chapels and remaining 23 dioceses have had a similar caations? And the same is true of the increase, which is a very different showing been stationed at the cathedral.

number of pupils in the parochial schools, from that which a superficial glance at and of charitable institutions, though in the bottom of one page of the Directory would lead one to suppose.

Treating the details of the number of pupils attending the schools in the same and Scotland, which in the past has unthe increase of the number of pupils obtaining of Home Rule, or indeed jusattending each school would be found tice to Ireland, in any form, is the dif larger in proportion, and so with each of the other heads under which Dr. Dorchester has found a decrease.

and of churches, there should be much for the oppression of which Ireland has greater accuracy in the Directory sum- had to complain would never have existed mary. We notice the following errors to the extent to which it has been carried, under these heads: Chicago is stated to for it is well known that religious hate have 206 priests. The diocesan report was a great factor in bringing about the gives 286. Dakota is omitted in 1888 state of affairs now existing in the coun-Dr. Dorchester's figures are taken from with 90 priests. Concordia is stated in try. The fanatical spirit prevailed especicesan report gives the names of 23. William III., and under the benign proadding 171 to the number of priests for an alien absentes landlordism, a sys-

> As to the number of churches we notice these errors: In 1888 Dakota is omitted with 130 churches. Detroit is reported with 144 in 1887 and 84 in 1888. Only the Churches with resident pastors are numbered, and these are given in the diocesan report as 84 in each year. Probably if the churches without resident pastors were given there would be an increase. The tables give a decrease of 9 in Boston, whereas the diocesan reports state that the number was the same in each year, 157. In Fort Wayne a similar decrease of 2 is an error. The reports give 122 in each year. The tables give Little Rock 87 churches in 1888, an increase of 52. This should be 37, an increase of 2. In Mobile the diocesan report for 1887 states that there were 36 churches, not 40, as counted in the table. Thus to obtain the truth we must deduct 64 from the tabular number of churches given for 1887, and we must add 91 to the number for 1888. When these corrections are made we shall have the increase for the year 74, instead of a falling

The lists of priests and churches are the only two of all the heads which profess to be complete in the Directory for all the dioceses, and which cover the same territory. Under the heads chapels and followed will give a similar result, a satisfactory increase in every case.

It was our intention when beginning this article to have reviewed others of Dr. Dorchester's statements, but as we have already carried this article to considerable few general remarks upon some of the salient points treated by him,

He says "Romanism has made five great efforts to capture this country of ours." One of these efforts consisted in an attempt at the "separation, dismemberment and destruction of the early Protestant colonies." The fact is that the only efforts made in the Territory which now forms the United States, to establish religious persecution, were made by Protestants. While the pious pligrims of New Eng land and their descendants were persecut ing as heretics, with pillory and fire, those who differed from them, the Catholics of Maryland were proclaiming universal toleration and religious equality to all Christians.

He also endeavors to show that at least at the present time the progress of Protestantism is greater than that of Catholicism, or "Romanism," as he terms it, after the fashion of intolerant polemists. We shall at a future time enter more specifically into this question. For the present we shall only remark that he has a convenient way of representing the number of Protestants by multiplying by $3\frac{1}{2}$ the figures of the Evangelical Church books representing membership, so as to arrive at the number of adherents. This method of making reliable statistics is quite on a par with his specialist tactics by which he shows the decrease of the Catholic Church

Regarding the real prospects of the Catholic Church he says absolutely say : "A common sentiment seems to be developing among leading Roman Catholic laymen that the Pope, so far as political matters are concerned, must keep his hands off from the United States." what way the Pope has endeavored to interfere in the political matters of the United States the Doctor does not condecend to enlighten us, for the good reason that there has been no such interference in the past, nor will there be in the future, except in so far as to point out that it is the duty of politicians, as of all men, and the duty of states also, to govern their God. This the Pope does teach, but he does so in conformity with the mandate on which his authority rests : "Teach all nations to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you."

THE Prince Edward Island newspapers chronicle the late clerical changes in the diocese of Charlottetown: The Rev. A. E. Bourke, formerly secretary of the diocese and lately in charge of Vernon River and Rustico, has been named pastor of the Sacred Heart mission, Alberton; the Rev. Stephen Phelan assumes the pastoral charge of Georgetown. The Rev. Francis Gallant, curate of the Cathedral, is promoted to the pastorate of St. Ann's, Hope River, and the Rev. G. De Finance takes Father McPhee's place at Rustico, that gentleman being absent in Colorado for the winter for the benefit of his health. Father McElmeel, recently ordained, has

RELIGION AND COUNTRY.

One fact in the relations of Irishmen to each other, and to the people of England way, the result will be similar, except that | doubtedly been a great obstacle to the ference of religious belief. If it had not been for the existence of such difference, the question of Home Rule would indeed In the case of the number of priests never have arisen to its present magnitude, the table to have 22 priests. The dio- ally in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and Thus the table is to be corrected by tectorate of Cromwell, was established 1888. The increase for the year is there- tem which was rendered still more odious fore 109 priests, instead of a decrease of and noxious by the removal of the seat of Government, such as it was, from Ireland, at the beginning of this century, and it was by fostering religious dissension in the country that England was able ever since to preserve the system by which the tenantry have been reduced to a condition far more galling than that under which the black slaves of the South suffered at any time.

The land question of Ireland is not, however, by any means a religious question, nor is its oppressiveness confined by any means to Catholics, or to the Catholic provinces, and there is no reason what. ever why the Nationalist sgitation should be confined to Catholics, or why it should be looked upon as a movement of Catholics. It is a movement of the people of Ireland for the amelioration of their condition, and it is a movement of Catholics only in this sense that as Catholics constitute the great majority of the people, the majority of those who will be benefitted by obtaining redress will be Catholics, just as the majority of those who suffer under the present bad laws are Catholics. But the Ulster Protestants are not exempt from their oppressiveness, nor are the Protestants of the other Provinces treated any more mercifully their other Catholic neighbors, except as far as they are themselves landlords, or are placed in lucrative stations, and charitable institutions, the positions because of their want of symsame process of correction which we have | pathy with the general population. From these facts it may well be matter for surprise that the parties in Ireland should be so nearly divided by religious lines, that the Catholics should be for the most part Nationalists, and the Protestants Unionists. Yet this is far from being universally length, we shall content ourselves with a the case. Among the supporters of landlord tyranny there are Catholics, some being themselves rack-renting landlords, others being bound to the landlord party by ties of interest or Government employment, while many Protestants are among the most earnest workers in the Nationalist cause, among whom Mr. Parnell himself stands pre-eminent. And this has ever been the case in the Nationalist movements of the past, which have always witnessed many noble Protestants working aithfully side by side with their Catholic compatriots.

It is encouraging to find that in the present Nationalist movement many Protestants of all denominations are laboring in the same cause with the Catholic majority, and exhibit their sympathy for the tenants who have been evicted. Archbishop Plunkett's patriotic words to the conference of his clergy will not soon be forgotten by the Irish people, wherein he declared that like thousands of Episcopalians and other Protestants, he reprobated the Government of Ireland by means of an English garrison; and that many others of the Anglican clergy entertain similar sentiments is made manifest by a late letter from the Rev. Alfred Burton, Rector of Stetchworth, England, to the editor of United Ireland, enclosing £23 7s 10d, for the Evicted Ten. ants' fund, which amount was subscribed poor tenants in the gross cruelty and shameful injustice meted out to them and resolute patience they bave displayed in their many and great sufferings."

The Rev. Mr. Burton quotes from Dean of Winchester, expresses regret that so with all my heart." The Rev. C. D. Cleaver writes: "Being an Irishman myself, and having tenants in Ireland, my purse is being continually emptied for enough of the oppression and robbery of the poor tenants. In my young days I simply hated the English. But I am the repression of real crime in Ireland. thankful to have learned how wide and general is the sympathy felt by the English people, now that they know a little of the facts, for those who have been so Fathers Farrelly and Clarke, who were my poor country." The Rev. G. W. Rolfe, Rector of Swanton Novers, writes: "There is one eviction I should like to see -that of Balfour, the Blunderer."

Protestants who do not yield in patriot. His people were tenants on the same promember, W. A. McDonald.

members to represent them in Parliament, is Catholic to an overwhelming extent, it will be seen that the Nationalists are thoroughly united and in earnest in the cause of their country, and that they do not intend to let religious differences keep them asunder. In many cases, indeed, they have elected Protestants in prefergot to represent their views equally well. This brotherly feeling exhibited by Catholic voters toward their Protestant success to the common cause, because it is an unanswerable refutation of the oftrepeated allegation that the liberties of Protestants would not be safe in an Irish National Parliament.

DISSOLUTION OF THE MORMON CHURCH.

The Supreme Court of Utah has entered a final judgment escheating to the Government the property of the Mormon Church. The suit was brought under an Act of Congress of 10th February, 1887, and a receiver was appointed who succeeded in collecting \$1,000,000 worth of real and personal property. The decree declares the Church corporation dissolved, and that all the property of the late corporation reverts to the Government. The decree further states that the present church maintains polygamy, and that the possession of any property would be for the upholding of that unlawful practice. The case has been taken by the Mormons to the Supreme Court of the United States, before which it will be hotly contested, but there seems to be little doubt that the decree will be upheld, and the total dissolution of the Mormon Church is inevitable.

The Mormons seem themselves to be convinced that their days are numbered in Utah, and they are looking for other fields in which to establish themselves. It is stated that they have bought land in Mexico, and that they will establish a colony there. They are already moving in that direction, but polygamy will no more be tolerated among the Mexicans than it has been in the United States.

MR. CHAMERLAIN ON COERCION.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a recent speech, makes the following charge sgainst the Nationalists who have been the victims of Balfour's Coercion Courts. He says : "What do you mean by Coercion?

will tell you what I mean, and I denounce coercion as strongly as any person. I mean the coercion of the weak and oppressed, the shooting of old men, the mutilation and outrage and violence of all kinds established by the decrees of a secret tribunal, and inflicted upon persons who cannot defend themselves, the coercion which denied the rites of burial to the dead and the rites of religion to the living. But this is not the Coercion which the Gladstonians denounce. The Gladstonians denounce the Coercion of the law. In Ireland Coercion means only what it means in England and Scotland, that men must obey the law. The second clause of the Crimes Act provides that certain offences, every one which is punishable at the pre sent time by imprisonment in England should be tried before two magistrates instead of a jury."

It would be hard to compress more falsehoods within so narrow a compass as Mr. Chamberlain has succeeded in doing. Over and over again it has been demoncharacter described by Mr. Chamberlain, committed in Ireland, than in England,

A fair specimen of the kind of crimes which are punished under Coercion Law is to be found in sentences passed upon long oppressed and trodden in the dust in | convicted of boycotting John O'Connor of Kevin st., Dublin, Mr. O'Conner was guilty of evicting Mr. Waldron under circumstances of special cruelty. Mr. Waldron was tenant for thirty years, during Nationalist members of Parliament many | all taxes, without receiving any reduction. | soon be gained.

ism to their Catholic colleagues. Among perty for eighty years previously, and these are the following: Dublin city is the house from which he was evicted was represented by Thomas A. Dickson, the his own property. The two priests comthe City of Cork by Chas. S. Parnell, the | mented very severely on the unjust con-City of Limerick by Wm. Abraham, the duct of the landlord, which was acknowl-City of Waterford by Douglas Pyne, edged even by the Crown to be unreason-North East Cork by Chas, K. Tanner, the able, barsh and unjust. The priests did City of Galway by Wm. Pinkerton, Clare | no more than recommend the people to by Jeremiah Jordan, Donegal by Swift make use of their legal right not to deal McNeill, and Queen's Co. by the blind with Mr. O'Connor when buying butter, that so they might obtain justice for the When it is considered that every one of harshly-treated tenant. For this they these constituencies, sending Protestant | have been convicted and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment each.

MR. DILLON'S SENTIMENTS.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., made his first public pronouncement since his release from prison, at the meeting of the Central branch of the National League, in ence to Catholics, whom they could have Dublin, on the 25th ult, at which meeting he presided. He informed the members present that he appeared before them as a "hardened sinner," after havfellow Nationalists gives promise of early | ing had the advantage of three months of quietude for reflection. In the views of the present Government and of Mr. Chamberlain, it is, no doubt, a crime, a sin of the blackest dye to desire for Ireland prosperity and happiness—it is a most heinous crime to wish the people to defend themselves resolutely and effectually against the rack-renters who are sucking the very life's blood from the country, and in this sense, Mr. Dillon is undoubtedly a sinner. Time for meditation has hardened him in his sin, and he is the same uncompromising foe to tyranny that he was when first immured in the cells. But only his enemies, the enemies of liberty, the advocates and upholders of tyranny in its worst form will call this a sin. All others will honor Mr. Dillon as a patriot, and the more staunchly he adheres to his former course of loving his country and battling with its oppressors, the more ardent will be the affection with which his compatriots will regard him.

He has declared that imprisonment has not changed him. Every one expected that on his release he would be as ready to battle for his country's rights as before, and to march in the front rank, No one, therefore, will be disappointed in his declarations that he will continue to labor in his country's cause and to do battle as before for Ireland's right as a nation.

Concerning the manner in which he was treated in prison, Mr. Dillon gave Mr. Balfour all the credit he was entitled to for baving carried out his pronounced determination to treat Irish political prisoners as culprits of the worst class. He had been scandalously found guilty on evidence which no crown prosecutor would dare to place before even a packed jury, and then he was treated as a common pickpocket. If he was still alive, he had to thank, not the system under which he was imprisoned, but the prison officials, who had shown humanity towards him which the men who had sent him to prison did not manifest.

A remarkable feature in Mr Dillon's address is the testimony he gave to the great change which has taken place in the feelings of Englishmen and Scotchmen towards Ireland within the last few years. There was a time when he hated the name and power of England, but he had experienced from Englishmen many acts of kindness, and much sympathy, and now he would receive in English and Scotch towns a reception very similar to that which Cork or Dablin would accord to him.

This undoubtedly makes it manifest that the rights of Ireland are being recognized in England and Scotland in a way in which they have never been before. The English and Scotch people as a rule appreciate that the people of Ireland are not any longer strangers, but brethren who are to be treated as freemen and strated that there are fewer crimes, of the fellow-citizens. This is all that Ireland asks, and if this were once granted we would hear no more of Irish grievances. by English Church clergymen as "a mark such as the shooting of innocent old men and of the dissatisfaction which now exists of deep and heartfelt sympathy with the and the mutilation of cattle. It is not for against alien rule. Irishmen require to the punishment of these crimes at all that exercise much patience before they will the Coercion Act was passed. Chief Baron gain the justice they demand, but they under cover of British law, and further, as Palles and Baron Dowse have decided are greatly encouraged by the generosity a mark of our admiration of the manful many times that the Coercion Act creates which the people of Great Britain now crimes, which are not crimes in England extend towards them, and like Mr. and Scotland, and Mr. Chamberlain must Dillon himself, the changed attitude of have known that this is the case. It is the people of the sister countries is several of the letters he received with the evident therefore that he wilfully violates rapidly convincing them that their just subscriptions, one of which, that of the the truth in the above statement. The rights will not be delayed much longer, crimes for which Messrs. O'Brien, Dillon, and that the Empire will become really he can only send £1; but he adds: "I do Blunt, T. D. Sullivan, and the three thou- strong in the councils of the world, when sand other victims of Coercion were con- a union of hearts will be firmly victed bear no resemblance to the established between the people of cowardly and atrocious acts described by the three kingdoms. In the mean-Mr. Chamberlain. They are guilty only time Ireland must not abate one Irish purposes. I have seen more than of maintaining the cause of the oppressed lota of her demands, for she can never and vindicating their right to free speech. occupy the position of a constituent and The Coercion Act has nothing to do with | contented party to the Union, until her people be recognized as having libertles equally sacred with those of Englishmen and Scotchmen. Were the latter suffering under the same iron rule as Irishmen, their grievances would have been re dressed long ago. It is not wonderful at all, therefore, that some are discouraged at the present prospect, and incline to adopt methods for attaining redress which only utter despair would dictate. The majority of Irishmen, however, are more than ever —that of Balfour, the Biunderer." dron was tenant for thirty years, during on the other hand, we find among the which time he paid £2, 10s an acre and that redress is within their reach, and will

A CATHOLIC HOSPITAL.

To the other great works and noble achievements of the Bishop of this diocese, must now be added the glory of having founded within the last month two Catholic hospitals. The one in Windsor, inaug. urated a few weeks ago, shall be in charge of Sisters of Charity who were especially and many town halls and private resideducated and trained for that peculiar ences were made to serve as hospitals. work; the hospital with which our city is The cultured ladies soon tired of the work, now blessed, and which stands at the head or neglected the poor common soldier of Richmond street, probably the most airy to bestow all attention on the and salubrious location that could be dudish officer. However it happened, selected, is under the management of the certain it is that President Sisters of St. Joseph. The attainment of these two most desirable institutions of Christian charity have been, for a long time, the object of Bishop Walsh's most anxious solicitude and most earnest prayers. We may congratulate His Lord. ship on their being even now un fait accompli.

The old proverb says, "he who has well begun has helf the deed done." And no more auspicious commencement of a great work could have been inaugurated than the founding of those two hospitals with holy prayer and church's blessing, besides the prudential precaution of foreseeing and forecasting the probable and almost assured means of pecuniary support and endowment. The Bishop no doubt expects, and, very reasonably too, that liberal donations shall flow in from the charitably disposed, and from those especially who shall be sharers in the priceless advantages and untold blessings of religious care, sisterly attention and delicate nursing in time of sickness for them or theirs. But above all, and beyond all, His Lordship looks for ward to a special intervention of Him who holds out a reward "for the cup of cold water given in His name," and who promises heaven to those "blessed of His father" who visit the sick and comfort the afflicted.

Nor is it intended that Catholics shall enjoy a monopoly in the possession of an hospital managed and administered by ladies who have devoted themselves by solemn vow to so humane and philanthropic a creation. Men and women of every faith or denomination under the sun shall be welcome to the ministrations of those devoted women, who look for no earthly reward of their labour and anxious solicitude, and who, in their dispensation of pain, alleviations and remedial care, make no distinction of Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile. Time was when those outside of the Catholic pale, both in England and America, could shudder at the thought of entering a conventual or monastic institution. The Pope was anti Christ, the nuns and the monks were satan's body guards. The infamous fabrications of Maria Monk were credited, and Gavezzi found dupes even in Quebec and Montreal. But the times have changed and we have changed with them. In the Crimean war the English officers discovered, to their horror, that no provisions had been made for female attendance on the sick and wounded soldiers, who filled the hospitals at Scutari, while the allied army had in finest yet issued. Order at once so that its wake hundreds of French Sisters of you may be supplied from the first con-Charity, who moved among the wounded signment. Send 25 cents in scrip or poston the field of battle, waited on the sur. age stamps. Address Thos, Coffey, CATH. geons and watched night and day in the OLIC RECORD Office, London. hospitals. Then Florence Nightingale volunteered her services, and a large number of secular women, soldiers' wives for the most part, were sent out by the War Department. But these proved for the most part to be of the "Sairy Gamp" order. The cup that inebriates was handed around freely amongst them. Confusion and disorder reigned in the camp. Miss Nightingale complained to the horse-guards of their uselessness, and requested that they be all taken home, and, if possible, some Catholic nuns be sent out instead. The reasonableness of her demand was at once apparent, Archbishop Cullen was then communi-Sisters of Mercy were sent out from Ireland, to the great joy of Miss Florence and comfort of the wounded at Scutari, Balacklava and other military hospitals. At the close of the war, and on the

return of the remnant of the British forces to England, a banquet was given at Edinburgh in honor of Miss Nightingale. At this banquet a Scotch poet read some verses in her honor, which ran thus in one

oh! earth but once heard such a tale So heavenly and so humane, As that of Florence Nightingale, The angel type in woman.

and went on to say how the wounded lying on a bed of pain kissed her shadow as it fell upon their lonely pillow.

The ingratitude shown to the Sisters of Mercy who were not banquetted or sung in lyric verse, struck very forcibly a young clergyman at that time living in Toronto, who was of a poetic turn of mind, and he wrote on the Catholic Citizen of that period:

We oft and oft hear such a tale As heavenly and as humane,
As that of Florence Nightingale,
Proud albion's only woman.
And every day and every night,
The orphan and the widow
May kiss such shadows as they light
With blessing on their pillow.

At the outbreak of the civil war in America, Archbishop Hughes of New York tendered to the United States authorities the services of one hundred nected one."

Sisters of Charty for the military hospitals. This generous offer was politely refused and a whole company of young ladies from Boston, Philadelphia, and other centres of culture and fashion, assumed the red cross and donned the serge habit of the Order of Patriotic Nurses. But the battle of Bull Ran crowded the ambulances, Lincoln telegrathed Archbishop Hughes to send on two hundred Sisters of Charity. After the fight at Antietam, Old Abe wrote personally to thank the Archbishop and beg that His Grace would send on not only two hundred, but two thousand if it were possible to find so many angels on earth. Since that time the Sisters of Charity have charge of almost every hospital in the large cities of the United States. All physicians of note testify to their incomparable efficiency in seconding the doctor's efforts to assuage pain and promote convalescence. In no hospital as in theirs can be found such perfect order, such neatness of detail, such noiseless and effective ministration. And although no proselytism is allowed or interference with the faith of their patients permitted, the bright example of constant plety, unwearied patience, and soul-stirring charity, on the sisters' part, make a deep impression on hearts that were hardened to unbelief, or may hap to vice, and very seldom or never does it happen that an unbelieving or unrepent. ing soul passess from the cheering presence of the S ister of Mercy to the judgment seat of God.

HOW A SCHOOLMASTER BECAME A CATHOLIC.

We have received a letter from Mr. Jas. P. Taylor, of Kenfrew, the writer of the able series which appeared in our columns, entitled "How a Schoolmaster became a Catholic." As a number of persons have expressed a desire to have in pamphlet or book form a copy of the series of letters, Mr. Taylor expresses his willingness to publish them, provided he be secured against loss by persous desiring to obtain copies. To attain this end, orders may be sent to the RECORD office for copies, or better still, for quantities, at the rate of fifty cents per copy. If a sufficiency of orders be sent in, the series will be published in pamphlet form. It would be an admirable little work for distribution among those desiring in formation on the Catholic religion, and it might also be made advantageous to Mr. Taylor if a sufficient number of orders were given.

ORDER EARLY.

We expect in a few days to have our usual stock of that beautiful and interesting annual, Benziger's Catholic Home Almanac. From a glance at an advance copy, the present one is, we think, the

EDITORIAL NOTES.

REV. J. QUINN, curate to the Rev. Father Davis, has been transferred from Madoc to the Cathe dral in Kingston,

RIGHT REV. DR. CLEARY, accompanied by Very Rev. Monsignor Farrelly, of Belleville, and the Rev. Fathers Walsh of Trenton, Fleming of Tweed, Davis and Quinn of Madoc, proceeded from the latter place on Wednesday of last week to Tweed to inspect the very beautiful church being erected there. This church when completed shall be without doubt one of the most beautiful in every respect cated with, and through the agency and in Ontario. It is a massive stone strucinfluence of His Grace, a large number of ture, some 165 feet in length, and its cost when completed will be in the neighborhood of \$30,000. It reflects the highest Nightingale, and to the great satisfaction | credit on the Rev. J. Fleming, pastor of Tweed, and the generous people under his spiritual care,

> As we go to press the Parnell-Times case is being tried before the Commission of Judges. Attorney-General Webster occupied the first day in a statement on behalf of the Times. "When the court adjourned," we are informed by an associated press despatch, "he was only a small way advanced in the presentation of his case. The vagueness and general character of his statement left an impression that the Times has no absolute legal proof of the truth of its charges. Instead of producing evidence that Mr. Parnell and his associates were accomplices, before or after the fact, with the Phoenix Park murderers, he will attempt to justify the Times' accusations by raking up outrages attributed to members of the League, and trying to connect them with the Parnellites. Mr. Webster seemed to be hampered by a dread of committing himself beyond the most cautious statement. He spoke in his worst form, prosing along in a dreary monotone without the least disylay of rhetoric. There was an utter absence of of the Times' case was a generally discon-

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

Visit of Dr. Cleary to Marmora.

On Tuesday last, our beloved Bishop, Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, paid an Episcopa visit to this portion of our parish. It object was to bring to an amicable settlement an inopportune dispute which had arisen over the establishment of a Separate echool. By his very great tact and his extreme gentleness and kindness towards all concerned, Dr. Cleary had the pleasure of calming the angry storm that threat. ened the peace and harmony essential to every well-regulated Catholic commun-

On the arrival of the noon train from Trenton, His Lo:dship was met at our station by the majority of the parish and immediately proceeded to our beautiful church, where he entered at once the important business before nogr Before beginning his investigation, he treated us to one of his own masterly efforts—"on the importance and the necessity of Catholic education." During his eloquent remarks he took occasion to assure his hearers-"That he came to settle their dispute with a mind unbiased in one way or the other, and that he would be pleased to give a patient hearing to each and every one who had anything to say for or against the proposed separate For three long hours and over, school." he sat within the sanctuary listening to the whole merits of the case from parties interested on either side, and the result of his inquiry was, that we are to have our separate school, as his following letter will show. This visit of His Lordship will prove of incalculable benefit to our parish and its beneficial results will be experienced by future generations of our Catholic people. The clergy present were our pastor, the Rev. Father Davis, his curate, Rev. J. Quinn, Very Rev. Monsignor Farrelly, V. G., Belleville, the Rev. E. Walsh, Trenton and the Rev. J. Fleming, Tweed.

The following is the letter of His Lordship referred to. It needs no comments at our hands, for it eloquently speaks for itself and breathes in its every word the sentiments of the true and faithful Catholic Bishop:

Tweed, October 18th, 1888. TO THE CATHOLIC PEOPLE OF MAR MORA. - Your orderly demeanor and the Catholic spirit displayed by you at our meeting in your church last Tuesday, have given me cause for congratulation and increased fatherly interest in your welfare. The dispute that had arisen amongst you during my journey in Europe, had un-fortunately grown into public dissen-sion and threatened to sever the bonds of charity between families that ought to live in harmony and friendliness with one another. It became my duty to present myself before you with the authority of Jesus Christ, and after hearing the statements of both parties, to lecide between you and restore union on the basis of fair-play to all and supreme consideration for the general good of the Catholic community in your district. It pleased me to receive your address, signed by all concerned in the question at issue, wherein you made open profession of your loyalty to the Church and your Bishop, whom the Holy Ghost, through Christ's Vicar, appointed to rule over you and decide the course to be pursued by you in all matters per-taining to religion and morality and the Christian education of your children. This it was your duty to do, and the account I have always received of you as a thoroughly Catholic people did not permit me to doubt that you would faithfully discharge it on this as on every other occa sion. You are all equally dear to me and I came to you with a mind fully prepared to hold the balance evenly in weighing the claims of all and each and to deliver judgment solely in view of the facts and rguments that you might present to me. The result of the discussion was, that the at 11 separate school in its present location does not reasonably accommodate many of the families residing in its section; and accordingly, I could not approve of it as a per-manent institution. When, however, I proposed that you should seek a more central site for the school, with the view to bring it within reasonable distance of the largest number of Catholic families and to diminish as much as possible the inconvenience that some few should bear in any case, I was much gratified in witnessing the ready disposition of all to sink their differences and calmly proceed to find out the central spot whereon to erect a school with a fair prospect of extending its advantages most widely in your district. With common agreement and without a single dissentient voice, we finally made a choice which I, as your Bishop, the Divinely appointed guardian of your own and your children's spiritual interests, have approved and do hereby determine to be the place of the permanent Separate School in your district. I am confident that all of you, whatever side you may have hitherto taken on this question, will dutifully co operate in giving effect to this my authoritative decision. you and fervently pray God to infuse His

brothers as of old. 1st. Wherefore, I authorize your rev. pastor to take immediate steps in concurrence with you, for the purchase of a convenient piece of land in or about the place marked by me on the map, for the site of the school

spirit of peace and union into the hearts of all, that you may be friends and

2nd, I authorize him and you also to hereafter to divide it into two compart-

3rd. I send you through your rev. pastor \$65 as my personal contribution towards the building of a school house. I will also defray the expenses of its windows, as many as may be required, and furthermore, I will contribute an annual some of \$25 for its working ex. penses, thus to aid in lessening your assessment. Your rev. pastor generously agrees to contribute of his private means \$50 towards the cost of erection of the house, and \$25 annually towards defray.

towards you and his joy in this blessed solution of the recent dispute, by contributing \$10 in aid of the fund for build ing school. In this way the church ex presses its practical sympathy with you in your present undertaking.

4th. I hereby empower your rev. pastor to announce to the congregation of Marmora church my earnest wish that all should contribute their fair share for defraying the cost of erecting a school house. It is an important Catholic institution, destined to nourish and develop our holy faith in your district and form the minds and manners of youth in religion and piety who shall be associated with you hereafter in the daily occupations of life. This should interest every member of the congregation, since it concerns the preservation and growth of Catholicity amongst you. It is truly a parochial work, and I trust that when your rev. pastor will present to me the list of contributors, I shall have the very great pleasure of finding that all families in the congregation shall, without exception, have helped to promote this good Catholic work. I am sure you desire to please your Bishop and for this reason, were there no other, you will comply with the request he now makes of you. He may never again ask a favor Let the subscriptions be taken next Sunday and on the following Sundays until the list be completed, and let the preparatory work be completed as soon as possible. Should my other episcopal engagements not stand in the way, I expect to have the pleasure of laying the foundation of the school early in the spring. And then to be able to offer you my renewed congratulations and my thanks in the name of Christ and Holy Church, for your united co-operation in promoting Catho lic education in the Marmora district May God bless you all and may His grace be with you and your families, and may you be friends together for all future time, showing forth in your lives the unity of Spirit which our Lord Jesus Christ prayed for on the night of His possion that it may be the characteristic of His Church in all ages and a visible proof of its Divinity in eight of the unbelieving + JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH,

On Wednesday, the 10th inst., His Lord. ship the Bishop of Peterboro officiated at solemn High Mass in Guelph on the occasion of the dedication of the new church of our Lady Immaculate. Next day the Bishop proceeded to Arthur, and on the following day solemnly blessed the new and elegant convent, lately erected in that village by Rev. Father Doherty. On Saturday, accompanied by Rev. Father McEvay, Chancellor, His Lordship drove to Norwood, Father Conway's new parish, where on the Sunday following he cele brated Mass at 9 o'clock, and after High Mass preached and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about forty-five persons. He then erected canonically and plessed the stations of the cross. fourteen framed pictures were formerly in the Cathedral. They were given as a donation to the new parish. The parish-ioness of Norwood are to be highly com limented on their generosity, in execting in so short a time a substantial and splendid residence for their new pastor. CONFIRMATION IN DOURO.

On Saturday, the 20th inst., the Bishop, accompanied by his secretary, Rev. Father Rudkins, paid an official visit to Douro, where he met and examined a large num ber of candidates for Confirmation. He found the children well prepared and instructed by the indefatigable pastor, Rev. Daniel O'Connell. Confessions were heard all afternoon, and on the following morning three masses were celebrated, at which over 200 persons approached Holy Communion. High Mass was celebrated after which His Lordship preached on the gospel of the day, closing with a special instruction to the children.

He then administered the sacrament of Confirmation to one hundred and seventy candidates, most of whom had received their First Communion that morning from his hands. After Confirmation the Bishop received the baptismal vows of the children, administered the total abstinence pledge to the boys, and imparted the Pontifical Benediction to the parishioners. An offering of seventy nine dollars extra in aid of the building fund of the Bishop's house was presented to His Lordship, making the total contributions of Douro Mission for that purpose one thousand and thirty-five dollars.

It was announced in the Cathedral on Sunday last that the solemn ceremony of the laying of the corner-stone of the new St. Joseph's Hospital would take place on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2.30

All the members of the congregation received a cordial invitation to attend, Further particulars will appear in next week's issue of the RECORD.

OBITUARY.

Died on the 8th inst., at Kingsmill, in the parish of St. Thomas, Mrs. Sarah O'Brien, wife of Mr. James O'Brien. Mrs. O'Brien was the daughter of Mr. James Duffy, of the 6th concession of the Town-ship of Norwich, county of Oxford. Mrs. O'Brien was a most devoted Catholic, being one of a family of twelve, namely, two sons and ten daughters, who have been good work. Mrs. O'Brien died as a good Christian, with hope and confidence in the Divine mercy, and was fortified with the last Sacraments, which were administered by Rev. Father Cook of St. Thomas. She was married two years, and died at the buried in the parish cemetery of her parental homestead in Norwich, on the 10th inst. High Mass was sung at the funeral in the church of Norwich by Rev. rhetoric. There was an utter absence of house, and \$25 and daily function functions. The Rev. funeral was very large, and was attended ing its working expenses. The Rev. funeral was very large, and was attended ing its working expenses. The Rev. funeral was very large, and was attended ing its working expenses. The Rev. funeral was very large, and was attended ing its working expenses. The Rev. funeral was very large, and was attended ing its working expenses. The Rev. funeral was very large, and was attended ing its working expenses. The Rev. funeral was very large, and was attended ing its working expenses. The Rev. funeral was very large, and was attended ing its working expenses. The Rev. funeral was very large, and was attended ing its working expenses. The Rev. funeral was very large, and was attended ing its working expenses. The Rev. funeral was very large, and was attended ing its working expenses. The Rev. funeral was very large, and was attended ing its working expenses. The Rev. funeral was very large, and was attended ing its working expenses. The Rev. funeral was very large, and was attended ing its working expenses. The Rev. funeral was very large, and was attended ing its working expenses. The Rev. funeral was very large, and was attended ing its working expenses. The Rev. funeral was very large, and was attended ing its working expenses. desires also to signify his good will acquaintances.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Mr. P. Mahoney, M. P. for North Meath, the charge being that he incited

tenants not to pay rent. The Dublin Freeman's Journal publishes the charges which the Times will endeavor to substantiate against Parnellites at the Inquiry Commission's sessions. only charges are paying money to criminals for defence, and to help them to

escape. The Times indicts as Fenians sixty four Irish members of Parliament. The list of other persons includes James Carey Breslen, the hospital inspector of Rich. mond, who said he assisted Stevens to escape, Stevens, Byrnes, Egan, Ford, Brennan, Sheridan, Boylan, Condon, and others. The Land League is charged with illegal acts, with the object of attaining the complete independence of Ireland. The Ladies' League is included, with the names of Anna Parnell and others.

A beautiful present has been sent to Wm. O'Brien, M. P., from Paris, viz., "L' Album du Desert" finlished in the highest style of art from the Parislan press. The gift is from Madame Marie Raffalovich, and is sent as a mark of personal respect as having direct reference to Mr. O'Brieu's stirring speech at Maryborough, on 23rd September, in which he recalled the Dragonnades. There is in the album a fine collection of steel engravings, autographs, fac simile manuscripts and memorials of the Dragonnades in France in the days of Louis XIV. The gift is an evidence of the great interest taken in Irish affairs even on the continent.
Mr. P. O'Brien, M. P., received a most

enthusiastic reception in Kilkenny on the occasion of his release from Kilkenny jail on the 2nd just. The Mayor of Kilkenny visited him just before his exit and escorted him from the prison amid the greetings and cheers of an immense gathering of well wishers, who were accompanied by the St. Patrick's Brass Band. The demonstration was entirely spontaneous, and among those who paid their respects to the honored gentleman were the city clergy, the High Sheriff, and the members of the City Corporation. Several stirring speeches were made denouncing the policy of the Government, and none were more vigorous than that of the released member of Parliament.

Monster gatherings of the people to condemn the brutality of the Government in Ireland are as numerous and enthusias tic as ever. Such meetings were held on the 1st inst., at Wicklow, Mogeely (Cork Co.,); Ballyneal, Tipperary Co., Carrick on Suir; Ballycullen (Olare Co.); Rath more, County of Kerry; Falcarragh Donegal Co. Several members of Parlia ment were at each meeting, and the thou sands present were in every case most enthusiastic. As the police created no disturbance, every meeting passed off in a most quiet and orderly manner.

The bridge spanning the Suir, and con necting the counties of Waterford and Tipperary has been formally christened John Dillon bridge," in honor of the patriotic member for East Mayo. The Mayors of Waterford and Clonmel attended on the occasion with their in signia of office, and the change of name was announced by the Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Carrick-on-Suir amid the cheers of thousands of spectators. Patriotic speeches were delivered by Mr. Condon, M. P., Mr. O'Connor, M. P. Father Power, P. P. of Ballyneal, and Facts like these show the inothers. Facts like these show the in-domitable spirit of the people in their onward march towards the freedom of

The Nationalists gained seventy votes

In a speech lately delivered at Halifax. Mr. Stansfield said that there will be a general election before twelve months, and that before that time Mr. Balfour will

It is so usual to present white gloves to the judge sat the Quarter Sessions throughout Ireland, owing to the entire absence of criminal cases, that it becomes a matter of surprise that at Waterford Quarter Ses. sions there was one case, a trivial assault, before the court.

The Plan of Campaign secured a great victory for the tenants on the estate of Mr. Brown, J. P., at Cahermurphy. A reduction of 45 per cent. was allowed on the rents and all arrears were wiped out, and the rents on this basis were all paid. Most cordial relations now subsist between the landlord and tenants.

Lord Clanricarde had posted up ninety ejectment notices at Woodford on the 2ad inst. The defendants are the entire population in several townlands of Galway County.

The Times is likely to have as many libel cases on hand as it will be able to attend to. Besides Mr. Parnell's Scotch suit, Mr. Henry Campbell, member of Parliament for South Fermanagh and private secretary to Mr. Parnell, brought an action against the Times for libel, that paper having stated that he was the writer of the alleged Parnell letters. Also Mr. John Finucane, M. P. for East Limerick, will bring a suit against the Times for libel, for stating that in a speech he advised the farmers in Ireland not to refuse to shoe the land. grabbers' horses, but to shoe them and

drive the nails into the quick. The Counsel for Mr. Parnell will apply to the Commission for the release of Mr. Wm. Redmond that he may appear as a witness in the case. Mr. Parnell is in the best of spirits and quite confident of sucmake preparations during the winter for erection of the school house in the early spring of next year. A frame house 60x20 feet will supply ample accommodation even though it should be found necessary Reginald Brett is to be called as a witness by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Brett is a Unionist ex-member, and early in the year he publicly declared that a certain ex Com-moner effered him several letters alleged age of twenty eight years, leaving an to have been written by Mr. Parnell infant child of four months. She was which were afterwards published by the Timse or held as part of that paper's cause. The Times also indicts a number of woman, the most earness of whom would not, if she could, harm a fly, may M. J. Brady, P. P. of Woodstock, and be mentioned these :—Anna Parnell, who an affecting discourse delivered. The will certainly testify before the commiswill certainly testify before the commisfuneral was very large, and was attended sion, is well known to most Americans,

has had no share in Irish politics since the suppression of the Land League. Mrs. Maloney, who was the treasurer of the League, is a singularly handsome woman, remarkably gentle in demeanor. She worked very hard, but unobtrusively in advancing the cause of the Land League, until that organization ceased, and since that time her husband's fortune has almost entirely vanished in the crash following the big failure of McCabe & Fay and subsequent bad investments. Mrs. Moore, the principle travelling orator of the Lesgue, who underwent a sentence of six months' imprisonment under a statute enacted during King Edward's reign, is now a journalist in America. Miss Hannah Reynolds, a handsome woman and fervid orator, served a month in Cork gaol and six months in Tullamore prison. She has since been married twice. Hannah Lynch, one of the chief culprits in the eyes of the Times, edited United Ireland when Mr. O'Brien was in prison in 1881, and was the founder of the Ladies Land League in London.

The Land League are still busily engaged in the work of mercy of housing the evicted tenantry. Huts are being erected and are almost finished, convenient to their former holdings for all of the tenantry evicted on the Vandaleur estate.

At a meeting of the Mitchellstown Board of Guardians on the 28th ult Mr. Monaghan said the Smyth estate at Callane is one of the worst rack rented properties in Ireland. In some cases the rent was raised 300 per cent. Resolutions of sympathy with the evicted tenants were passed unanimously. Four hundred men with horses and carts assembled to take the crops off for the tenants, and put them into a place of security before the constabulary could grab them for the landlord's use.

On the 28th ult. Dennis MacNamara of Ennis was refused a license at the Petty Sessions, on the ground that he is not a person "of good behaviour not having conducted his premises in an orderly and peaceable manner." The bad behavior with which he is charged was the displaying of National emblems in his window, selling United Ireland and closing his premises on March the 11th the day of Stephen Joseph Meany's funeral. On the same day he was presented with a purse of £100, being his share of the fund collected by United Ireland in recognition of the patriotism of the newsvendors who withstood the laws suppressing the National newspapers.
Owing to the good work done by the

Home Rule van in distributing informa. tion on the Irish Question throughout England, it is deemed necessary to purchase another vehicle for the same purpose. £100 being needed for this, an English lady has contributed £50. secretary of the Home Rule Union is confident that the other £50 will be contributed in a few days by friends of the

James Dunn is another victim to the cruelties of landlordism. He was recently evicted from Captain Singleton's estate in Louth, and being too feeble to walk out of the house, he was thrust out, and died some days after in a barn to which he was removed by kind hearted friends. This is another murder perpetrated by alien law. Canon O'Hanlon, writing to the Dublin

Freeman's Journal, says the negotiations with Lord Monck have resulted in the purchase of his Kilkenny estate by his tenants' on terms considered equitable by all concerned. Lord Monck, who was an exceptionally good and popular proprietor, who never taxed his tenants above Griffith's valuation, had previously reduced his rental of £2,000 by 40 per cent., and then sold on easy terms. Canon O'Hanlon suggests that the Luggacurran tenants should negotiate direct with Lord

by the revision of the voters list in East
Tyrone.

Lansdowne.
Mr. Dunleavy, editor of the Nationalist
Tyrone.

In a speech lately delivered at Halifax,
paper, the Clare Independent, was arrested. on a charge of stealing a watch. case was brought up for a hearing on the 19th inst. and the charge was dismissed, the magistrate declaring that there is no stain on Mr. Duniervy's culars are not given, but the charge was probably part of a conspiracy to ruin his good name.

Father McFaden's release from prison was celebrated at Ballybofey, Donegal, by the burning of tar barrels. The police interfered and a fracas occurred in which several policemen and others were injured. Most of the barrack windows were smashed.

Mr. Balfour, it is expected, will ask Parliament, in the November session, for a couple or millions loan to Irish tenants to enable them to buy their holdings, within a short time, and when he does the tables will be turned against him, in the arguments advanced by the Liberals at

Commoner Sir Thomas Esmonde will start immediately for Australia with the object of making a tour of the Colony in the interest of Home Rule.

NEW BOOKS.

Novena for the relief of the poor souls in Purgatory, by a Missionary of the Sacred Heart. Milwaukee, Wis.: Hoffman Bros. Price 10: each; 1 00 per dozen. SURSUM CORDA, a manual of English

hymns and prayers for the use of Catholic schools and choirs; 210 pages, 24mo. cloth, inked side, 25 cents; per 100 copies, \$15 00 New York, Cincinnati, Chicago: Benziger Bros.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE, short meditations for the month of November; by Richard F. Clarke, S. J. New York, Cincinnati and Chicago: Benziger Bros. Price 15 cents; per 100, \$10.

dod: Knowable and Known, by Rev. Maurice Ronayne, S. J. New York, Cincinnati, Chicago: Benziger Bros.

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

Chas, Kelly, Uxbridge.....\$1 00

It is said that the new Catholic church to be erected in Picton will be a magnificent building which will cost \$30,000.

An anniversary Mass for the late Rev. Father Rey, of Toronto diocese, was cele-brated on Thursday, 25th inst., at Penetanguishene, by arrangement of Rev. T. F. Laboreau, P. P. Many priests were present, Father Rey having been a priest highly respected and much beloved by his confreres in the sacred ministry.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD BISHOP DOWLING'S VISIT TO ARTHUR.

On Friday last, His Lordship Bishop Dowling, of Peterborough, attended at Arthur for the purpose of blessing the convent just completed. Several masses were said during the morning by Fathers Keough of Hamilton, Feeny of Priceville, Bourke of Arthur, and Doherty, the parish priest, and at 10 o'clock the Bishop officiated and gave the benediction, after which some twenty gentlemen of the congregation advanced within the altar rails, when Mr. J. J Landy, Solicitor, read the following address:

To the Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, D. D,

Bishop of Peterborough:
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,—The Catholics of this parish avail themselves of the opportunity presented by your Lordship's visit here to offer to you their respectful homage and regard, and congratulating you on your deserved eleva-tion to the Episcopacy, which you are so fitted to adorn, pray that you may be long spared to add lustre to and dignify the sacred office. The occasion that brings your Lordship here is one of un-feigned pleasure to the people of this parish, the blessing of the convent and having ardently longed for the time when a suitable structure would be com menced and watched with solicitude the rearing of the edifice, now on its com pletion, return thanks to God who guided and directed all concerned in promoting, aiding and encouraging the undertaking For years the good Sisters of St. Joseph pursued their labors here with almost phenomenal success, earning for their school the foremost place at the entrance examinations in the county, contending with the disadvantage of a miserable school building insufficiently equipped and living mean. while in an humble tenement. With God's help and the energy displayed by our zealous and devoted pastor, these disadvantages have mostly disappeared, a good and substantial school building, complete in all its appointments, has replaced the former structure, and a home befitting ladies of pure and hallowed lives has risen, as if by magic, for their future habitation.

As the world acknowledges the obliga. tion it is under to the learned bishops, priests and monks of the middle ages, when barbarism and darkness pervaded Europe, for preserving to it the classic treasures of antiquity and much of the learning and science of to day, for founding and fostering the great universities of England and the continent, which still exist and flourish, for those great inventions, printing, musical notes, instruments for keeping time, the mariner's compass, gunpowder, for those great and astonishing discoveries, America, Australia and India, whose simple development has enriched mankind, for exacting from despostism the liberties we still enjoy, cling to, and cherish, so we of this age thank, extol and revere those noble ladies, who, torsaking parents, home and kindred, the world and its attractions and allurements and dedicating them-selves to the service of their Maker and of humanity, go forth on missions of charity, benevolence and mercy, actuated by the noble ambition of ministering to the cares, wants and sorrows of the poor and lowly, or of imparting to our children secular knowledge and religious truth, looking for no compensation beyond the grand results that follow the conscientious discharge of their duties and the reward in the Heavenly mansions for the attainment of which every sacrifice is borne and their lives cheertully offered up. Wherever established, their schools are flourishing and occupy a large space in the popular regard, and there is little doubt that diplomas from them will at no distant day be the best introduction young men and women can take into the world with them, as they will be considered badges and guarantees of the morality, honesty and worth of the bearers. To these good ladies Arthur is much indebted, an indebtedness readily acknowledged but which cannot be repaid. This parish has been blessed with good and devoted priests, who have faithfully attended to the spiritual wants of the people com mitted to their care, and in this regard our present respected pastor, Father Doherty, while equalling his predecessors far surpasses them in the originality and boldness of his conceptions and the energy with which he carries them through. He possesses the faculty of inspiring his parishioners with the ardent enthusiasm that animates himself in all religious and secular affairs, and under this inspiration obstacles apparently insurmountable have been readily overcome. Within six years, the period of his pastorate, a debt of \$6,000 has been liquidated, a new and elegant altar purchased and placed, the church renovated and adorned and the splendid school and stately convent projected and completed, that for long years will stand as ornaments of the town and monuments of his untiring zeal and energy. The C. M B. A. and alter societies, and other sodalities, confratern ities and societies have been established by him or through his aid, encouragement and co operation, and are all working harmoniously and well, and are on a sound and firm basis.

It will always be a source of pleasure to welcome your Lordship here, and we trust you will find time occasionally to visit us, and wishing you continued health and happiness we request for curselves and families your benediction. E J O'Callaghan J A Devlin, M D Jas Brown, V S

P M Kirby J Donnell, P McCaul, J McCarthy. Joseph Halley, Maurice Halley, P Frizpatrick, Thomas Harcourt, D McIntosh, M C O'Donnell Timothy Riordan, and forty others.

Arthur 12th October, 1888. His Lordship in response replied as is his wont, in a most eloquent manner, in the course of which he said that being here for a particular purpose at the solicitation of their pastor and at the instance of the administrator of the diocese, the address just read and presented took him quite by surprise, that

aware of the hearty good feeling and willing co-operation of pastor and people in every good work in all parts of it and that the progress and improvements made during the last few years here manifested to Catholics and out siders the zeal and energy of the pastor and the active support and sympathy of the whole of his parishioners, and he earn-estly congratulated all on the progress made and the many good works com. pleted. His Lordship then gave an earn. est and impassioned discourse on the aim, object and advantage of education, coupled with religion, as distinguished from intellectual culture merely, and which made a deep and lasting impression on the large congregation, amongst whom were many Protestants from the

village and surrounding country. The choir led by Miss Appleton, and assisted by Miss Kate Strong, of Mount Forest, rendered Peters' Mass finely, Miss Strong rendering Millard's Ave Marie at the offertory magnificently. After benediction His Lordship, with the attendant clergy and congregation, repaired to the convent building, which was blessed with appropriate ceremony. The building is a commodious and beautiful structure, furnace heated, costing \$5000, and in which there is said to be ample accommodation for thirty boarders.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. FEAST OF ST. TERESA AT LOR-ETTO ABBEY.

It has often been our pleasure to witness entertainments at Loretto Abbey and we have ever found them particularly choice and recherche, yet the one the young pupils under the guidance of their able teachers gave in honor of St. Teresa, by far excelled any previous effort of the kind.

The spacious and well lit hall looked most beautiful and artistic, pictures of merit ornamented the tinted walls. the pillars were festooned with wreaths of brilliant autumn leaves, and here and there stood pedestals on which rested copies of some of the most famous classical busts.

The programme was as follows:

The performances and performers were so perfect it would be truly invidi ous to particularize, yet it is simply just to say that the musical selections were classical and beautiful, and both senior and junior pupils gave evidence of careful training and patient supervision of their practising. The richness of the musical treat was enhanced by the blending of harp, piano and violin. The young vocalists surpassed anything we ever heard in a drawing room, and it was impossible not to endorse the verdict of several of our friends in the audience, that at no concert had they ever more enjoyed the beauty and power of the human voice.

By the programme it can be seen how very choice the elocutionary selection was, but only those who had the pleasure of being present and seeing each piece presented in character can form an idea of the perfection with which they were rendered. The young ladies were not only talented, but bore evidence of remarkable training, training such as is seldom granted but to those who are studying professionally.

of the entertainment which delighted all, As it was considered the test of grace and courtly training in the days of Louis Inatorze, so in our own times is it still the model upheld to all who aim at being perfectly graceful. Not many have had the opportunity of seeing it danced, because very few now attempt learning it, and fewer still excel, as did these two young performers. Their costumes and those of the bevy of children and young ladies who danced one of the Spanish national dances were picturesque in the extreme, the latter accompanied them.

selves with song and castanet. On the whole we could not fail to ad. mire, not only the skill, talent and refinement that pervaded the halls of Loretto, but also the patience and thought evidently always expended in making each entertainment perfect of its kind, and as the strains of the national anthem filled the apartment and the favored guests wended their way out, we think they one and all felt that never would they forget the feast day of the great Saint Teresa, or the manner in which honor was paid to her at Loretto Abbey, Toronto.

The Millionaire's Secret.

"The secret of success," said the prince of American millionaires, "is very simple. Keep out of debt, keep your head cool and your bowels open." Thus in twelve words of wisdom was summed up the policy which turned a poor boy into a hundred-millionaire. Success often hinges upon as small a matter as the state of the bowels. So, you see that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are not only the royal road to health, but to wealth and happiness as well.

An Open Letter.

Nov. 25th. 1886.

Messrs T. Milburn & Co.

"I wish I had used B. B. B. sooner, which would have saved me years of suffering with erysipelas, from which I could get no relief until I tried B. B. B. which soon cleared away the itching, burning rash that had so long distressed me." Mrs. Edward Romkey, Eastern Passage. Hali-

In his Vegetable Pills, Dr. Parmelee has given to the world the fruits of long scientific research in the whole realm of medical science, combined with new and valuable discoveries never before known to man. For Delicate and Debilitated Constitutions Parmelee's Pills act like a charm. Taken being a priest of the diocese of Hamilin small doses, the effect is both a tonic and ton for nearly twenty five years he felt a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions at home any place in it, that he was of the body, giving tone and vigor. Special to the CATHOLIC RCEORD. LETTER FROM ALMONTE.

FATHER MATHEW'S ANNIVERSARY CELE-BRATED BY A CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL BY THE F M. T. ASSOCIATION.

The ever-recurring anniversary of Father Mathew, the greatest temperance reformer the world has ever known, was duly celebrated by a concert in the town hall on Wednesday evening, October 10th, by the local society. Long before the time for the commencement of the entertainment the people began to assemble, and at a few minutes past eight o'clock, when the chair was taken a large and appreciative audience filled the hall. The onerous duties of chair-man were discharged by Rev. Father Foley, P. P., in his usual graceful manner. In his opening remarks the rev. gentle men extended a warm and sincere welcome to all and thanked them on behalf of the association for their kind attend. ance and assistance on this as well as on many previous occasions. He offered warm words of encouragement to the members of the association in the work being done by them, and expressed the hope that their numbers would increase in the future as in the past and that the usefulness of the society would grow in strength with each returning anniversary of their patron. Father Foley reviewed the life and works of Father Mathew, paying eloquent tributes to the memory of that great and zealous priest, who was not only an ornament to the Church, but whose voice in the cause of temperance and various works of charity resounded from public platforms on both sides of the Atlantic. He recalled many interesting features of the career of that great and saintly priest and held up his life as a model of virtue, patience and perseverance, and as an example for all men to follow.

He then reverted to matters of local interest, singling out our schools as institutions worthy of special praise. The rev. gentleman noted the fact that nature had been, if anything, partial to Almonte in providing us with facilities which rendered it an easy task for those endowed with ordinary gifts to engage in various branches of study. The poet need not be at a loss for a theme, nor the painter for a subject, as the scenery abounding in and around Almonte furnished unlimited scope for their talents.

His address was warmly received and the rev. gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged applause.

The musical programme was varied and attractive and rendered in a manner that seemed to please everybody. The chorus, "Come where the Wild Flowers Bloom," by Mr. J. O'Heare and members of St. Mary's choir, assisted by Mr. R. McCogherty, served well for the opening selection, and was followed by a violin solo by Mr. M. Fay. Mr. T. Walton sang 'The Anchor," and "Safe in My Father's Home," in an acceptable manner, and Miss Appie McDonald rendered a pretty sole (from the Spanish) entitled "Junaita." After this a dramatic "Junaita." After this a dramatic sketch entitled, "The Tables Turned or Hoist with His Own Petard" was admirably played by Messrs, J. M. E. Lavallee, M. Fay, T. W. McGarry and others. In the role of a high court judge, Mr. Lavallee proved a decided success, his dignified air and gentlemanly bearing, which was not at all unbecoming to him giving him the appearance of a real instead of an imaginary judge. He was ably assisted by Mr. T. W. McGarry, who assumed the role of a barriater and the manner in which he disposed of an interesting breach of promise case won the favor and warm sympathy of the audience.

The juvenile pupils of the Catholic school sang a couple of choruses en-titled "the Cobbler" and "the Farmer," which was perhaps the most pleasing feature of the concert. The voices of The difficult Court minuet danced by the little ones blended in the most entertain found a ready response in the heart of every person in the hall. They were vociferously encored, but marched off the platform to the air of "Tramp Tramp, Tramp, the boys are Marching, and of course did not reappear. Miss O'Keefe sang "Tyrol's lovely dell" in a pleasing manner and Mr. P. C. McGregor gave a reading which was well received. Killarney," by Master J. Gibb, subjected him to a recall, to which he cheerfully responded. Mr. M. J. Welsh appeared in his usual humorous role and his reading and recitation elicted rounds of applause Messrs. T. W. McGarry, M. J. Welsh J. M. E. Lavallee, J. Raleigh and M. Fay then played a laughable dramatic piece entitled the "Two Lectures," in which the two first named brought down the house with their clever witticisms. Mr. P. J. Dowdall's address added much to the success of the entertainment, delivered as it was in that pleasing and eloquent style which is a characteristic of the popular young speaker. In the course of his remarks he reviewed the temperance career of Father Mathew and the work done by the F. M. T. A. of Almonte. He spoke of the temperance movements which had been progressing slowly for eight or ten years previous to Father Mathew's espousing the cause, and described the complicating emotions undergone by the afterwards great temperance apostle before he decided to take the temperance platform in 1837 On the one hand Father Mathew re flected that to advocate teetotalism would be to injure, perhaps ruin, financially, many who had generously assisted him in his works of charity, and even some of his own relatives were largely interested in the liquor traffic.

He wondered whether he should enjoin total abstinence upon many of his friends who had always used liquor in moderation and had neglected none of ished forever when Father Mathew seriously recalled the experience of his past life as a priest, as a visitor of poor houses, work houses, asylums for the insane and inebriate, and jails. Thus Father Mathew commenced his career as a temperance orator after long and serious thought and many earnest solicitations from William Martin, the Quaker, and others. The temperance work of Father Mathew was reviewed, showing that over 30,000 had taken the

of what could be done to blend all more so, because of the continued heat, nations and creeds in the advocacy of humanity in general. Many other interesting points in the life of Father Mathew were brought out in Mr. Dowdall's address, which was listened to throughout with close attention and warmly applauded at the finish.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD. EARLY MISSION WORK.

Extract from the Journal of Monseigneur Plessis, Bishop of Quebec, giving an account of his voyage in 1816 to the Catholic settlements of Upper Can-

ada, and a part of the United States. The Bishop left Quebec on the 6th of May, 1816, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Kelly, cure of St. Denis, the Abbe Gauvreau, His Lordship's, secretary, and Joseph Roi, servant. Passing through Ontario, halting at Cornwall, Toronto, Chippawa, Lincoln, Waterloo, His Lordship came to Fort Erie, Buffalo, Detroit, thence to Amherstburg, Riviere aux Dindes, Sandwich, Navarre, Malden, and thence to Riviere a la Tranche, which he tells us has been named Thames by 30th June, 1816.

The hospitable house was that of an Acadian named Pitre, where we arrived at sunset, in the midst of millions of mosquitoes that kept guard over the avenues as well as the centre of the place. Such is the lot of those who live on the borders of the water in a country that is low and swampy beyond description. The land still suffers from the rise of the water in the preceding year, which was higher than any that has been known for twenty or thirty years. It is now falling, but is still higher than in ordinary seasons, and the farms which were covered are soaked, so that cultivation is ex-tremely difficult, especially near the borders of the lake, and of the rivers which flow into it, such as Riviere aux. Puces, the Riviere a Peck, the Riviere Roskam and the Riviere-a-la Tranche where we went. It was towards this river named Thames, or Tamise, by the English, that Major General Proctor retreated in 1813. We have seen above that he was a Lieutenant of General J Brock at the time of the taking of the town of Detroit by the English forces. He was sent from there to Fort Miamis. where his successes were such as to give him a considerable reputation. But returning to Amherstburg, seeing Detroit retaken by the Americans, learning of the loss of the English squadron on Lake Erie, and dreading an assault upon the post which he occupied, he only consulted his own fears, and took the course of flying before an army that perhaps had no intention of attacking | north. On the 26th September he unexpectedly sounded the retreat, gained Sandwich and then Riviere a la Tranche, where he arrived the following day, but did not halt, always keeping far ahead of his troops, who were greatly impeded in their march by their own baggage, as well as by his, with which they were hampered. A band of Indians, who had joined the fugitive army, made havoc along the route, not considering the fact that the habitans, whose cattle they killed for pleasure, and whose horses they carried off, were faithful subjects of the King of England, who had done nothing to merit such treatment.

TECUMSETH. A flight so precipitate as that effected by Major General Proctor, invited the pursuit of the Americans, who, armed with a superior force, caught up to the flying army on the sixth or seventh day of their march, and gave battle. In this engagement there perished many good officers on both sides, among others the British lost the brave Tecumseth, an Indian as remarkable for his attachment to the Government of England, as for his influence over all the savage tribes of the southern and western part of upper Canada. All our army surrendered as prisoners of war, except the commandant, who was sufficiently in advance not to be involved in the last battle. At the news of such cowardice, the world cried out against the poor general. A court martial was established in 1814 to exact from him on account of his conduct. The absence of some distant witnesses caused it to be deferred until the month of January, 1815, when it was held at Montreal, Major General de Rottenburg presiding. The report of this court martial was transmitted to England to the com mander-in-chief of the army, who find-ing it much too favorable to the accused, [published his disapproba-tion in the general orders and condemned Major-General Proctor to a disgraceful suspension from his appointments and covered him with blame, from which it is feared that he will never succeed in freeing himself.

OXFORD AND LONDON. The Riviere a la-Tranche has not more than forty leagues of a course from the North East to the South West, The land near it is good, and the number of houses there is multiplying. It waters two projected towns, distant six or seven leagues one from the other—Oxford and London. Its source is not far from that of the Grand River, which discharges itself into the north of Lake Erie. The few Canadians who are established on the Rivere a la-Tranche have chosen the farms the least advantageous, those which border the river in the vicinity of Lake St. Claire. These farms are so low and so marshy, that there are seasons during which the colonists in their houses can have no communication with their fields and still less with their woods, except by passing through water up to their waists for a distance of several their duties on account of its use. These acres, Animals sink in the mud and and many other local considerations vansometimes perish. Serpents swarm

The chapel, placed under the invocation of St. Pierre, is this year two leagues from the lake, last year it was scarcely half a league. All this part of the country is subject to the caprices of the water, which is sometimes rising, some-

times falling. We arrived on Monday, the 1st July, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, having left Pitre's house at break of day, as we had agreed upon the pledge from his hands in a single day, preceding evening. The weather being and those of all persuasions. The great | calm and warm, navigation could not fail apostle's life was held up as an example to be very tedious. The evening was

and the increased mutitude of mos quitoes, that scarcely permitted one to close one's eyes during the night.

This was a bad preparation for a day that promised to be full of hard work, very few parishoners having been to confession the preceding evening.

However there was not a crowd. These people, badly instructed, by reason of their distance from a priest, are of the order of those who occupy themselves more with vanity and pleasure han with religion. There were in all thirty-seven confirmed, and the Bishop was obliged to interrupt the ceremony in order to give the women who presented themselves time to cover their throats, which they displayed in a shocking manner.

At eleven o'clock all the masses were said, and nobody coming to confession, so we thought of nothing but to get away from a place where the temporal inconveniences were not atoned for by any spiritual consolation. Many Catholics of this parish have taken Protestant wives, who would not be far from a return to the Church if there were some one who had leizure to follow them up, and to instruct them in English. This was one of the motives which inspired the Bishop of Quebec to give a priest to Sandwich from this year.

The presbytery of St. Pierre is sufficiently spacious, and well situated. The chapel, smaller still, than that of Malden, would already need to be double the size it is, in order to contain the inhabitants, although there were only about a hundred and sixty communicants. It is provided with vest ments, linen, sacred vessels, etc., and in this respect does honor to the zeal and the piety of Mr. Marchand, to which these two chapels, as well as their cemetery and presbytery, owe their existence.

About a mile above the chapel the banks of the river begin to rise, and the land is drier, and more easily worked. vielding a better return to the farmers then that through which we had passed.

Unfortunately these farmers are not Canadians nor Catholics, but people of every other sect and every other nation even Moravian Brothers, who have cleared a part of this land, and have excellent farms thereon. The Riviere ala Tranche is the most westerly point from the Episcopal town to which a Bishop of Quebec has yet penetrated. He who visits it this year has not forgotten that the year preceding he was at the same date in another part of his diocese, distant from this at least eightteen hundred miles. There! one may say, is an immense space, yes-but to make the tour of this interminable dio. cese, one must still go fifteen hundred miles towards the west, and towards the

May Providence allow, either the same Bishop, or some one of his successors more zealous than he, to fulfil an undertaking that is as yet only roughly sketched out, happy if from his tedious and laborious excursions there may result some fruit of salvation to those souls with which he is charged and who in the meantime are being lost in great numbers. It was noon when we re-entered the

boat. The little wind that there was was against us: happily it did not increase, but all the same it was not possible to carry sail. The entire voyage was made with oars, and did not take ess than fourteen hours, for it was two o'clock in the morning, and the day was breaking, when we disembarked at the presbytery of Sandwich. Happily the night, although without moonlight, was extremely fine. Praying, talking, singing, sleeping, were the exercises by which we beguiled the tediousness of this voyage that would have doubtless been shorter if the zeal of the oarsmen had been sufficient to make up for the lack of a current.

The above account of the first visit ever paid by a Catholic bishop to the present site of London, has never before been given to the public. This translation is from a manuscript copy of the original journal which is in the private library of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of A. M. P.

Have You Neuralgia?

If you are suffering the agonies of neur algia, and have failed to get a remedy that will afford relief, we want you to try Polson's Nerviline. No remedy in the market has given anything like the same degree of satisfaction. Its action or nerve pain is simply marvellous, and as it is put ip in 10 cent sample bottles no great expense is involved in giving it a trial, Polscn's Nerviline is the most pleasant powerful, and certain pain remedy in the world. Sold by all dealers in medicine, 10 and 25 cents a bottle.

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for nine or ten years with Dyspepsia, and since using it digestion goes on without that depressed feeling so well known to dyspeptics. I have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of Indigestion, Constipation, Heartburn, or troubles arising from a disordered stomach."

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There is no better remedy for frost bites. chillblains and similar troubles, than Hag yard's Yellow Oil. It also cures rheumaism, lumbago, sore throat, deafness, and lameness and pain generally. Yellow Oil is used internally and externally.

N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Eclec tric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat croup, etc , and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds and bruises '

NEVER ALLOW the bowels to remain constipated lest serious evil ensue. Nationai Pills are unsurpassed as a remedy for con-

MILBURN'S AROMATIC QUININE WINE for tifies the system against attacks of chills, bilious fever, dumb ague and like troubles.

Worms Cause Much Sickness among children. Freeman's Worm Powders prevent this, and make the child bright and healthy.

VICTORIA CARROLIC SALVE is a wonderful healing compound for cuts, wounds, bruises, burns, scalds, boils, piles, pimples,

It is Absurd

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

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

A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

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

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

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

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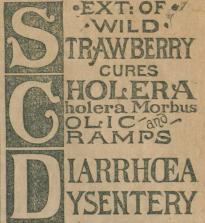
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TO THE CLERGY.

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we teel assured, be glad to learn that Wilson Bros., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Sicilian Wine, whose purity and genuineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Rector and Prefect of Studies of the Diocesan beminary of Marsala. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenticity. The Clergy of Western Ontario are cordially invited to send for samples of this truly superior wine for altar use.

CHURCH PEWS and SCHOOL FURNITURE

The Beanett Furnishing Co., et London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Fews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in the reparts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Spotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Pews for new Churches in that country and Ireland. Address—
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SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW MASSES.

[Delivered by the Rev. James Dono. hoe, rector of the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

> XLII. MATRIMONY.

DEAR PEOPLE: Our Saviour elevated the natural contract of Matrimony to the dignity of a sacrament. God instituted the natural contract; Jesus Christ instituted the sacrament. It is not certain when He instituted it. Many theologians assert, with much probability in their favor, that the sacrament of Matrimony was instituted at the marriage feast in Cana. The Catholic doctrine that marriage is a true sacrament has met with much bitter and foolish opposition. There have been heretics who contended that marriage was unlawful and that the use of Matri mony was a sin. Luther and Calvin admitted that God instituted Matrimony, but denied that it was a sacrament of the New Law. The Council of Trent defines as an article of faith that Matrimony is a true and proper sacrament instituted by Carist. The Scripture proof most generally put forward in support of the Church's doctrine on the sacrament of Matrimony is taken from St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians: "Let women be subject to their husbands, as to the Lord: For the husband is the head of the wife, as Christ is the head of the Therefore as the Church is subject to Christ, so also let wives be to their husbands in all things. Husbands love your wives as Christ also loved the Church and delivered Himself up for it, that He might sanctify it, cleansing it by the laver of water in the word of life; that He might present it to Himself a glorious Church, not having spot or wrinkle nor any such thing, but that it should be holy and without blemish. So also ought men to love their wives as they love their own bodies. He that loveth his wife loveth himself. For no man ever hated his own flesh, but nourisheth and cherisheth it, as also Christ doth the Church. For we are members of His body. For this cause shall a man leave his father and his mother and shall achere to his wife and they shall be two in one flesh. This is a great sacrament but I speak in Christ and in the Church.'

St. Paul, in these last words, refers to the marriage of Christians, for this whole Epistle is addressed to all the Saints who are at Ephesus and to the faithful in Christ Jesus, He calls marriage "a great Sacrament. The Fathers of the Church, Tertullian,

St. Ambrose, St. Cyril, and the Fathers of the fourth Council of Carthage, regard marriage not only as a holy and religious act, but also formally teach that Christ sanctified marriage and destined for it a par

Such is the teaching of St. Cyril of Alexandria, St. Epiphapius, St. Chrysos tom, St. Augustine, and indeed of all

the Fathers who treat of the subject.
St. Cyril says that Christ was present at the weeding in Cana of Galilee in order to sanctify the principle of man's generation, "to drive away the old sad-ness of child bearing." St. Augustine proves the indissolubility of marriage from the fact of its being a sacrament.

The rituals of the Church, in the East and West alike, regard marriage as one of the seven sacraments. The various sects of the East, some dating from the earliest times, although cutting themselves off from the Church, still adhere to the Church's doctrines respecting the sacramental character of Matrimony. Catholics must never lose sight of the

sacramental character of Matrimony. Knowing that it is a sacrament which must be received in the state of grace, they will prepare for its reception by having recourse to the sacrament of Penance. This knowledge of the sacramental character of Matrimony will insure modesty on the part of those who are keeping company. Knowing that they are preparing for a holy sacrament, young people will seek advice and guid-ance of their parents and confessors. When Catholics thoroughly realize that Matrimony is a sacrament of Holy Church, they will look to the Church for all information concerning it. Marriages which are merely marriages in the eyes of the civil law will be looked upon by them with horror. They will not endure, when it can be helped, any interference on the part of the State with an institution which Christ has raised to the dignity of a sacrament, and consequently placed under the exclusive direction and authority of the Church. In the words of Leo XIII., it is impossible for the Church to sanction any withdrawal of the management and direction of sacramental marriage from her ecclesisstical jurisdiction, since Christ has placed the sacraments under her exclusive care and

The matter of this sacrament is the natural contract entered into between the parties, and the form is the expression of consent to the nuptial union. The ministers of the sacrament are the contracting parties themselves. The subjects of the sacrament are two persons differing in sex, who are not prevented from entering into a matrimonial union by any law of the Church. There are two properties of marriage which should be clearly understood by all Catholics: its unity and indissolubility. The Church has always taught that the bond of Matrimony can only be broken by the death of one of the parties, and that recourse cannot be had to a second marriage whilst both parties are living. Any civil law to the contrary is against the natural law, and against the positive teaching of Holy Scripture. The effect of the sacrament of Matrimony, according to the Council of Trent, is divine grace, which perfects the natural love of the parties, renders their union indissoluble, and gives them the graces necessary for their state.

Hypophosphites

is very palpatable and much better than the plain oil. Dr. W. H. Cameron, of Hali-fax, N. S., says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophos phites for the past two years and found it more agreeable to the stomach, and have better results from its use than any other preparation of the kind I have ever tried." alone; they leave their shops deserted and their lives a misery. And instead of sending those high and titled Prim-

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

GREAT MIETING IN WICKLOW. A great National meeting was held in the market square of Wicklow on last Sunday, to protest against the evictions recently carried out in the neighborhood and also to condemn the prosecu-tion of the Rev. Father Farrelly and the Rev. Father Clarke for their action in exposing these evictions. The Very Rev. Canon Dillon, P. P., Wicklow occupied the chair, Mr. M'Carroll moved the resolutions, includ-

ing the following:—
"That we denounce the action of the Government in giving the forces to Tottenham, Lord Carysfort, Littledale, and John O'Connor for the purpose of sweeping Irishmen from the homes where they were born, and turning the country into a desert." "That we tender to Rev. Father Farrelly and Rev. Father Clarke our beartfelt gratitude for their devoted patriotism and unswerving courage in the cause of the defence less victims of Lord Carysfort, Littledale, and O'Connor, and we rejoice for the sake of faith and fatherland that Irish priests are unchangeable and unpur-

Mr. Wm. Byrne, P. L. G., seconded the resolutions, which were declared carried amidst loud cheers,

MR. OBRIEN'S SPEECH. Mr. Wm. O'Brien said-Fellow countrymen, I congratulate you that your great meeting to day is not proclaimed, and I congratulate you, not that we care one brass farthing about proclamations (laughter and cheers), but because it shows that Mr. Balfour is learning the lesson that we taught him in Clare the other day, that we can drive a coach and four-ay, a coach and eight-through the proclamation (cheers), and that we can hold our meetings when and where we please without the patronage or presence of a Government notetaker (cheers) We have maintained the right of public meeting as we have maintained the right of a free press, not by cringing to an infamous law, but by defying and trampling upon it (loud cheers).

CAMPAIGN COMRADES. My first business here was because my friend, Tom Condon, was addressing his constituents. As Father Power in his ringing speech reminded me, Tom Conden has done a great work for me in my constituency in Mitchelstown (cheers), and the least I might do is to return him the compliment here in his own Tipperary (cheers) If there is any Irishman—any better Irishman than Tom Condon living on Irish ground—I can say I never met him, and I don't want to meet him (cheers). He is so close to me now I am afraid to say half that I think about him (laughter), but I could never understand why we should wait until a man is dead to discover all his good qualities and tell him that his countrymen appreciate and love him (cheers). We have passed through many a dark hour together, and all I can say is that Tom Condon is the sort of comrade that makes a campaign for Ireland a comething to glory in and look back on (cheers). He and your other member for Tipperary, who is a splendid cross between Cork and Tipperary, John O'Connor (cheers)—the two of them have always seemed to me to be the very types of the soldiers who used to ssemble in the mess tents of the Irish Brigade the night before the battle, and there is something even better than their songs the night before the battle, and that is their blows when the battle begins (a Voice-"Mitchelstown;" cheering). The great poet of your country has said, "Oh, for a hundred thousand of such weapons and such men" (a Voice—If we had them, Mr. O'Brien), If we had I am afraid we would be strongly tempted to strike out a plan of campaign of a different character (laughter and cheers.) am never done admiring their stalwart forms, their level heads, their dauntless spirit, and their kindly Irish hearts (cheers).

THE MANHOOD OF TIPPERARY. But what I want to ask you above all else here to-day is, why you should not have thousands—ay, tens of thousands of Tom Condons in Tipperary? I tell you can didly that it is the deepest desire of my heart to bring the full fighting force of Tipperary into this fight (cheers). As long as Tipperary was inactive our right arm was paralysed; and, on the other hand, I tell you that the cowardly heart of landlordism will quake and every Irish heart will jump for joy if you can enable me to announce it here to-day that the fighting manhood of Tipperary takes its stand once more under the old flag and for the old land (cheers, and cries of "We are with you"). I know you have a good deal of leeway to make up. The tair of Sligerary was a rest to he fair of Slievenamon used not to be a wholesome climate for

LAND GRABBERS OR EMERGENCYMEN, (A Voice—They are in it.) Yes; I am afraid they are in it, living and thriving in the midst of you, and you know it. I need not go into particulars. If all our labours for the past ten years have not been in vain you ought to know the land robber when you meet him, and you ought to know, too, how to deal with him without any instructions from me. Your own instinct and your own manhood ought to have many a day ago burned it into your hearts, and it would be an eternal disgrace to you if you wanted me or any other man to go to jail in order to proclaim it to you from the Market Cross, and oblige Mr. George Bolton's notetake.

LESSONS FROM ENGLAND. If you want a lesson how to deal with land grabbers go to the English trades' unions, and ask them how they deal with with colts and sneaks; if you want to deal with land grabbers go and ask the Primrose dames in England; ask them how they deal with Radical shopkeepers who are guilty of tenderness for Mr. Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and dames do not go about shouting "boycott" in the hearing of the police, but they do what is a thousand times more effective. When they meet them in the street they give them "the cut direct" and a look which, as we say in Ireland. is as bad as a process (laughter and cheers). They leave them severely

receives bouquets of flowers from them the lash of public opinion, and I say here to day that I defy any law ever eous wrath and reprobation of their fellow-countrymen (cheers).

THE GREATER CRIME. The Radical shopkeeper in England is boycotted and persecuted because he his own country, and against society, is something of a very different character: and I say here to-day, with your priest standing beside me, that in everything, except the technical description, that and confiscate the property of hundreds and thousands of the small farmers of Ireland (cheers). I hold it then no crime before God or man to put such in moral quarantine to cure him of this disease and bring him trict every honest man should feel as if taminated, that there is a deadly danger to every one living in the community, and he ought never rest in his bed until the last case is stamped out and the air is purified (cheers). The natural repulsion of man for the land grabber is a feeling that no law can crush us (cheers). You have the authority of Lord Salis bury, in his famous speech at Newport, when he said there was a sort of boycotting which no law ever dealt with, and no law ever would deal (cheers), and that is precisely the sort of boycotting I advocate here to day (cheers). A LAW OF NATURE.

As we were coming along here from Clonmel this morning, I was thinking. for Mr. Balfour has improved my acquaintance with Scripture for the short time I was in prison (laughter), I was thinking of a higher authority than Lord Salisbury upon this very question of land grabbing, and the words came back to my mind, the mighty words of the Scripture-"Break not the bounds of the widow, and enter not into the fields of the fatherless, for the Lord had fields of the fatherless, for the Lord had raised them up a kinsman whose arm is mighty, and He will avenge." (Loud cheers). Yes, the Lord has raised up for the homeless and defenceless Irich for the homeless and defenceless Irich the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty. for the homeless and defenceless Irish peasant, the Lord has raised a friend whose arm is mighty, and I tell you that no law can deal with that power, because it is absolutely the law of nature itself, the first principle of self-preservation for hundreds and thousands of the people of Ireland (cheers). There is no alternative-absolutely no alternative-for many of the homeless poor of Ireland except the alternative of the blunder buss, but because I abhor and condemn crime in every shape and form, I hope every man and woman in Tipperary to-day will enroll themselves Primrose knights and Primrose dames, and will take a leaf out of their books, and will never rest until they show that the trade of land grabbing is not a pleasant, not a profitable, not a possible trade from this day forth amidst your green fields of Tipperary (cheers). Now, I want to ask you to empower me here to day to give notice to quit to the land grabbers in the name of Tipperary (cheers, and cries of "we do") If you do let every man before me hold up his hand. (Here, amidst a scene of intense enthusiasm, every man in the crowd held his hand promise you, you will not want to employ a process-server to serve that notice and you will not want to buy a registered letter to send it through the post (laughter and cheers).

MAKE EVICTIONS DIFFICULT.

But I want you to go further. We have heard a good deal about eviction madeeasy notices, and I am sorry to hear that you have had a good many of them about this neighbourhood. What I want you to do to day is to serve the land. lords of Tipperary with another notice, and that is an eviction made difficult notice (loud cheering). That is what I want you to thunder into the ears of the landlords-that they had better leave evictions alone this winter, and that they had better never attempt again, as they once did, to thin the homes of Tip. perary (cheers). Tell them—thunder it into their ears—that this time the tenant-farmers will never submit while they have life to be hunted like vermin out of this fertile land (cheers). I tell you you have plenty of work cut out for you. I cannot help thinking that if Tipperary had done its duty well after the example of Mrs. Meagher of Kilburry (cheers)-I cannot help thinking that if you had a couple of thousand Father Cahills, Father Powers, John Mandevilles (cheers), and Michael Cusacks—if you had thousands of good men scattered along the slopes of Slievenamon, I cannot believe that the lazy horde of emergencymen would have been en. camped here all these years, whiskeydrinking and revolver-firing (cheers), I cannot believe that Mr. Eyre or his representatives would be quite so stiff about their abatements, and I cannot believe that the Modeshill Campaigners would not have been long ago restored in triumph to their homes (cheers). I cannot believe it, only that there was weakness or supineness somewhere, and only that a man like Hanly imagined he was only dealing with a handful of ten-ants instead of dealing with the organized and embattled might of Tipperary (cheers). If their spies give them a good report of this day's meeting and of the forest of hands that went up a while ago, and of the thousands of strong arms they represented, I think Hanly will make no further mistake about the men of Tipperary (cheers). I think they will know perfectly well now that if they lay a finger on the Modeshill or Eyre tenants -if they do, they will be fighting, not against a few men, but they will be dealing with the heart's blood of Tipperary (cheers).

A NEW SPIRIT.
Yes, I believe that to day we have inaugurated a new spirit in Tipperary, and I believe that the signal fires that will and their lives a misery. And instead I believe that the signal fires that will of sending those high and titled Prim. light along the slopes of Slievenamon to-

rose dames to the plank bed Mr. Balfour | night will summon every gallant heart in makes pretty speeches to them, and he | Tipperary to the standard in the war raging round us for the homes of our people (cheers). I nold that the Irish grabber and for the freedom of our land (cheers.) deserves infinitely more than the Eog. I believe there is not a home in Tipperlish Radical shopkeeper to suffer under ary that will not give us a soldier to take his place in the ranks in the cause for which your glorious countryman, John formed to protect them from the right. Dillon, suffered and the Redmonds are now suffering in jail (cheers). I must say that I never distrusted Tipperary—"My sowl, I never doubted you, said Rory of the Hills" (cheers). So say I also; and certain I am, when the last charge for gives a vote against the Tories, but the Ireland comes, Tipperary will be found crime of the Irish land-grabber against where the fight is thickest—certain I am that when the coercionists and the exterminators reel and fly, as you will see them flying before the allied democracies of England and Ireland-certain I am that Ireland will have reason to cry, as man is a robber of God's poor (cheers). He is infected with a disease which, if it were to spread, would destroy the homes ary" (loud and continued cheers).

> Consumption Surely Cured. To the Editor ;-

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named dis to repentance (cheers), and I hold that when land grabbing breaks out in a district every housest reap should feel out. trict every honest man should feel as if an epidemic of yellow fever had broken out. He should feel that the air is con their Express and P. O. address.

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

onto, Ont.

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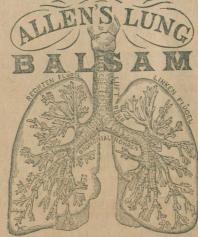
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O.M. B. A.

Honors to our Medical Supervisor.

We are much gratified to be enabled to announce that our Supervising Medical Examiner, Dr. Hanavan, has received a very important appointment from the Government. We congratulate our Times makes the following reference to passed the following resolution: the appointment:

It is with sincere pleasure the Times tial resting place y announces that Dr. M. J. Hanvan, M. B., wife, be it therefore of this city, has been appointed to the position of Surgeon in "D" School of In fantry, at London, by the Hon. the Minister of Militia. It is a tribute to the Be it further doctor's worth as a Physician and a private citizen which all who have the pleas ure of his acquaintance will heartily endorse. Dr. Hanavan has been a resident RECORD, for publication. of Stratford since 1867, and during these long years has been respected as a physician and as a public spirited citizen For some seventeen years he was Surgeon of the 28th (Perth) battalion, and the officers and men of the regiment had every confidence in him. During that time he graduated from the Toronto Military School with honors. During the dark days of the American Civil War, alleviate the sufferings of the victims of battle and disease, the doctor was employed by the American Government as a Yorn Tribune report—the one, that the contract surgeon, and did duty in the Society had received \$23,000,000 or \$24. military hospitals of the North. best wishes of the citizens of Stratford whom much had been given from him and the people of the County of Perth, with whom he has so long been associated, will go with him to his new sphere of duty in the Forest City, and this will be irrespective of party or any other differences of opinion which might exist between them and the doctor. The many friends of Mrs. Hanavan and family will, we are sure, endorse every word the Times says and wish them all a happy life in their new

Branch 26, C. M. B. A, of Montreal, is busily engaged preparing to celebrate their fifth anniversary in grand style by their annual social and supper, which will be held this year in the parlors of the Rich elieu. The Branch was honored by a visit from Brother H. W. Deare, Grand

The following are the Branches that up to this date, October 23rd, have paid Nos. 12 and 13 Assessments, with the dates on which payment was received at Grand Secretary's Office.

Branch 39 Assessments 12 and 13 Oct. 6

Branch	39	Assessments	12	ana	10	UC	. 6
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Stratford, October 10th, 1888. To the Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER -At our last regular meeting it was moved by Bro. Ed. Firzgerald, and seconded by Bro. Chas. Stock, that

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God In His Infinite wisdom to infict our worthy Chancellor, Bro. M. F. Goodwin, by the death of his wife. Be it

Resolved, That the members of this Branch extend their sincere sympathy to Chancellor Goodwin in his hour of sorrow. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered our worthy Chancellor, also spread on the minutes of this meeting published in the CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A. Monthly.
THOS. J. DOUGLASS,

Rec. Sec.

draft a resolution of condolence.

calling therefrom his affectionate wife, be thoroughly English city. Nothing would it

Resolved. That we, the members of deprived of all right to local self-government, just as castle rule in Ireland delights ing, do unite in extending to Brother Mc. Intyre our sincere and fraternal sympathy in his sad affliction. Knowing well the no idea of handing the management of painful loss in the family circle by the them over to Ottawa, and as Ireland will demise of an affectionate wife and good unquestionably soon have home rule, dismother, we pray God in His goodness to appointment, not delight, would seem to grant our brother member and his family be in store for the splenetic Professor grace to bear with fortitude and resigna. Smith. tion their great trial.

Resolved. That a copy of the foregoing be sent to Brother McIntyre, recorded in our minutes and published.

F. C. Lawlor, Sec.

/ Barrie, Oct. 8 b, 1888. At a regular meeting of the C. M. B. A.,

were adopted:

do tender his father and mother and their

draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent the family of our late brother, and also to the official organs for publication. A. W. BEARDSLEY,

Rec. Sec. Branch 51

Hamilton, Oct 13, 1888. To Bro. E. Bornett, City.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,-It was with brother and extend a most cordial wel-come to the Forest City. The Stratford members of Branch 37 of the C. M. B. A.

Whereas, an all wise Providence has visited your home and taken to His celestial resting place your dearly beloved Resolved, That the members of Branch 37 of the C. M. B. A. join in expressing

their heartfelt sorrow for your sad loss. Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-

tions be sent to Bro. E. Bornett, and also to the C. M. B. A. Monthly and CATHOLIC (Signed) ALFRED BOURQUE,

CATHOLIC PRESS. N. Y. Catholic Review.

Rev. Dr. Storrs made a very suggestive address at the meeting of the American Protestant Missionary Board the other day. There were two sentences in the

The 000,000, and the other that to him to much would be expected. Alas! we are forced to exclaim, how disappointed the givers will be when they have learned the waste of their twentythree or twenty four millions on Protest ant missionary work. It is a fruitless ex-penditure in many lands, but in none more so than in Catholics countries. No matter how great the wealth, how many the tempting offers the minister sets before a Catholic people, his doctrine is ever repugnant to the members of the Catholic Church. Aside from the human form his creed possesses, the minister and his partner never strike the Catholic mind, or for that matter the non-Catholic

in missionary lands as worthy of the deep trust that is ever reposed in the priest of

God, who has sacrificed home, relations, friends, all human ties, to bring the light of the Gospel to those who grope in spiritual darkness. The result is seen in the success of Catholic missions. N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

Chief Secretary Balfour, whose reign of terror in Ireland has made his name synonymous to that people with all that is hateful, has been selected to read a paper on "Practical Christianity" at the approaching Church Congress. In a letter

to the Guardian the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, vicar of Plampton, protests against such selection. Mr. Balfour, he says, as a Scotch landlord, has an anti-Christian record, the Strathconan evictions being about the very worst; as Irish Chief Sec retary he has been false, vindictive, cruel and unscrupulous, and as Lord Salisbury's nephew he has present influence in the State, and bears, therefore, present re sponsibility. Mr. Kennedy contends that if he is allowed to speak on such a subject it will be made apparent "that the bishops are more anxious to maintain their tem poralities than to recommend to repentant sinners the cultivation of practical Christianity." The indignation of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy will no doubt win the sympathies of the large body of dissenters in England, who grow more and more

nothing out of place in Mr. Balfour reading his paper—for the Church is part of the State in England, and Mr. Balfour and his uncle are the biggest factors in the State there at this moment,

Boston Republic.

Goldwin Smith, the Toronto Orange

aggressive yearly, but in reality there is

man whom Mr. Chauncy M. Depew dressed down so neatly some time ago in New York, is still engaged in exhibiting his spleen toward all those who do not agree with him in his political and religious views. Having learned by experience that he cannot with impunity assail Americans, Smith now becomes a maligner of his own countrymen, and vents his venom on the Catholic province of Quebec, of which he recently said: "Quebec is what Ireland, under a native Legislature, would Montreal, 18 Oct, 1888.

At the last regular meeting of Branch
26, C. M. B. A., on motion of First VicePresident Mullarky and Bro. Darcy, the same time that he maligns the Home President Mullarky and Bro. Darcy, the Recording Secretary was instructed to Rulers of Ireland. Unfortunately, though, for Smith's comparison of Ireland to Whereas, it has pleased an all-wise God Quebec, it is a notorious fact that all the in His infinite wisdom to afflict by the cold and determined hand of death the family of our brother, James McIntyre, by Ottawa and bave their strongholds in that

> be in store for the splenetic Professor Colorado Catholic.

their own affairs at the present time, with

Practice charity in word as well as deed. Some persons think they have reached the highest plane of this necessary virtue, when they have given their goods to the poor. They are mistaken. All one's material charities, if spread over a long life, may At a regular meeting of the C. M. B. A., fail to compensate for the ruin done by Branch No. 51, the following resolutions the uncharitable tongue. Oh! the busy little member! the unruly thing! It is Moved by Bro. Rogers, seconded by the part of wisdom to put in practice the Bro. McGuire, and
Resolved, That whereas it has pleased that if a man offend not by the tongue, he God in His wisdom to remove by death is a perfect man. During this month of our late Brother John Moore. Be it the angels, whose deeds and gentle whisrether
Resolved, That we the members of Catholic will do well to live within the

The progress of unbelief and religious family our sincere sympathy in the extremely sad loss which they have sus. The progress of unbellef and religious indifference is mainly due to the godless tained by the death of an affectionate son and brother, and we commend them in their trying affliction to Him who ordered all things well. Be it further

Resolved, That in the death of our late brother this Resolved has lest one of the content of brother, this Branch has lost one of its ents for toys, or subjects of empty boast; faithful members, and in respect to his they are a solemn deposit, and judgment memory the charter of the Branch be will go with the proper preservation and

application of this sacred trust. This idea of marriage creating a trust grows dim among the people of this lax age and divorces. It is not at all surprising to hear doctrines advanced that make the union of sexes simply legalized concubinage. Astonishment is expressed at an English female advocating free marriage. So mild and vain are current heretical and rationalistic notions touching subjects which strike the roots of society that Catholics have every reason to thank God that they belong to the One, True Caurch, which is the pillar and the ground of truth.

United Ireland.

Mr. Balfour surpassed himself in Glasgow. The horrors which the nameless monster of Whitechapel perpetrated upon the corpses of his murdered victims were respectable form of vengeance compared with Mr. Balfour's last attack upon the memory of his murdered enemy, John Mandeville. We have seen very little reason to respect Mr. Balfour's character, God knows, but we really did not think him capable of this ghoulish baseness. It is a reminder of the capacities of human depravity which comes upon us with surprise, just as the butcheries of White-chapel do. Mr. Balfour did John Mandeville to death in Tullamore Jail. Send. ing his accomplice, Dr. Barr-a brute who at the inquest over his victim's dead body was unable to repress his barbarous pas sions-sending Dr. Barr to bully and intimidate the prison officials and superin tend the foul conspiracy, he broke down the strong man's vigour and compassed

From Truth.

When Mark Twain, as a "pilgrim," visited the site of ancient Troy he was struck with characteristic pity for the poor Trojans "who were born too late to see Noah's ark and died too early to see Barnum's mensgerie," and for my part, I feel intense compassion for our immediate ancestors who were born too late to see the impenitent thief and died too soon to see the present Marquis of Clanricarde. I say this because I can think of no other way of giving a somewhat novel turn of expression to the sentiment of contemptnous execration with which all right-feeling men regard the Noble Marquis. All the usual terms of abuse and condemnation have been used up in regard to the Marquis by all sorts and conditions of men, including judges, his own agents, and even removable magistrates. But there is one little circumstance of the present Woodford evictions which has a fresh (and surely most savorv) spice of novelty. When the "Most Noble" was putting out some wretched five acre tenants the other day his agent expressed his "willingness" (of course I mean the Most Noble Marquis's will-ingnes) "to accept stock found on the premises in settlement of the debt." This is truly characteristic The Marquis (like other gentlemen of my acquaintance in a lower line of usury, and not in the Peerage) will take any. thing he can get—a calf, a pig, half a pair of stockings, an old coat-anything, in

Irish American.

Supposing the Whitechanel assassina. tions had taken place in Kerry what a universal outcry there would be about the innate depravity and brutality of the Irish race. There has been nothing in Kerry, with all the fierce provocation to which the wretched inhabitants are subjected, a hundred part as brutal as these purposeless crimes. There would be no loss for a motive in Ireland. The assassinations, it would be taken for granted, were committed at "the secret orders" of a savage, irresponsible tribunal, and the failure of the police to discover a clue would be explained by the secret sympathy of the inhabitants with the criminals. A very neat pamphlet would be published on the text to prove that the Iri-h people are a race of degraded assassing utterly unfit for self-government How would the English people like the argument pressed home to themselves?

Colorado Catholic. Many are in hot water about the reputation they have; Mother Grundy is always present to them. It would be vastly better if they studied to possess a good character, for this it is that God and the angels know of us. It is the philoso-phical view of life, and with the substance the shadow will come. Public opinion! Jekyll and Hydes are many.

TALKING 800 MILES.

SUCCESSFUL TEST OF TELEPHONING FROM

BUFFALO TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK, The Buffalo Evening News reports that the new long distance telephone, which is soon to be put into operation there, was tested by the officers and directors of the Bell Telephone Company on the 14th inst. The connections had been put at 5 p. m. and communication was at once opened between Boston, Springfield, New York, Troy and Buffalo. The wires worked well, and conversations between the most distant points could be as easily carried on as if both parties were within a block or two of each other in the city. The line belongs to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of New York, and is 800 miles in length going through Troy down to New York thence to Boston via Springfield, Mass. This test shows that the problem of long distance telephoning has been solved and all interested were congratulated on its

In this connection we learn that the Bell Telephone Company of Canada is now building a line of the same character between Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Ingersoll, Woodstock and London, and proposes to give those of its subscribers who have a large business between any two of these points, a perfect means of communication, free from all dis turbing sounds on other lines. The in struments used in this system are more powerful than those in ordinary use, and each conversation requires the use of two complete copper wires for the whole length of the line. These instruments, and the method of securing the above wonderful result, are of course patented by the Bell Company. It would enly be necessary to build a line of the same soit from Hamilton to Buffalo to enable Toronto and London to be put on direct with New York and Boston, and the Company would of course undertake this if sufficient business for such a line could

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. PARNELL DEFENCE FUND AT ST. THOMAS.

We have great pleasure in publishing

the names of the following subscribers to the Parnell Defence Fund. To Mr. Daniel Barrett, of St. Thomas, is due the whole credit of collecting over one hundred dollars in his district. One active man in a parish, who has his heart in Ireland's cause, and who is willing to devote a few hours in the week to the patriotic task of collecting, may help swell the Defence Fund in Canada to a respectable sum. The triumph of Mr. C. S. Parnell over the London Times, and of truth and patriotism over vile and unscrupulous calumnies, will prove the utter downfall of Toryism and of Balfourism, which has made common cause with the Times in its fierce and lying onslaughts on the motives and characters of Ireland's chosen and trusted representatives It is said in our latest despatches that Balfour is already showing the white feather and that Lord Salisbury and Queen Victoria are sick of the whole unsavourv business. Salisbury's retirement from office in the face of a disgusted and indignant public, will be the triumph of Gladstone and Parnell. Home Rule for Ireland, and peace, contentment and prosperity for its people is a mere question of time, and very short at

that.

Hugh Daly......500 Rev Fr Flannery.500
Daniel Coughlin.500 J H Price...200
S B Pocock...200 Timo hy Howe. 200
Michael Conway.200 Michael Keenan. 200
D J Donahue...200 Patrick Briceland.100
P B Reatb...100 Patrick Butler...100
Patrick O'Neill...100 F H 'rey...100
Miss Clarke...100 Wm Jeffers...100
Wm McNulty...100 D Regan.....100
D Coughlin....100 Jno Doyle....100
Patrick McNulty.100 J Crowley...103
Joseph Pocock...100 C McLarty...103
Butler Bros...100 Goodwin & JenUnar es Ariern...100 feitx Cassidy.... D McCallum.... M J McHenry.
Michael Lordon.
Thos Barry.
Michael Wadack.
Thos E Campbell.
Peter Lowry.
John Newnon A Poor Irishman.
James Egan.
John Leonard
John Clarke,
John King.
John Campbell.
Ed Masterson. Pairick Ryan....

AT SARNIA.

The patriotic Irishmen of the town of Sarnia also send us this week the following substantial message of cheer for the men at home who are engaged in the

struggle for freedom:
We, the undersigned, believing in the truth and justice of the Irish National cause, hereby sub-cribe towards the Parnell Defence Fund the sums set opposite

our respective names. COLLECTED BY HENRY CLARK, ESQ.

COLLECTED BY HENRY CLARK, ESQ.

J F Lester M P. \$10 00 Dr C L Vail ... 100
JS Symington... 500 W German, 0b
Mayor ... 500 W German, 0b
Server ... 200
Pardee & Garvey,
Solicitors ... 500
Thomas Byrne,
Surveyor ... 500
RS Guard, Attorney ... 500
Martin Lyssght 500 Patrick Holland 100
Martin Lyssght 500 Dayld McMaster 10
Daniel McCart 500
John Navanagh 500
Henry Clarke ... 500
Henry Clarke ... 500
Henry Clarke ... 500
Henry Clarke ... 500

J F Lester M P. \$10 00
Dr C L Vail ... 100
John Laugan ... 100
Cap Robertson,
Smplre ... 200
Hugh Riley ... 100
Bardel Holland 100
Mr McGill. 100
Daniel McCart ... 500
Buckley & CallaHenry Clarke ... 500
Henry Clarke ... 300
Henry Clarke ... 500
Henry Clarke ... 500
Henry Clarke ... 300
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Henry Clarke Daniel McUark...
John Navanagh.
Henry Clarke...
Thomas Madden.
M O'Gorman...
P F Cooney. Ball
Chamber House
Wm Stead...
Rev Jos Bayard..
John Finegan...
R Mackenzie...

Joshua Adams,
Lawyer...
John Mahony...
W Walsh....
P J Murphy... Doctor McLean. 200 Dr Johnston....
D Langan. 100 A W Daziel.
E Mason. 100 D Davidson.
Patrick Darcy. 100 Thos Donnelly...

WEDDING BELLS.

Mr. W. A. Hurley, book-keeper in Mr. J. Scandrett's store (formerly of Peterborough), was married in St. Peter's Cathedral on Wednesday, 17th inst, to Miss Mamie Spearman, of London, Mr. John Spearman, brother of the bride, officiated as best man for the groom, while Miss Teresa Hurley, of Peterborough, appeared for the bride. Mr. James Spereman, of the Inland Revenue Department, Waterloo, gave the bride away. She was dressed in white satin, orange blossoms, wreath and veil. The bridesmaid was attired in ambersatin. The ceremony was followed by Mass, Rev. Father Tiernan efficiating, and the full choir assisting. As the happy couple left the church Dr. Ver-rinder rendered the "Wedding March." The bride was the recipient of a number of beautiful and costly presents, a partial list of which we subjoin. The happy couple left for the west on a honeymoon trip, and we wish them every happiness and prosperity in their journey through

and prosperity in their journey through life.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurley, Deed of Property, Easy Chair and fine Linen Table Cloth and Napkins; Mrs. Spierman, Bedroom Sets and numerous household articles; Mr. Jas. Spierman, complete Dinner Set; Mr. John Spearman, complete Dinner Set; Mr. John Spearman, Cooking Range, Fire Screen, Paper Receiver and Coal Oil Stove; Mr. and Mrs. Hun'er, Five Oil Paintings, Fancy Toilet Set and Fancy Work; Mr. and Mrs. Rocheford, a China Tea Set; Miss Hurley, Silver Sugar Bowl and Spoon holder combined; St. Peter's Choir, handsome Cake Basket and Napkin Rings; Mr. John Scandrett, a gentleman's Easy Wicker Chair; Mr. Joe. Scandrett, a lady's Rocker Wicker Chair; Scandrett's employes, dcz. Silver Knives and Forks and Curtin, Silver Egg Cruet; C. Thompson. Colored Glass Fluit and Flower Dish; Dr. Coughlin, Il Volumes of Poems; Mr. and Mrs. John Harrley, Illustrated Life and Poems of Byron; Mr. and Mrs. Grant, China Biscan Holder; Miss L. Burns, China Cheese Dish; G. Aust, Silver Pickie Dish, Miss McCarthy, Japanese Vases; Miss Dibbs, elegant Fruit Dish; Miss Larkin, Water Set; Mrs. Friendship, Silver Tea Cruet; Mr. McCormack, Silver, Breakfast Cruet; Mr. McCormack, Silver Prat, Colored Glass Jelly Dish and two Plush Watch Safes; Mr. Joseph Larkin, Silver Cake Baske; Mr. Joseph Larkin, Silver Cake Bashen; Mr. Joseph Larkin, Silver Cake Bashen; Mr. Joseph Larkin, Silver Bary Dish.

DEAFNESS CURED—A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.—Address Dr. NICHOLSON, 30, St. John Street, Montreal.

To Our Readers.

With this issue we begin a year's Advertising for the McShane Bell Foundry of Baltimore, Md. The firm is soliciting the patronage of our people, and their Bells have ben in use for many years. They are Very Favorably known, and give most general delight and pleasure to all who hear them, and we recommend that our people everywhere consult this firm before buying a Bell or Bells and give their proposition due consideration. In doing so, please remember that in naming this Paper to the Firm when you write them, you do us a great favor (your Church paper deserves it and thus render unto the art that which is due him, t. e., due credit for service performed The McShane Bell Four dry answer all correspondence or or ptly and serve patrons faithfully and with dispatch. See their Advertisement in our Columns.

KIND WORDS .- Thos. Coffey, Esq-Euclosed you will please find \$2, being my subscription for one year, to July 1st, 1889, to CATHOLIC RECORD, a publication most interesting and instructive, and worth ten times the amount.

M. J. MURPHY,

City Hall, Quebec.

City Hall, Quebec.

CATARRH.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT FOR THE CURE OF CATARRH, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS

The microscope has proved that these diseases are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the internal lining membrane of the upper air passages and eustacnian tubes. The eminent scientists, Tyndall, Huxley and Beale, endorse this, and these authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases is to apply an irritant remedy weekly, and eyen dally, thus keeping the delicate membrane in a constant state of irritation, accompanied by violent sneezing, allowing it no chance to heal, and as a natural consequence of such treatment not one permanent cure has ever been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be cured by any application made oftener than once in two weeks, for the membrane must get a chance to heal before an application is repeated. It is now seven years since Mr. Dixon discovered the parasite in catarrh and formulated his new treatment, and since then his remedy has become a household word in every country where the English language is spoken. Cures effected by him seven years ago are cures still, there having been no return of the disease.

So highly are these remedies valued, and so great is the demand for them, that ignor ant imitators have started up everywhere, pretending to destroy a parasite of which they know nothing, by remedies, the results of the application of which thay are equally ignorant, Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied only once in two weeks, and from one to three spileations effect a permanent cure in the most aggravated cases. These remedies are a specific for catarrhal troubles pseudiar to females.

Mr. Dixon sends a paraphlet describing his new treatment on the receipt of tenents in stamps. The address is A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 King street west, Toronto, Canada.—Scientific American.



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torically Considered "12mo. cloth, net, \$1.25

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ROMAN CATHOLIC TEACHER, FOR the R. C. School, Offa, for the year 1839. To one holding a First; or Second Class A Certificate, a very liberal salary will be given. Teacher capable of taking charge of a choir preserred. Apply—TRUSTEES R. C. SCHOOL, Offa.

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TWO TEACHERS WANTED FOR THE R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, Almonte, for 1889. Male teacher, holding First or Second Class Certificate, for the Senior Department, female teacher holding Third Class Certificate, for Junior Department. State salary expected and send copy of references. Applications received up to Nov. 15th, 1888.—John O'REILLY, Sec.

TEACHER WANTED

DY THE R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL OF the Village of Arnprior, a Male Headmaster and two female teachers, for First and Second Departments. Staie salary, qualifications, and what knowledge of wrence, if any. Send references. Applications received till the 1st day of November, 1888—REV. A. CHAINE. TRACHER WANTED.

FOR THE SEPARATE SCHOOL, TOWN of Pembroke, a Male Headmaster, holding a Second-Class Certificate, and three male or female assistant teachers, holding Third-Class Certificates. Applicants to furnish testimonials and state salary—A. J. FORTIER, Secretary.

522-11

TEACHER WANTED.

MALE TEACHER, FOR THE SENIOR,
Boys' Department of the R. C. Separate
Schools, London, Ont., from commencement of school term, January, 1889. Applications, stating class of certificate, excerience, salary, and enclosing testimonials, will be received by the Secretary of the
Board up to the 5th day of November, 1888.
S. R. BROWN, REV. M J. TIERNA*,
Secretary. Chairman, S. S. Board.

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there will be only one express or freight charge.

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