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# The Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 11.

see seronally your reputation for piety, seal and learning had preceded you, and in this very sanctuary we welcomed you as in this very sanctuary we welcomed you as whome but abort time previously Gold hed whome but abort time previously Gold hed with the previously Gold hed to his eierral reward. From the history of the previously Gold hed first we have regarded Your Lordship with feelings of respect and veneration, and as time went once in knowledge of your benevolent and self sacrificing character increases, and now once universe and that the Holy S. eproposed to transition to the souls of priests and people for the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the history of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the history of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the west of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the west of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the west of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the west of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the west of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the west of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the west of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the west of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the west of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the west of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the theory of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the theory of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the theory of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the theory of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the theory of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the theory of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the theory of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the theory of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the theory of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the theory of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the theory of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the theory of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the theory of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the theory of the benefit of the benefit of God's Holy Courch in the Courch of the benefit of God's Holy Courch of the Courch of the Courch of the Courch o ment of the Cancellor, that by the generosity of your clergy throughout the diopese and their respective flocks, and other personal benefactors you were enabled to pay for the bishop's house without imposing any additional burden on the cathedral parish of Peterborough. The two beautiful and commedious houses, with their furniture and sur-roundings, are now and for all future roundings, are now and for all luture time, thanks to your zeal, the property of the diceese. Among the many good and noble works of Your Lordship in the administration of the affairs of this diocese, there is one in particular which serve to illustrate that feeling of that characterizes the priests of our holy that characterizes the priests of our noty religion, and that is so happily exemplified in Your Lordship. We allude to the founding of St. Joseph's Hospital, a charitable institution intended for the relief of the poor and infirm of every creed. Your Lordship's manner will always be enabyrized in the memory will always be enshrined in the hearts of those present, and we hope that, when this generation shall have passed away, St. Joseph's Hospital will stand for generations to come as a monu-ment to the zeal and piety of its founder. And now it becomes our sad duty to say farewell. May God spare you lorg to rule over the people of the Diocese of Hamilton, and that the reward of your

St. Peter's St. Peter's.

Signed on behalf of the congregation:
Thos. Kelly, Thos. Cahill, H. LeBrun,
Jnc. Sullivan, F. J. Daly, Edward Phelan,
E. McGrath, M. D., C. J. Leonard, John
Doberty, Jno. Lynch, sr., J. W. Fitzger-

THE BISHOP'S REPLY.

His Lordship replied as follows:
My DEAR FRIENDS AND PARISHIONERS -It has been often said by friends who, perhaps, thought too kindly of my ser-mors, that it was ro trouble for me to mons, that it was ro trouble for me to speak; that I had no difficulty in finding words to express my thoughts.
Well, let me assure you that whatever
may be said of the past, I find that difficulty to night. I am at a loss to know

PRESENTED WITH AN AFFECTIONATE ADDRESS BY THE PETERBORO FEOULE.

FATHER MCEVAY ALSO HONORED.

The people of St. Peter's Cathedral, Peterboro, said good bye to their biabor, and paster Sunday night after Vasperia, as already briefly announced in thims. There was a large coorgregation present. Rev. Father Kicepfor, of Berlin, ast with the other priests inside the salir railing.

The addresses voiced the sentiments of the parishicners, and, together with the replies, proclaim the warm attachment that existed between preiste, priest and people, and the general regret that is felt at the severance of the tes which bound the parcelail trinity gether.

The addresses, which were handsomely engroused, the work of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Toronto, were presented by the committee whose names are attached. After Vespers they proceeded to the front of the church and facing the Biabor on his throne and Rev. Father McEver at the front of the church and facing the Biabor on his throne and Rev. Father McEver at the front of the church and facing the Biabor on his throne and Rev. Father McEver that we approach Your Lordship on behalf of the congregation of St. Peter's Cathedral, which was the first to receive me as a throught of the congregation of St. Peter's Cathedral, which was the first the switch feelings of the greatest regret that we approach Your Lordship on behalf of the congregation of St. Peter's Cathedral via With Peters ago Your Lordship on behalf of the congregation of St. Peter's Cathedral via With Peters ago Your Lordship on the story and the story of the story of

always in your memory. Rome has spoken, it remains for us only to obey the voice of the Vicar of Jeeus Christ. Thank God that in the person of Dr. O'Connor you will have a bishop after God's own heart, and one who has been a life-long friend of mine. His presence here as chief pastor will serve as another reason, please God, to bring me back often to see you and to speak to you, and to visit those educational and charitable institutions which are a credit to your piety.

tions which are a credit to your piety tions which are a credit to your piety, to the parish and to the town.

Meantime I ask a daily remembrance in your prayers and promise often to remember you at the holy sacrifice.

May the blessing of Almighty God, Father, Son and Holy Ghoat, descend upon you and remain with you forever.

upon you and remain with you forever.

Father, Son and Holy Ghost, descend upon you and remain with you forever.

Address to the Rev Father McEvay was read by Mr. F. H. Brennan. It was accompanied by a substantial purse of money—\$200. It read as follows:

To the Reverend F. P. McEvay, P. P., Rector of the Cathedrat and Chancetter of the Diocese of Peterborough:

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER—Among the many auties we owe to our pastor, the saddest is, perhaps, that which devolves upon us this evening, of bidding you, in the name of your parishioners and of your many warm friends in Peteroorough, a most affectionate farewell.

We have met for the threefold purpose of giving expression to the esteem and love we have for your person, to our gratitude and appreciation of your valuable services to the parish, and to assure you of our heartfelt sorrow at the thought of separating from a pastor so devoted and so dear to us, and one who, in the short space of two years, has accomplished so much for the glory of God and the spiritual and temporal interests of the congregation commuted to your pastoral enarge. The grief we feel in parting with our hishou is. Indeed, very great, but it is now intensified when we realize that we have also to part with you.

To your enterprise and ze is and ele-sacrifice, rev. and dear father, under the guid since of His Lordally. The many improvement administation as rector of the cathery been made in the cathedral surroundings. Under your wise and prudent administation as rector of the cathery been made in the cathedral and temporal advantages. Your daily sittendance to gur spiritual wants, your frequent and fervent exhortations, and your constant zeal for the education of youth, have borne visible fruit among us, and will never be forgotten by your parishioners. Your whose life indeed has been one of self-sacrifice, as exemplified by the many years labors may be eternal joy in His heavenly kingdom, will always be the sincere and heartfelt prayer of the congregation of

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY MAY 11, 1889.



RIGHT REV. T. J. DOWLING, D. D., BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

devoted to your studies, by your untiring and successful energy in the difficult and teattered missions confided to your care, and by the readiness with which you gave up your home and parish at the request of your good Bishop, to assume the heavy burden that a waited you here. We thank God, however, that your obedience, self-sacrided and zeal have been soundartly blessed. Our cathedral and parisn property are now in good order, and our parochial deb: reduced to comparatively small proportions, thanks to your untiring zeal, whilst to your admirable tact and administrative shilty we are largely indepted for most of the funds on hand for the foundation and construction of St. Joseph's hospital, a monument of true Christian charity, with which the rames of Bishop Dowling and of Chancellor McEvay will be forever inseparably associated.

While sincerely sorry to part with you, we The changing of the account of the changing of the search.

In the vestry of St. Peter's Cathedral In the vestry of St. Peter's Ca'hedrai the priests of the diocese paid a farewell tribute to their late belowed Bishop and Chancellor. There were present: Vicar General Laurent, Lindssy; Very Rev. Father Brown, of Port Hope; Rev. Fathers McCloskey, Brighton; Carey, Campbellford; T. O'Connor, and Jae. O'Connor, Victoria Road; Flannery, St. Thomas; Sweeney, Burnley; Conway, Norwood; Quirk, Hastinge; Kloepfer, Berlin; Rev. Father Souetti and others. Vicar-General Laurent read the address Vicar-General Leurent read the address to the Bishop, which was handsomely en grossed and accompanied by a golden

Both His Lordsbip and Father McEvay

AT HAMILTON.

N IMMENSE CONCOURSE WELCOME HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP DOWLING.

Hamilton Times, May 2nd.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Thomas
Joseph Dowling, the new Bishop of
Hamilton, was consecrated this morning Hamilton, was consecrated this morning at St. Mary's Cathedral in the presence of as many of the members of the church as could find accommodation in the spacious cathedral. His Lordship arrived n the city by the regular 9 40 train from Toronto, accompanied by a very large number of the clergy of the diocese from which Bishop Dowling comes, and from Toronto and other places. At Oakville the party were met by a deputation from Hamilton, consisting of Rev. Father Carre and the following members of the Reception Committee, viz : Mr. Henry Arland, Chairman; Mr. U J. Bird, Secre-Arland, Chairman; Mr. C J. Bird, Secretary, and Messis. M A Pigott, ex-Ald. James O'Brien, D. J. O'Brien, Andrew Dilton, James Shea, Ald. R. Williamson, Ald. D McBride, ex-Ald. J S Lillis, ex Ald. William Kavanagh, John Hunter. L. H. Bastein, F. L. Cherrier, Jacob Zngsheim, R. McKeever, Martin Malone, E. D. Green, Dr. McCabe, John Ronan,

When the train carrying the new bishop arrived at Oakville three rousing cheers were given for His Lordship. The car containing the Hamilton deputation was attached to the train and the members of the deputation were introduced to the bishop ciect by Mr. Henry Arland, Chairms of the Committee. The children of the Separate School of that place were upon the platform at the station. They were presented by Rev. Father Slaven, and the bishop gave them his blessing. The changing of the car from one train to the other occupied a little time, so that

He was escorted to a conveyance which was in waiting, and the clergy who were present formed a procession and went to their conveyances. A procession was then formed and drove to the Cothedral. Thousands of people lined both sides of the streets, and as His Lordship bowed they smiled, bowed or raised their hats. The welcome was a most cordial one. Mr. John Hunter had a large streamer bearing the inscription "Welcome" stretched across Stuart street, just east of the Grand Trunk Railway gate, so that all the conveyances passed under it. The erowd outside St. Mary's Cathedral was very great. Here a body of police officers kept a passage clear. police officers kept a passage clear. The procession drove direct to the Cathedral from the station.

AT ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL.

There were a large number of pries's in valting at the Cathedral to welcome His Lordship. Among them were Rev. Father Bardon, of Cayuga; Rev. Father Laussle, of Carlsruhe Kev. Father Owens, of Ayton; Rev. Father Brohman, of Mildmay; Rev. Father Brohman, of Mildmay; Rev. Father Hunchey, of Brantford; Rev. Father Bunke, of Arthur; Rev. Father Bunke, of Arthur; Rev. Father Bunke, of Arthur; Rev. Father Maddeli, of Chepatow; Rev. Father Bunke, of Arthur; Rev. Father Maddeli, of Chepatow; Rev. Father Bunke, of Father Feeney, of Price vile; Rev. Father Wey, of Formosa; Rev. Father Cassle, of Mount Forest, and Rev. Father O'Connell, of Parls, His Lordship entercathe Cassle, of Mount Forest, and Rev. Father O'Connell, of Parls, His Lordship entercathe Cassle, of Mount Forest, and Rev. Father O'Connell, of Parls, His Lordship entercathe Cassle, and Rev. Father O'Connell, of Parls, His Lordship entercathe Cassle, and Rev. Father O'Connell, of Parls, His Lordship entercather Cassle, and Rev. Father O'Connell, of Parls, His Lordship entercather Cassle, and Rev. Father O'Connell, of Parls, His Lordship entercather Cassle, and Rev. Father O'Connell, of Parls, His Lordship entercather Cassle, and Rev. Father O'Connell, of Parls, His Lordship entercather Cassle, and Rev. Father O'Connell, of Parls, His Lordship entercather Cassle, and Rev. Father O'Connell, of Parls, His Lordship entercather Cassle, and Rev. Father O'Connell, of Parls, His Lordship entercather Cassle, and Rev. Father O'Connell, of Parls, His Lordship entercather Cassle, and Rev. Father Cassle, and Rev. Fa tailing at the Cathedral to welcome His the Cathedral by the main entrance on Sheaffe street and a procession to the sanctuary was formed. In the process'on were His Grace Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal; His Lordship Bishop Cleary, of Kingston; His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, of Peterboro; His Lordship Bishop Walsb, of London; His Lordship Bishop Foley, of Detroit; and many more dignitaries. Rev. Father Bardou, of Cayuga, acted as deacon and Rev. Father Laussie, of Carlsruhe, as sub-father Laussie, of Carlsruhe, as sub-father Laussie, of Carlsruhe, as Father Laussie, of Carlsrune, as sub-deacon. The ceremony of instalment was a most solemn and impressive one. Upon its conclusion Rev. Father Hee-nan, Vicar General, read the following

ADDRESS FROM THE CLERGY :

To the Right Reverend Thomas Joseph Dow ling, D. D., Bishop of Hamilton: MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP-The priests of your diccese here assembled to take part in the ceremony of your installation bid you a most hearty welcome to your Episcopal See. It is with the most profound respect that we sproach to pay you our homsge, and to assure you of our priestly loyalty and devotion. Chosen by the Vicar of Christ, who sends you to us as our Bishop, we recognize that you have a right to expect from us, not only reverence and obedi-ence, but likewise most cordial and earnest co operation. Experience in the ranks of the priesthood teaches us that your position as chief pastor of this diocese will impose on your shoulders a heavy burden, "the solicitude for all the the co-operation of the priests and the continued on Figure 1940.

churches," and therefore we promise that, to the best of our humble ability, we will aid you in whatever you may undertake for the advancement of the holy cause of religion and morality. Permit us to say that for many reasons we indulge in happy anticipations of Your Lordship's rule in this diocese. In journeying to Hamilton to day you must have felt something of the pleasure one naturally experiences in returning one naturally experiences in returning home after a prolonged absense. It was in this diocese that the greater portion of your life was spent. For many years you labored in it as a priest enjoying the confidence of its three successive bishops, the off whom you served in the canacity. onfilence of its three successive bishops, two of whom you served in the capacity of Vicar-General. We do not lorget that for nearly two years Your Lordsnip governed us as Vicar Capituler, to which position you were elected by the votes of the priests of the diocese, and that it was from the ranks of the clergy of Hamilton that you were called by His Holiness the Pope to preside over the See of Peterboro'. In that young diocese your rule, though brief was most successful. By constant devotion to duty. your rule, though brief was most successful. By constant devotion to duty, by zeal for religion, by the exercise of special administrative abilities, and by earnestly and elequently preaching the Gospel of Christ, you won the respect and acmiration of priests and people, and, as a consequence, obtained their willing and generous assistance in all that you undertook for the amelioration of the state of religion in their midst. Judging therefore from the past, we believe that in the future your administration will be most fruitful; filled with confidence we hall you as a messenger of hesdence we hall you as a messenger of heaven, a bishop according to the heart of Jesus Christ, one striving to resilze in his

dence we hall you as a messenger of heaves of the life ened to convey to me over the wires from your several parishes what you are here in a body to present to day your good wishes, your prayers for me, and your cordial congratulations. God forbid that I should be so weak as to think that I am personally deserving of all the compliments you bestow on me. I know my own unworthiness, but unworthy as I am of the high and holy office now entrusted to me, I am glad that you recognize in my appointment not my own choice but that of the Vicar of Jesus Ohrist, and that as good exemplary priests you are here to day to offer me as your Bishop your the old St. Mary's Cathedral, now a thing of the past. I have had the privilege of serving under three good good exemplary priests you are here to day to offer me as your Bishop your homege, your obedience and your faithful co operation. For the first time we meet under new relations, and joyful as our meeting is I must confess that my only regret to day is that I am not among you, as of old, a simple priest of the diocese joining with you, as I would wish to do, in offering to one more worthy than I that reverto one more worthy than I that reverence, obedience and co-operation which you are pleased to offer me. The office of a bishop, always a responsible one, has become for me to day still more onerous in accepting the charge of this important diocese; but, thank God, the burden is already lightened by the assurance of your cordial co operation. It fell to my lot as a priest of this diocese to serve under your three bishops, and now that they have been called to their reward to render an account of their stewardship, I rejoice to think that as far as I know I never for a moment was disloyal or dis-I rejoice to think that as far as I know I never for a moment was disloyal or disobedient to their authority. I do not, indeed, take to myself the credit of having been in the past what is considered a model priest, but I do say that in spite of all my defects if each of my elegacy work in harmony with mass I clergy work in harmony with me as I have worked with the prelates who bave passed away there shall never be any trouble in the government of the diocese. Indeed, I have no reason to suspect that there ever will, for as a rule the priests of Hamilton have been models of obedience and submission to the Bishop. My rela-tions with the priests in the past have also been singularly happy, and I gratefully remember that more than once you were kind enough to give me substantial proofs of your friendship and attachment, proofs of your friendship and struchment, and that when the Holy Father once gave you the privilege of choosing your own Vicar Capitular, young and inexperienced as I was at the time, you were pleased to select me to that responsible position. In your kindly reference to the progress made during my short administration of the diocese of Peterborn', you were pleased to assist me in boro', you were pleased to praise me in a manner which I do not deserve, for

generosity of the people. God grant that your fond anticipations in my regard may be realized and that I may, by your prayers, obtain light and strength and grace to govern to the glory of God, the nappiness of the clergy and the general good of the faithful of the important discuss of Hamilton

NO. 551

good of the faithful of the important diocese of Hamilton.

ADDRESS FROM THE LAITY.

The President and Secretary of the Reception Committee, Mr. Henry Arland and Mr. C. J. Bird, then approached the steps of the sanctuary and the former read the address from the laity as follows:

To His Lordship the Right Reverend Thomas Joseph Dowling, D. D., Bishop of Hamilton:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP-On hard if Flease Your Lordship—On behalf of the Catholic laity of the city of Hamilton, we humbly beg leave to pre-sent you our respectful homage and reference, and tender you a hearty welcome on your arrival in your cathedral city. It is with special pleasure with we greet Your Lordship on this occasion, for may we not almost call Hamilton your native city? It was here you received your early education, here you were ordained priest, and two years ago to-day most of us had the pleasure of consecration. Having known that during your long and brilliant career of nearly twenty-three years in the priesthood in this diocese many distinguished marks of trust and honor were bestowed on you, in recognition of your signal services by your trust and honor were bestowed on you, in recognition of your signal services by your ecclesiastical superiors, it was with feelings of the deepest joy we learned of your elevation to the Episcopacy. In Your Lordship's translation to this diocese we recognize another instance of the fatherly care and solicitude of His Hollness, and we desire to take this opportunity.

privilege of serving under three good Bishops in this city. The first good Bishop ordained me a priest at this very altar. The second appointed me a Vicar General of this diocese, and the altar. Vicar General of this diocese, and the third, your late Bishop, assisted at my consecration by the Bishop of London as Bishop of Peterboro'. They have all passed away. Years ago when I came to this church I observed a clock and over it the words, "Tempus breve est." I did not then know what they meant, but now I realize that "Time is short." The administration of the late bishop was very short; indeed, there have been many changes in this diocese, which been many changes in this diocese, which make me remember that time is very short and which awaken serious thoughts, admonishing me in the first place to be ever watchful and ready and in the second place to work. You have promised to assist me in doing good works, and when I have undertaken any work I hope and believe that the people of Hamilton will be with me and show, as they have done in the past, their zeai and determination in the cause of Jesus Christ determination in the cause of Jeans Christ.

I can say nothing more, and now you
have my cordial blessing and prayers. I
know you will work with me for the
general good of the Caurch. I will have to make some changes, and sometimes you may be called upon to make sacrifices, but it is for the bishop to direct and not the people. I am your bishop and the Vicar of Jesus Christ. From Him may you

have the blessings you ask.

THE APPOINTMENTS MADE.

Before prayers and the blessing Bishop
Dowling said he had a few remarks to
make. He said: I have been considering for some days as to whether I should take the newhome purchased for the late bishop or not, and I have taken advice on the subject from my clergy. Had I followed my own idea in the matter I would never have gone into the house. It is not the sort of a house for the purpose, I think. How-ever, out of respect to the late occupant, my beloved friend Bishop Carbery, I have consented to do so. At any time, how-ever, that I may be able to convert the

garden.

[Re-published by request.]

His was a chance to make his grave,
'Neath the storied sitar high.

But his heart was canaged to a boy's again
When they whispered that he must die.
His thoughts fix wooderful emerals sheen.
Then he asked to sleep where the sunshin
falls.

And the beautiful grass grows green.

He askel no grave in a chancel dim;
No place in the shadowed gloom.
He wanted the birds to sing their songs
And chant o'er his su alight tomb
He gave his life to his country's God.
And he fougat in that b title well;
No wonder he sked for the grassy sod
In a place where the sunshine fell.

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

Palids more—with equal step,
At palsee and cabin door,
Calls forth the priest or peasant
To the shadowless evernore.
And so he came to the good old man,
In the inidinght hours between,
And took him out from his princely couch
Tole bed where the grass grows green.

His armour is hung on his palace wall,
His good sword is sheathed for aye,
And he sleeps the sleep of a peasant child,
as he waits for the judgment day,
And years from now uney will tell how he,
In the shadow of death unesen,
Baid, "Bury me out in the sunahine bright
Where the grass that I loved grows green,"
—THE KEAN.

The following has been furnished the CATHOLIC RECORD as a necessary appendage by the talented parish priest of St Thomas

Pax Vobis Tax volts

There were words yet writ in the codicit

More worthy to hold a place
In the sacred annals—and worther still

Of the generous heart of His Grace—
My blessing I give to all men, he wrote,

Ere my ebbing life shall cease;
To all who gave trouble and pain I waft

My episcopal kiss of peace.

His tot had been cast in evil days,
Opposition ran fierce and high,
Bu, he grappled with every foe that came
Nor halted—till death was nigh—
And now, when he might have cursed, h
prayed.
When his heart but sought release
In a quiet grave—he but ca mly said
I send them a kiss of peace.

And such was the end of a great career, Of missions in distant lands; Of noble work done year by year. Since hely chrism had tonched his han 'Nesto the peaceful shade of the Grove loved.

With his throbbing heart's surcease loes out to the few who had pained h most A message of love and peace.

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

And bless them of a carried and Cathedral dim
And organ's solemn peal
And priests and people who wept for him
And showed their grief was real
The Prelate in nears who the pulpit filled,
But glorted in his decease—
For to neaven a saint was given, he said,
And to earth . . . "a message of peace,
W. F.

### CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

CHAPTER XXIII.

TIGHE A VOHR'S PROPOSAL TO HIS MOTHER. With a comparatively light heart, hav-ing accomplished much of his self imposed mission more successfully than he had dared to hope, Tighe a Vohr trudged on to his mother's house; he did not rebuke Shaun's gambols, and if it was not for the weight upon his heart caused by the thought of his imprisoned young master, he could have broken into the merriest of glees; as it was, the strain died in his throat, and a prayer for poor, unhappy Carroll found its way to his lips

Wisha, welcome Tighe asthore !" And Tighe a Vohr, to his agreeable surprise, found himself, instead of being scolded and reproached, as he had half expected, heartily embraced by his fond, simple old mother. Curious to know what could have made her conduct so different from that which he had anticipated the second of the secon pated, he said slyly, when released from her loving clasp: "Why thin, what has happened to you, mother, that you're not angry wid me for shtayin' away so scorn; then there burnlenge?"

Because I know all about it, Tighe, darlin'; wasn't I up to Father Meagher's, an' didn't his riverince tell me himsel' that he was plazed wid you, an' that he had great hopes intoirely o' you?"
"Oh, that's it!" said Tighe, slowly, as

if he was taking time to understand his mother's explanation; the same while he was thinking how changed would be Father Meagher's notes of praise could Father Meagher's notes of praise count the worthy priest know the number of falsehoods recently told by Tighe, and wondering, also, if the old lady knew of his late visit to Dhrommacohol when he and Moirs employed Shaun to such effec-tual purpose. It she did, it was still tual purpose. It she did, it was still more surprising that the vials of her more surprising that the vials of her wrath were not poured upon his devoted head, for upon that occasion he had departed without paying her the sem blance of a visit. But it was evident that she did not know, for she made no allusion to it; Moira, probably suspecting that Tighe did not call upon his mother, had prudently retrained from mentioning the visit. His mother seemed, however, to have particulars of his meeting with Father Meagher and the young ladies in Tralee, and to know about his fortunate recovery of Shaun; and at last she turned to bestow a little of her affectionate attention upon the of her affectionate attention upon the dog. The animal never responded dog. The animal never responded demonstratively to any attention how ever affectionate, but Tighe's, and now he received all Mrs. Carmody's pats on the head, and stroking down of his long straggling hair, and all her phrases of welcome, such as: "I'm rale glad to see you, Shaun—an' it's a foine dog you are!" with a gravity quite belitting his canine dignity. With pride and delight the old woman learned that her son would remain until morning; and she hastened to put fresh touches to the room which ahe always kept prepared for him, and to set out the remains of her own frugal supper. Tighe ate and drank, and took so much pains to be his own old bright, witty self, that the simple soul was lost between admiration and affection. Tighe

down the twen blocks as wild colt. 'Yellow, wizshed, Corny O'Toole'—thim's the words she used; so it's a fair face she words she used; so it's

read it all in her face, and he was well pleased, for in that happy state of mind, she would better receive the communication he was about to make: a communication that was corting him more apprehension than his visit to old Ned Maloney had done.

"Mother," he said, taking one of her hands affectionately in his own, "it's very lonely for you here wid me away so much."

"It is, Tighe," replied the innocent old soul; "but I'm contint so long as no harrum comes to you, an' that I can see you once in a while."

Tighe shook his head. "It's many an anxious thought I have o' you, mother, whin I'm away from you, an' somehow I can't help feelin', that is "—glanoing furtively into her eyes, and experiencing a sudden dread of coming to the point—"that is, thinkin', havin' a thought—a soort o' an idea—jist a somethin' tnat"—disconcerted by his fast-growing fears, he paused outright.

disconcerted by his fast-growing fears, he paused outright.

"That what? say it out, Tighe," entreated the old lady.

But Tighe still found it difficult to bring himself to an accurate expression; he continued to beat about the bush. "A soort o' a feelin' that somehow comes round me heart—a squeezin' loike that makes me think o' I don't know what—a sinsation—"

"Why, thin, Tim Carmody, what are you dhrivin' at?" broke in the old lady, too impatient and too angry to hear further; "what do you mane be spakin' in such riddles to yer poor ould mother?"

mother?"

"Aisy, mother, awhile," coaxed Tighe,
"an' I'il tell you; only give me toime,
for it's a delicate subjict." Then straight
ening in his chair, as if he was desperately nerving himself, he continued: "I
was often thinkin' that if you had a husband to take care o' you whin I'd be

away—"

He was cut short by a half shrief from his mother, accompanied by the noise of the fa'lling stool which, in her sudden rising from it, she had upset. She stood before him, her arms akimbo, her face as red as the handkerchief about her neck, and the frilled borders of her cap shaking threateningly with every indignant word she uttered.

"Timothy Carmody, if you have no betther word for yer ould mother than an insult loike that, it'd be fitter for you to shtay in the barracks you kem from

an insult loike that, it'd be fitter for you
to shtay in the barracks you kem from
It was wid no intintions o' matrimony a
second toime that I buried yer father,
God rest his sowl, an' it's wid no sich
disrespect o' the good man in his grave
that I've been a widdy all these years.
O, that I should live to hear me own son
vin' me to marrian ""—widden emotion axin' me to marry !"—sudden emotion was overcoming her—"me, a respectable single, forlorn widdy, nineteen years come nixt Candlemas!" Quite broken covn, she threw her apron over her head

and began to sob.

Tighe was sorely puzzled; he could cozen Corny O'Toole, he could manage old Maloney, he could deceive the lovesick Garfield, he could impose on Captain Dennier, and he had little apprehension of being able to make Jue Carty wellow one of his plausible inventions. swallow one of his plausible inventions swallow one of his plausible inventions, but how to win his mother was entirely beyond him. He looked ruefully at Saaun, who seemed to understand the situation and to sympathize with his master, saying to the dog in a whispered aside which the loudness of his mother's grief prevented her from hearing:

"Sae's a womfn Shaun an' that ex-

"Sne's a woman, Shaun, an' that ex-plains it; if she was a man there'd be rayson in her; but the wimen are always onmanageable. Mother,"—after a pause during which Mrs. Carmody's sobs had become less frequent—"I'm sorry for insultin' you, but it was out o' the kindness o' me heart that I spoke; I was thinkin' o' the poor fellow that's heartbroken wid love o' you." The apron suddenly dropped, and the

sobbing ceased.
"Yis," said Tighe, growing hopeful as he saw the sudden change produced by his last remark, "it was for his sake that I vintured on me onlucky space

"Who is he?' interrupted his mother. "No less than Corny O'Toole," blurted Tighe, rising from his chair, and stand-ing with folded arms as if he had nerved

There was a pause, during which Tighe was the object of a look of withering

scorn; then there burst upon him in accents of trembling indignation:
"Corny O'Foole, is it? Bad luck to yer impidince, Tim Carmody, for wantin' to throw the loike o' him at me! he hasn't a sowl above the letthers he writes, an' he's as ugly an' musty as the writes, an' he's as ugly an' musty as the one little dirty room that he cooks, ates, an' sleeps in. You can tell him from me that if it's marryin' a second toime I was thinkin' av, it's a dacent husband I'd look for, an' not the loike o' yellow, wizened Corny O'Toole."

And with the borders of her cap still indignantly shaking, and her whole form reasonaling by its tremor to her outressed.

responding by its tremor to her outraged feelings, she flounced into Tighe's cham-ber and slammed the door hard behind

Tighe remained in his erect position, too astonished and too discomfited to do more than look after his mother, and then turn his eyes with a crestfallen air

then turn his eyes with a crestfallen air to the dog.

"That's bad for Corny," he muttered. Then with a sigh as if he had heroically resigned himself to circumstances, he resumed his seat, and patting Shaun, relieved himself by one of his wonted addresses to the animal. "It was no lie, Shaun, whin I tould Garfield that wimen wor quare; faith, from one to the other o't thim, from Moira Moynahan down to me own mother, they have as down to me own mother, they have as many thricks as a wild colt. 'Yellow

The sound of the voice partially dis. Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

turbing Tighe's slumbering senses, gave a livelier turn to his dreams; in another moment he was talking in his sleep:

"Whisht, Corny? it's too yellow you are—the ould woman has an eye for beauty; you won't do at all, ma boucha!"

"Tim Carmody!" and the old woman, again rendered irate by the disjointed phrases which she knew had reference to herself, gave her son a vigorous shake. Tighe started up, his slumber bound faculties not yet in a condition to remember that he was in his own home with his mother beside him, instead of in Corny O'Toole's little bachelor apartment.

ment.

"Don't be so obstrepolous, man," he said, striking at his mother under the impression that it was Corny's bald head that glistened before him; "I popped the question mesel' for you, but it was no use."

Be this time he was quite awake and

the question mesel' for you, but it was no use."

By this time he was quite awake and realizing, by his mother's face and his own consciousness of having talked in his sleep, that he had hindered more than ever the result he wished to effect.

"Timothy Carmody!"—whenever she called him by his full Christian name, Tighe know that his mother was hurt in her most tender spot. "Niver agin, as you respect me gray hairs, an' the bones o' yer father in his lonely grave, talk the way you did to noight. Yer father, may the heavens be his bed, was a foine, big man, six feet in his shoes, wid a clane, straight face that hadn's one crooked feature. It's enough to have him turn in his coffin, to mintion the loike o' Corny O'Toole in the same breath."

"Very well, ma'am," answered Tighe meekly; 'an' I humbly ax yer pardon for all I said."

His penitent air quite mollified the

His penitent air quite mollified the old woman, and restored him to her favor; he was conducted with affectionate eclat to his own room, and soon peaceful slumber bound the eyelids of all within the little cabin, including Shaun, who slept at the toot of his mas ter's bed.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE LONDON TIMES SOLD.

An amusing story illustrative of the almost fathomiess credulity of the Times, where its judgment is warped by its prejudice, was told by the well known Jesut, Father Gallwey, to the fashionable congregation which his lecture on "Anglican Orders" attracted to the West-End church his Orders a recent Shuday affernoon Orders" attracted to the West-End church of his Order on a recent Sunday afternoon. Some few years ago, when the anti-Catholic feeling of the Times was, if not more marked, at least more frequently in evidence than it is to-day, there appeared in its columns the following truly startling story of Popish chicanery, and of the marvelous way in which Providence sometimes extended its "ag's" over its would be victims. A pious Protestant father in France learned that his daughter, a beautiful and accomplished girl, had turned Papist, and actually entered a convent to become a num. plished girl, had turned Papist, and actually entered a convent to become a nun. The shock was more than he could bearwhich statement, by the way, seems rather a reflection on the power of Protestantism to inspire its followers with feelings of patience and resignation. There was but one way to end his agony—he resolved to do away with himself. Lest, however, that any one agency of death should refuse to act, he resolved to take his life in several ways at one time. He made his way to a ways at one time. He made his way to a rock overlooking the sea, and, having tled one end of the rope, which he carried to a tree and disposed the other noose-wise around his neck, he plunged over the cliff edge, simultaneously swallowing a bottle of poison, and firing a pistol at his head. But it had been decreed that he should not die! The very multiplicity of the deathdesling agencies proved his safety; one neutralized the other. He failed to hang himself, for the bullet, lastead of entering his temple, simply cut the rope; he failed his temple, simply cut the rope; he failed to poteon himself, for the salt water proved a most effications antidote to the ordinarily deadly potion; he failed to drown himself, for the ocean indignantly flung his body back to the land as if out of patience with one who had been so sceptical of its fatal power in the first instance. The whole story was, it is needless to say, the invention of an ingenious wag desirous of proving how the Thunderer could be hoodwinked if only due care were taken not to disturb its preconceived theories! It was a case of being hoist with one's own petard with a vengeance.

with it the weight of a degmatic teaching. Doctrinal decisions are issued by the Pope directly, and not through subordinate officials. This remark is also applicable to the Congregation of the Index, which now took up the matter, and placed on the catalogue of forbidden books several works (Galileo's were not included), in which the catalogue of forbidden books several works (Galileo's were not included), in which the catalogue of forbidden books several works (Galileo's were not included), in which the catalogue of forbidden books several works (Galileo's were not included), in which the catalogue of forbidden books several works (Galileo's were not included), in which the catalogue of forbidden books several works (Galileo's were not included), in which the catalogue of forbidden books several works (Galileo's were not included), in which the catalogue of forbidden books several works (Galileo's were not included), in which the catalogue of forbidden books several works (Galileo's were not included), in which the catalogue of forbidden books several works (Galileo's were not included), in which the catalogue of forbidden books several works (Galileo's were not included), in which the catalogue of forbidden books several works (Galileo's were not included), in which the catalogue of forbidden books several works (Galileo's were not included), in which the catalogue of forbidden books several works (Galileo's wer petard with a vengeance.

HONORS TO A YOUNG CATHOLIC.

It affords us much pleasure to announce the fact that Mr. F. J. J. McHugh, formerly of the Inland Revenue Department, has successfully passed his examination for Doctor of Medicine at Detroit College has successfully passed his examination for Doctor of Medicine at Detroit College of Medicine and has gone to Europe to further pursue his studies. He was a first class officer in the Inland Revenue Department for eight years and was regarded as one of the most efficient officers in the service. He gave eminent satisfaction at the various posts at which he discharged his duties, the last being at Walkerville, where he kept the Government distillary books. Shortly before he left the service he was proffered the Inspectorship of Windsor district, but, after a long trial of civil service life, he resolved to turn his hand to something else. Dr. McHugh, we are proud to say, is a man of good religious and moral principles, and we can predict for him a prosperous and praise-worthy career in the field of medicine. In it he will have ample opportunity to exercise the great work of charity which is one of the most noble in the category of virtues. The many children whose only birthright is a predisposition to directives at the present time make the profession of medicine one of the most opportune for performing works of charity, whilst the more fortunate in life who are portune for performing works of charity, whilst the more fortunate in life who are occasionally inflicted make it a good field to occasionally inflicted make it a good field to labor in for the income it brings. Dr. McHugh sailed on Wednesday last on the steamer Celtic via the White Star Line. He will arrive in Liverpool next Friday and from thence he will proceed to Paris, France, where he will remain for a year or more. He has our very best wishes for success.

To Invigorate both the body and the brain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

predecesors? To this question we reply, continued the bishop, that his imprisonment in horrid durgeons and his torture by the Inquisition are but myths without a shadow of foundation. Had he followed the example set him by other scientists, not his inferiors in any respect, and avoided theological and scriptural entanglements, he would never have been called to account by the Roman authorities for his philosophical theories. Unquestionably the Sacred Scriptures resund to expressly declare that it is the sur, and not the earth, which moves in a diurnal circle or ellipse. Such had been the universal interpretation given to certain passages. Why should that interpretation be reversed to make the sacred pages conform to a system as yet undemonstrated? It is well known now that the main arguments relied on by Galileo have been exploded. Watt, advised Cardinal Bellar mide, until the system has been PROVED BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUET.

Then it will be time enough to seek for a different interpretation of these scriptural texts. But Galileo would heed no such esge advice, though tendered him by all his friends and well wishers. He had devised his own interpretation in accordance with his philosophical views and he ance with his philosophical views, and he sought to force its acceptance upon the Reman authorities. This is what brought him to Rome in 1615. The officials of matter brought before them, and con sented to do so only at the repeated, urgent, and almost inscient solicitations of Gilleo himself. Even when the committee of theologians, or qualifiers, sub mitted their report condemning the sys-tem as heretical, the cardinals who com-posed the Court of Inquisions refused to sceept or act on this report. Even had they indorsed it, every instructed Catholic knows that the decision of a congregation or pontifical committee does not carry with it the weight of a dogmatic teaching

vanced only as a philosophical hypothesis. A written promise was exacted of Galileo, requiring him also to respect the authority of the congregation. For full fitteen years he devoted himself undisturbed by Rome, at least, to his scientific pursuits, and on his visit to the Holy City in 1623 he received a perfect ovation from the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries. The first time that he was really ordered to present himself before the Inquisition was in 1632, and the reason of this summons 1632, and the reason of this summons was the publication of his "Dialogo," which was in manifest contravention of which was in manifest contravention of his solemn promise made sixteen years before. To disobedience, he was also charged with adding gross insult to the Sovere'gn Pontiff, who, as Cardinal, had befriended him, and as Pope had, as a compliment to and recompense of his brilliant scientific accompli-hments, settled a handsome annuity on him and his family. What defence did he set up? He has been represented as adhering tenaclously to his system, and as subjected to torture to extort from him a retraction; and exclaiming after his retraction:

"IT DOES MOVE."

words put into his mouth a hundred years after his death by a witty French writer. Had he defended his position, his in idges were men of intalligence and lovers

words put into his mouth a hundred years after his death by a witty French writer. Had he defended his position, his judges were men of intelligence and lovers of all the sciences, and they would have been only too glad to listen to weigh his arguments. But they were dazed by his persistent denial, under his oath, that his "Dialogo" contained a defence of Copernicantem. They were convinced that he was not telling the truth. The very words of both the questions propounded by the judges and of the answers given by Gallieo have been preserved, so that no possible doubt can be rais d as to his attitude was not such as the martyr of science is often credited with. We may easily surmise that, if he did really tell the truth, it cost him no trouble to repudiate a system which he persisted in saying he did not hold as a demonstrated truth of science. He was also required to recite once a week for three years the seven penitential pealins. Finally, he was condemned to be imprisoned—a sen-

LENTEN LECTURE BY RIGHT REV.

BISHOP KAIN ON THE TRIAL AND
CONDENNATION OF THE TUSCAN
PHILOSOPHER.

In a lenten lecture delivered April 1st,
at Wheeling, W. Va., Right Rav. Bishop
Kain reviewed the celebrated case of the
Tuscan philosopher, Galileo. He alleded
to the voluminous works published in
recent years, constaining all the authentic
records basering on the case. A brief
skatch of the philosopher's life and labors
in the field of science, preceded the
Bishop's exposition of the trial and condemnation by the Roman inquisition.

Not unnaturally, said the Bishop, Galillac's desovates and theories encountered
opposition, confised mainly, however, to
his own countrymen. In Emme, his
accientific sequirements were fully appreciated and honored. His theory concerning the movability of the earth and the
quiescence of the sun was not new. As a
hypothesis, deserving the high-sat consideration, it was already advocated there, swen
in the Fops'acom college of the Sapienza;
and nowhere were the arrangements in its
support listened to with keener spreciation. Long before Galileo, thus Pythagorean system hash dait the ablest scholars of
of the day. Nicholes Cusa, who so ably
defended it, far from molested for his
philosophical opinions, was

Con-Him with ethe sheat scholars of
of the day. Nicholes Cusa, who so ably
defended it, far from molested for his
philosophical opinions, was

Con-Him with ethe Roman Purple.

Another Catholic priest, Copenicus,
from which the system has derived it
man, was also a stannch advocate of the
heavy; and he, too, was held in the
value of the serial of the control of the
dispect estimation and corsulted by the
rope in the prosecution of the Justice and the sheet scholars of
of the day. Nicholes Cusa, who so ably
defended it, far from molested for his
philosophical opinions, was

Con-Him with ethe school and honored
predecessors? To this question we reply,
defended the sphery, has his imprison
men in horrid durgeons and his tortures
by the Inquisition are but mythe without
as h

the admitted fact that Reme continued for centuries to be the centre as well as the most munificent patron of the arts and sciences. Toward Rome genius was attracted as to the school where it would shine forth with most resplendent recown. The story of Galileo as told in the official records recently published, goes far, said the bishop in conclusion, to verify the saying of Count de Maistre concerning this very period, that its history as written is but a huge conspiracy against the truth.

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2. Every trader, manufacturer and owner of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines, when paying moneys to Inspectors or Assistant Inspectors of Weights and Measures, for verification fees, is entitled to, and is specially requested to demand from the officer who makes the inspection, an official certificate "Form Of" with the words "Original for the Trader," printed at the head thereof, properly filled out and stamped, and also at the same time to carefully ascertain whether or not the stamps attached to such certificates represent exactly in value the amount of cash paid. Traders are requested to bear in mind that certificates the examps covering the full amount of fees charged are attached.

3. Owners or holders of these official certificates are specially requested to bear them carefully socially requested to bear them of the advisable to placard them in their places of business in the manner in which ordinary license certificates are adone; for it must be distinctly understood that all traders who are unable to produce their properly stamped certificates, when are unable to produce their properly stamped certificates, when are unable to produce their properly stamped certificates, when are unable to produce their properly stamped certificates, when are unable to produce their properly stamped certificates, when are

Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, April 15th, 1889.

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† JOHN WALSH, Bp. of London.

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MAY

CATHOL

Did the las inquired, au supported by

gation of Ch Catholic chil catechism, o refusal ? Th was a pernic the lessons their parents reply it was question wa private rule fore, that th to make, r

managers of it in their percent mad "Are not t in their favo least as to a His Majesty' a different of lished Church query of the answer of t an answer t unnecessary of Parliamer in the pream have been to Catholics to all kinds wit of their relig they were King William an oath of sufficient to the king and country." unwilling to being on an fellow-subject for you was own property your religion Catholics of The Roman serve that queries by laws of thei them that severities a

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RONZE IG and PACKAGE.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD. CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

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

Did the law, the Memorialists further inquired, authorize masters in schools supported by the Society for the Propagation of Christian knowledge, to force

all kinds without molestation on account of their religious persuasion and to substitute in place of the formula (by which they were obliged under the act of King William, to renounce their religion; an oath of abjuration and declaration sufficient to secure their allegiance to the king and to the constitution of the country." If words mean anything ountry." If words mean anything, these words smounted to this: we are unwilling to remind you that so far from being on an equal footing with your fellow-subjects, all that the late act did for you was to enable you to possess your property without abschizely deriving for you was to enable you to possess your own property without absolutely denying your religion. The memoria of the Catholics concluded in these words: "The Roman Catholics beg leave to observe that they propose the above queries by no means with any view or wish to be exempted from what the laws of their country require but only to know what these laws require from them that they may faithfully observe them and not be exposed to illegal severities and impositions with which necole of unfriendly dispositions may severities and impositions with which people of unfriendly dispositions may endeavor to distress them. They are and wish to give every proof in their power of their being faithful subjects, good citizens and worthy members of society, and they humbly apprehend that the late indulgence granted them by the Legislature entitles them to be treated as such while they behave themselves conformably to these characters, especially in matters where their acters, especially in matters where their consciences are interested and in which they wish to give offence to no man They beg leave further to observe that they do not want to be exempted from such legs! Kirk dues as are required on

at Rome. On his return to London he was received at court on the king's birthday. This favorable reception he owed, no doubt, to his connection with a noble family as well as to the friendly relations of Great Britsin with Rome. It is noteworthy that even the news-papers alluded without disapprobation to the fact that he was a secret envoy from the court of Rome. In the month of May he wrote to Bishop Geddes, in reply to two letters which the bishop had addressed to him when he was in Scotland. It gave him the greatest pleasure, he said, to learn how much the bishop was esteemed and loved by his numerous acquaintances in Scotland. He had been as far north as St. Andrews and found the climate very mild, although it was winter. Notwithatanding that he was born in a distant country he experienced on approaching Cambo, his tamily sent, sensations auch as arise on revisiting after a long absence one's paternal home. His mention of Edinburgh is particularly complimentary to that city. It is a charming town. Every view of it and from it is picturely experienced of and of

new, engages not only the eye but also Wicklow and Wexford, together with the imagination. As for its society, I must say it is the pleasantest I ever met with; and I shall never forget the civilities I received there," He had been lately appointed auditor to the Pope, a dignity next to that of Cardinal, and a near step to the Cardinalate. His predecessor, Cardinal Roverella, was to continue to act for him till his return to Rome.

supported by the Society for the Propagation of Christian knowledge, to force Catholic children to learn the Protestant catechism, or to expel them in case of refusal? The practice, it was added, was a pernicious one to the children, as their minds became confused between the lessons of the school-master and their parents' instructions at home. In reply it was stated that the practice of schools supported by the society in question was regulated solely by its private rules. Any complaints, therefore, that the Memorialists might have to make, must be addressed to the manegers of the society who alone had it in their power to grant or refuse any request made to them.

"Are not the Catholics, by the late act in their favor, put on an equal footing, at least as to all the above articles, with His Majesty's other subjects who are of a different communion from the established Church?" Such was the final query of the Memorialists. They must have derived but little comfort from the answer of the iswyers. "Having given specific answers to all the above queries, an answer to this one appears almost unnecessary. The purpose of the late act of Parliament is clearly expressed, both in the preamble and the enactment, to have been merely this, to enable Roman Catholics to hold and enjoy property of all kinds without molestation on account of their religious persuasion and to substutute in place of the formula (by which they were obliged under the act of King William, to renounce their religion) an oath of abjuration and declaration sufficient to secure their allegiance to the king and to the constitution of the citry and to th

providing for the people who had been thrown out of employment. At this meeting it was resolved that they should offer to raise a regiment consisting en-tirely of Catholics under a Colonel who should also be a Catholic and having a Catholic priest for chaplain. This was, no doubt, a boid measure, especially as a similar offer had been made some years a similar offer had been made some years before and declined. Bishop Hay, when asked to give his assistance, could not at the first consent. He had many misgivings and would not allow Rev. Alex McDonell to leave his charge at Glasgow even temperarily to attend the meeting at Fort Augustus. The bishop went himself to Glasgow, and after conferring with the proposed chaplain and the youthful chief, Glengarry, who was to have the command of the intended regiment, having also seen letters from Bishop Chisholm and other Highland gentlemen, entered warmly into the souems, had the report of the meeting acpied for distribution amongst the Lowland gentry and loyal subjects forced by adverse circumstances to the necessity of quitting their native land to seek in a distant country subsistence for themselves and such legel Kirk dues as are required on any of the above cases and are paid by other non-conformists; that a they observe that such dues are never exected from other non-conformists and rigorously demanded from Catholics, and when exacted, are sometimes more, sometimes lees, at the arbitrium of the Kirk session. They, therefore, wish to know what the law precisely requires on this head, that they may not be exposed to the arbitrary imposition of people prejudiced against them." So, as the learned lawyers pointed out, there remained some unpleasant disabilities to await the action of a more enlightened ag. No doubt, the statemen of the day did their best, and I hopp will one day be an honor and support to his country and to fire the new colony, and for a period of the remaining evils there was none that in maining evils there were any evild objection to the union of strangers to the parties proclaumed? If there were any valid objection to the union of such parties it must be best known in the congregation to which they belonged.

There appears to have been a want of courtesy or the part of Mgr. Erskine to the courtesy or the part of Mgr. Erskine to the courtesy or the part of Mgr. Erskine to the courtesy or the part of Mgr. Erskine to the courtesy or the part of Mgr. Erskine to the courtesy or the part of Mgr. Erskine to the courtesy or the part of Mgr. Erskine to the parties of the meeting copied for discussion, generally evilence maintained the arbitration of the parties of the meeting copied for discussion. They found the report of the meeting copied for discussion of the p known in the congregation to which they belonged.

There appears to have been a want of courtesy on the part of Mgr. Erskine when at Edinburgh, returning from the North. He spent ten days in the city without ever returning any one of Bishop Hay's frequent visits to him. This was disappointing, as the bishop hoped by a personal interview to obtain something in favor of the Scotch college at Rome. On his return to London he was received at court on the king's birthday. This favorable reception he cowed no doubt, to his connection with tion, however, Glengarry finally obtained his regiment. It was recruited largely from the Highlands; and Mr. McDonell was appointed its chaplain, although for his appointment it was necessary to evade the existing law. It was no slight recommendation to the regiment that it volunteered to serve in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, Jersey or Guernsey, several other Scotch volunteer regiments

Wicklow and Wexford, together with the mountainous regions and awamps of Connemars, where the most lawless characters had taken refuge, and who frequently issued from their fastnesses during the night to harass the peaceably-disposed inhabitants and burn their houses and out buildings, presented a wide field to the prowess and good management of the Glengarry regiment. Mr. McDonell, acting in the twofold capacity of chaplain to the regiment and counsel to the chief, was able to prevent the excesses so generally indulged in, and by which the native yoemanry, especially won for themselves unenvisible distinction, and became objects of terror and detestation to the insurgent inhabitants. There was no kind of outrage of which they were not guilty. They seized the Catholic churches in the counties of Wicklow, Carlow and Wexford and made tables of them for their They seized the Catholic churches in the counties of Wicklow, Carlow and Wexford, and made stables of them for their horses. At first the Highlanders also inspired terror. If their own fellow countrymen acted so cruelly and so profanely, what might the people not expect of those semi nude barbarians from the mountains of Scotland? They were speedily undeceived. The chief from the mountains of Scotland? They were speedily undeceived. The chief, acting in concert with the chaplain, restored the churches to their proper uses and invited the clergy and congregations to resume possession. They caused the scldiers to clean them and adapt them once more for the purposes of religious worship. The Highlanders, indeed, like the yeo manry, hunted in the least accessible places, but for a very different purpose. They searched for and found the hunted down and terrified inhabitants, and brought them back to their devastated brought them back to their devastated fields and deserted homes. This was not the usual way of quelling rebellions. It was, however, an effectual one. and worthy of an enlightened age. Peace and order were soon restored throughou all the districts assigned to the High-land soldiers. The people everywhere returned with joy to their churches and

taken to write a life of Boscovich. Profeesor Robison was a great admirer of
the Italian philosopher, considering him
scarcely inferior to Newton himself. His
own views on Boscovich had not been
published. Some of these he promised
to impart to the bishop.

The disturbed state of the European
continent affected so seriously the manu
facturing trade of Glasgow that the Highlarders, who had faithfully served the
manufacturers during two years, lost
their employment. This unfortunate
state of matters induced some gentlemen connected with the Highlands to
hold a meeting at Fort Augustus, in
order to consult as to the best means of
providing for the people who had been
throws and associates. The people everywhere
returned with joy to their churches and
dwellings, relying on the protection of
parties who had no interest to deceive
team.

At the peace of 1802 the Glengarry
regiment was disbanded, and its members were sgain reduced to great difficulty, the Scotch manufacturing trade
having been so circumseribed by the late
sanguinary war that the Highlanders
could not find an asylum or employment.
In their own country. In these circumstances Mr. McDonell began to enter
taken to write a life dwellings, relying on the protection of
parties who had no interest to deceive
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So at the peace of 1802 the Glengarry
regiment was disbanded, and its members were sgain reduced to great difficulty, the Scotch manufacturing trade
having been so circumseribed by the late
sanguinary war that the Highlands to
their dwellings, relying on the protection of
them. in Upper Canads, where so many of their friends were already settled on lands given as rewards for services rendered during the American revolutionary war. In furtherance of this view the Rev. Alexander McDonell repaired to Lon-don, and sought an interview with Premier Addington. The minister received him with the greatest cordiality, complimented him on the bravery and him a sacred duty to decline the minister's well-meant propositions. He had, hitherto, he said, in reply to Mr. Adding ton, devoted his life to the good of his fellow-creatures. He could not now think of persuading them to emigrate to an unhealthy tropical climate. Having declined the muniticent offer of the Premier, Mr. McDonell renewed his solicitation for a grant of land in Upper Canada. Mr. Addington at first objected to granting Mr. McDonell's request, on the ground that the hold of the British Government on the Province of Upper Canada was so slight that he did not think himself warranted in encouraging the king's loyal subjects to emigrate to the king's loyal subjects to emigrate to that colony. Mr. McDonell, on the other hand, assured the minister that the emigration of the Highlanders to Upper Canada would form the strongest possible tie between that colony and the parent state. He, moreover, suggested, at the same time, the advantage that would accrue to Great Britain by organ izing the disbanded Fencibles into a military emigration to the British Prov-inces of North America and granting to them land after a limited period of service. If such a measure had been adopted much trouble that afterwards would probably have been

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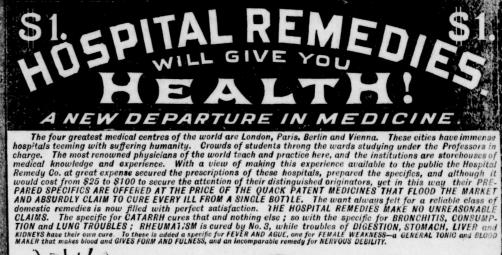
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medicines were without avail, and it appeared
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removed to an asylum, but upon advice of the
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benefit whatever. After an eight-weeks' absence she returned home, and was then advised
to try Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and am glad
to say now that the first dose of the medicine
improved her condition, and after taking one
bottle full of it she recovered her health entirely. So that since then she has needed no
doctor or medicine. F. L. BOLDT, Cashier,
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HEALTH FOR ALL.

and give tone to his stomach, and thus restore his digestive functions.

## THE PILLS

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

and leaving no centre of Catholic popula

tion under his jurisdiction without faith-

fal and zealous pastors. Bishop Carbery arrived in Hamilton in April, 1884, and

had scarcely time to know all the

of heart disease compelled him to return

to his native land, where he expired in

December, 1887. His memory will long

be cherished and revered in Hamilton.

where his sincere plety, his dignified bear-

ing, his courteous urbanity and amiabil-ity of character won all hearts. Bishop

diocese. Both priests and people, who have known him almost from childhood,

have learned to admire and love him for

his many ennobling qualities and excellen-

cles of head and heart. If he but con-

tinues in Hamilton the enterprising and

zealous activity he displayed during his

brief sojourn in Peterborough, as we feel

assured be will, there is no reason why

we should hesitate to prophasy a success-

ful and glorious career in store both for

new diocese when an

wants

and requirements of

attack

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should be discontinuous reach London not later than Tuesday morning.

Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

Persons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former pos office.

## Catholic Becord.

Loudon, Sat., May 11th, 1889.

passage of the church to the main altar.

The effect of this imposing scene was

he ghtened by strains of eacred music that

floated down from the organ gallery, while

sweet voices with orchestral accompani

ment sang out the antiphon "Ecce Sacerdo

Magnus." At the close of the grand cere-

monial, and when the mitre was placed

priests of his diocese came for-

lations and vowed fidelity to their new

Bishop. Then, having kissed his ring, they

received his first episcopal benediction

Representatives of the latty advanced

next and read to His Lordship an address

of welcome with proffered assistance in

his every effort to advance the interests of

religion and education in his new diocese

The Blshop's replies were brief, but in

structive as they were touching and elo-

quent. Peterborough, although losing s

good Bishop who did great work during

the two short years of his administration

has every reason to congratulate itself on

the acquisition of a Bishop so full of zeal,

so energetic, so plous and so entirely

devoted to every sense of right and duty

Hamilton has been unfortunate in

as Bishop O'Connor.

ward,

n the head of the new Bishop, all the

presented their congratu-

PETERBOROUGH AND HAMIL.

himself and for the diocere of which he is now in full possession by the grace of Two important events pregnant with God and the favor of the Apostolic See. bright hopes for the future of this eccle. Possibly the people of Peterborough siastical Province occurred last week, and would not forgive us did we emit from merit a conspicuous place in the annals the catalogue of those good and faithful of our Church records, viz : the consecra Bishops the name and record of the late tion of a new bishop for the diocese of Bishop Jamot of cherished and saintly Peterborough and the installation of memory. He, indeed, may be truly styled Bishop Dowling in the diocese of Hamil the St. Patrick of the Algoma district. If ton. Since the lamented death of Bishop that venerable prelate, whose loss many Carbery, which occurred in Ireland on the yet deplore, did not introduce Catholicity 19th December, 1887, the latter diocese into those regions, he affirmed it-he found it poor and he left it rich-he found has remained in a state of widowhood, it weak and tottering and he left it strong with Bishop Mahony, of Toronto, as Administrator. The latter, through ill and well established on sure foundations. He gave to the united districts of Algoma. health, was obliged to abandon his sacred trust in October last, and seek much-Muskoka and Peterborough shape and form, cohesion and solidity as a diocese. needed rest, and, if possible, recuperation He secured the eminent services of Vicarin the milder climate of Los Angeles. A General Laurent and of other faithful, telegram and subsequent letter from the Holy See gave Bishop Walsh, of this learned and zealous priests to administer diocese, superintendence and jurisdiction to the spiritual wants of whole regions over the ecclesiastical interests of Hamilhitherto unvisited and scarcely known, even ton. It was an accumulation of anxiety by name, to the ecclesiastical authorities. Bishop Jamot acted as guide and and work under which a bishop already overtasked in his own diocese could not counsellor to all the early settlers and long bear up. To the relief of all conpioneers of those far off districts, and when missionaries could not be had and priests cerned the news came in January that Bishop Dowling, of Peterborough, was were few, he took upon himself all the transferred to the more important laborious duties and barassing fatigues of see of Hamilton, and that the unrequited missionary life. The grand former diocese was amply prochurches erected and paid for by his sweat wided for in the appointment of Dean and toil in collecting and economizing, O'Connor, of Barrie, as its next bishop. almost to the refusing bimself the ordin-In order to give ample time to make the ary comforts of life, will stand as lasting necessary preparations the ceremony of monuments of his apostolic plety and conconsecration was deferred until the 1st suming zeal. Spent with toll and ripe for of May. On Wednesday of last week the regultal in a better world, may Peterborough was all astir, and the most properly be applied to him the words of absorbing interest was felt by all, Catholast Sunday's gospel: "He laid down his lic and Protestant, in the imposing cere life for his flock, Bishop Dowling and Bishop O'Conmonial that previously had never been witnessed in the cathedral church of that nor have arduous and heavy burdens to carry; they have before them city. It was a most impressive and gorgeone sight, never to be forgotten by the many serious and harassing obligations, thousands who crowded the aisles and trials and crosses, tempered but seldom with joys and consolations. But they galleries, when one hundred priests and Church dignituries, with two Archbishops have also the bright and encouraging exand ten mitred prelates, walked in amples of glorious saintly predecessors to solemn procession from the vestry down becken them forward on the difficult and the eastern side aisle and up the central narrow path that leads to immortality in

CORPORATE UNION OF

this world and to unfading glory in the

A meeting for the purpose of considering the question of union among Protestant sects took place in Toronto a ew days ago, at which regular delega tions were present from the Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian bodies. This preliminary action was the result of an invitation from the Provincial Synod of the Church of England, but some o the recognized organs of the various religious bodies are puzzled to know why Baptists, Congregationalists and others were not taken into account in the transaction.

We are informed that "all topics which would lead to division and controversy were carefully avoided, even the 'Historic Episcopate' " being ruled out of court. The Scriptures, the Sacra ments, Creeds, and Corporate Unity seem to have been the subjects which were talked of as the least likely to be grounds of difference, and on these lines the meeting seems to have been wonderfully harmonious. It is not very surlosing so many good and faithful bishops prising that when all points of difference within a brief space of time. Bishop were, by agreement, left out of the ques-Farrell was idolized by the people and tion, there should be found much hardeservedly so. His courteous, affable mony. But under such circumstances and condescending politeness to all, both the primary object for which Christ's rich and peor, his unreserved piety, the Church on earth was established was simplicity, the inexpensive and unostenentirely ignored, which was "to teach tatious character of his mode of life, while them (the nations) all things whatsoever rendering him accessable to all and have commanded you:" Or, as exbeloved by all, raised a monument to him pressed by St Paul, "for the perfecting in the hearts of the people that shall stand of the Saints . . . until we all meet pre-eminent while this generation lasts. into the unity of faith and of the knowl-Chiefly with the funds left in the diocesan

edge of the Son of God." treasury by his economy and financial Indeed, the Christian Guardian seems his successor, Bishop Crinnon, erected St. Patrick's Church, now the decidedly to be of opinion that diversity most beautiful in the city of Hamilton. both in faith and organization is part of God's plan in the construction of the The latter revered and much beloved Church. It says "The present divisions bishop died all too soon to finish the into different Caurches have mainly great projects he had in view for, the ex. arisen from honest differences in the tension of parochisi and charitable estab intellectual apprehensions of truth, and lishments in city and diocese. He succeeded, however, in the short time allotted unless the cause is removed, by the atto him in providing a numerous clergy tainment of unity of thought on these

points, it would be a doubtful experiment to urge unity of organisation."

And it is not backward in telling the Church of England participators in the Conference that "the most carnest promoters of unity among the Anglicans are those who hold an unscriptural doctrine of apostolical succession, which compels them to maintain that there are no true Churches or ministers but those that have the episcopal succession

of ministerial ordinations. The Guardian thinks that the Anlicans seek to absorb the other Churches Dowling is no stranger to the city or the and to this it objects in toto. It maintains that the growth of Methodism, as a separate organization, was "as truly providential as anything in the history of the Church." To sustain this it quotes a Bampton lecturer who says: "it will not seem reasonable to suppose that the development of Christian life in new forms, which dates from the sixteenth century, has been an infraction of the Divine plan."

It does seem queer that any one would hold to such a theory which opens the door to the wildest vagaries, and which leaves men free to reject any revealed truth of God : nevertheless, unless it be a true state of the case. Protestantism becomes quite indefensible. But in this case all the sects, which are numerous enough in England, much more so than in Canada, must be part of the one Church of Christ.

Whitaker's Almanac gives a list of these sects, the very names of which would suffice to drive crazy any one who would aim at bringing about an assimila tion of such elements. There are Wiggan's Evangelistic Mission, Loving Brethren, Psalms of David Society Ranters, Alethians and Eliasites, and believers in Johanna Southcote. Besides the Salvation Army, there are other Armies innumerable: the Army of the King's Own, Hosanna, Holiness, Methodist, and Mission Armies, Red Ribbon, Redeemed and Glaze-book Armies, Glassites, Ingha imtes and Tandemanians. The New Lights and Blue Lights, and Quakers New. Old. and Wet are old distinction which fade in the presence of the newfargled names, and there are none of these sub-divisions which cannot cite Scripture to prove that they are among these "providential creations of the Divine plan."

As the Guardian expresses wonder that Baptists and Congregationalists should not have been included in the plan of the preliminary Union meeting, may we not also express wonder that overtures are not made also to these providential outcomes to become members of the proposed grand Christian Confederation.

That we are not pushing the Guardian's theories further than is legitimate is clear from its own statement: "We are taught by the words of St. Peter, in the 15th chapter of the Acts, that we may learn God's will from His dealings with His people, as well as from His written Word." That is to say, whatever Protestantism is, it is by the will of God. It is, therefore, God's will that it should develop itself in all the forms it exhibits, from Ritualism to Universalism, yes, even to Mormonism

THE LIBEL SUIT.

The Toronto Mail has filed its prelimheld to be a contempt of court to make comment while the suit is in progress, but the basis of the plea is contained in the following extract:

"And the said defendant without entering into the merits of the present action and demand, for exception to the form, saith that the summons and declaration in this cause are irregular, informal, null, and void, and ought to be so declared by this honorable court, and be set aside, and the defendant freed from further answering the same for the following,

among other reason:
"I Because the said plaintiff, the so called 'Compagnie de Jesus' or Society of Jesus is not a body politic and corpor-ate as is falsely alleged in the writ and declaration in this cause."

Further it is said : "the constitution and objects of the said society are inconsistent and incompatible with the constitution of the Province and of the Dominion of Canada, which is similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

The Jesuits have demurred to th Mail's plea as an insufficient defence.

An anniversary Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. Michael's Cathedral for His Grace the late Archbishop Lynch, on Friday the 31. inst., by Bishop O'Connor. His Grace Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, Bishop Walsh, of London, and Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, assisted. The officers of the Mass were: Assistant Priest, Very. R. v. J. M. Laurent, Administrator; Deacons of Honor, Rev. Father McCann and Rev. Father Campbell; Deacon, Rev. Father Shanahan; Sub-Deacon, Rev. Father Gearin. The musical service was by the choir of St. Michael's College. There were sixty priests present and a large congregation assembled to take part in the colemn service.

Rev. Father Twomey was on the 3d inst. presented by the Catholic people of King-ston with a purse of gold. It amounted

FRENCH IN THE SCHOOLS.

W. Hart Dike, M. P., Vice-President the Committee of the British Council on Education, has written a letter to Sir John Puleston, M P., in reference to the use of the Welsh language in the schools of Wales. In the course of the letter be says: "The inspectors will certainly be instructed to give every encouragement to the translation of Welsh into English, or the rendering of an English story read in Welsh. We must not encourage the Welsh language at the expense of English, but rather as a vehicle for the sounder and more rapid acquisition of English, and with that object the use of bilingual reading books will enable Wels's and English to be acquired pari passes in all the standards." Further on Mr. Dyke says, English will be so handled "as to adjust it to the special difficulties and needs of Welsh schools. I venture on the whole to plead that all the legitimate demands of those who are interested in Welsh education have been fairly and completely met."

It thus appears that in Wales every acility is given in localities where the Welsh language is spoken, to instruct the children in that tongue, by means of bilingual books, though English is also taught. It is only in Ontario that s cry is raised to prevent French from being used in French localities. It is only in Ontario that a party can be got practically to maintain that French children, who do not know English, are to be kept in ignorance if they are not able to receive instruction through the English language. In Wales, not only is the Welsh language permitted, but the children are encouraged to learn it, and text books are used to enable them to do so. The policy of the Minister of Education, the Hon. G. W. Ross, who encourages the teaching of English in the French localities of the Counties of Prescott and Essex, without prohibiting French, is thus amply vindicated by the example of the British Educational A letter in the Globe of the 1st inst.

from Mr. T. Fenwick, of Elder's Mills,

shows that the Italian Government pur-

sues toward the Waldenses, whose language is French, a similar fair policy Mr. Fenwick wrote to Rev. Signor Pons, of Torre Pellice, for information as to the manner in which the two languages, Italian and French, are dealt with the Waldensian schools, and received a reply which he communicates to Globe, Mr. Pons states that "the Italian Government also insists on the unity of language, or, to express it better, naturally requires Italian, the official language of the country, to be used in the teaching of all branches which figure on the official programme. Everything fairly considered, this seems to us reas mable. We have had several school inspectors who were disposed to declare war on the French language, of which, it must be said, they had but a slight knowledge, and whose importance they were far from understanding. We have, however, though often with considerable difficulty, succeeded in convincing them that if, without neglecting the study of the Italian language, and in keeping up our schools on this essential point on a level with others in the same circumstances as ours it was possible for us to preserve the knowledge of French, inary plea for defence in the libel suit of that should not be any obstacle in the "the Jesuit: vs. the Mail." It would be eyes of the school authorities. The held to be a contempt of court to make Government itself, thus far, has never etorship of the book was sold to a Toronto hindered us from giving a place to the teaching of French, provided, of course, that this teaching does not encrosch on the place to be given to the primary branches of teaching, obligatory on all parts of the kingdom. As for us Waldenses, always faithful and scrupulous in observing the laws which govern us, ready to obey and do whatever the Government commands us for the ad vancement of primary education, we are also firmly resolved not to sacrifice the French which was brought in among us in the ages of the bloody persecutions when our pastors and teachers came to us from Switz mland and France, and the Government was very glad that our language differed from that of our fellowcitizens to prevent all danger of proselytising. Further, we take this stand be cause the possession of two languages pesides securing a superior intellectus development, enables our young people especially our young women, who leave

> honestly." The position of the Waldenses in Italy esembles very much that of the French Canadians in Optario, with this difference, that the Waldenses are Protestants with Catholic surroundings, while the French-Canadians are Catholics with Protestant surroundings. Surely the people of Ontario can afford to treat the French Canadians with as much liberal. ity and consideration for their peculiar position as the Italians show to the Waldenses under circumstances so similar. But in Canada the Frenchspeaking people have a claim which the Waldenses have not in Italy. The French language was the original language of the French people in Canada, and by the very terms of the conquest | meeting, informed the audience that he | European countries. Another issue of

us, to earn their living more easily and

they were allowed to retain their language. It is certainly desirable to moourage the use of English among hem, but this should be done, not by imposing penalties on those who use French, but by the encouragement of English instruction. A knowledge of French is certainly most desirable, as it is useful for any one to acquire a knowledge of a second language, especially of a language with so grand a literature as the French, and this eason is the more forcible in a country like Canada where the French language is so much spoken. It cannot be denie that Mr. Pons speaks truly when he says : the possession of two languages secures a superior intellectual development, and enables the young people to live more easily and becomingly," which we imagine to be the meaning of the writer.

We believe that the use of French ought to be encouraged, instead of being suppressed. We would be in favor of encouraging the use of English also, but not by enforcing its sole use in French localities. At all events, it will be acknowledged that French has a finer literature than Welsh, and that its acquisition would be more beneficial to the rising generation in Canada, than the acquisition of Welsh, even in Wales. Surely, then, there ought to be, at least, as liberal a spirit shown towards the French language in Ontario as towards the Welsh tongue in Wales. We are in complete accord with the policy which was advocated by Hon. G. W. Ross when the question of teaching French in the eastern counties of Ontario was brought before the Legislature: none the less so as they who raised objections to the teaching of French plainly enough manifested that their objections come from a desire to harass the French. Canadians, who are as much to the manor born as are those Canadians who are of English, Irish or Scotch origin, and even more so. The persecuting spirit manifested against them at meetings of the new fledgling styled "the Protestant League" is an outrage which cannot be too strongly deprecated in a country where public interests demand that all creeds and all nationalities should work together for the common good.

THE SALVATION ARMY

FRAUD. A few weeks ago we gave an account of certain complaints made by a section of the Salvation Army against the mode in which the organization transacts its business. It was then shown that the Army has so degenerated from its original pur pose as to have become an instrument for the enrichment of the Booth family at the expense of the public. Mr. Summer, formerly editor of the War-Cry, was the chi f witness to the process by which the organization, originally destined for the raising up of fallen humanity from the mire, had been turned into a means for enabling General Booth and his family. and the favored officers of the Army under him, to live in luxury, while subaltern officers, toiling to extend the influence of the Army, were treated in many cases with great cruelty when they failed to bring profits into the coffers of the leaders.

Mr. Summer, who is acquainted with the workings of the Army in all its ramifications, prepared a book in which the way the swindle was operated was thorfirm, but just as it was ready for circulation, the whole issue was destroyed through the influence of the Canadian

managers of the Army. In consequence of this it is difficult for an outsider to get at all the facts of the case, but a meeting was held in Toronto on the 2nd inet. at which about 2,000 persons were present, and the seceders from the society gave a partial account of the state of affairs. The speakers were all ex-officers of General Booth's Army but owing to hardships to which the majority were subjected, and to the bullying, insolence, and cupidity of the superior officers, they had secoded from the association and started a new society or sect under the name of "the Christian League,"

So satisfactorily to the audience did they explain the cause of trouble, that an almost unanimous vote of those present declared that the seceders were quite justified in leaving the Army and establishing a new organization. About eight or ten of those present dissented from the almost unanimous sentiment which was expressed.

Many tales of sufferings of Army fficers who had been placed in positions which at first brought in money were told, but when the positions ceased to pay, the freezing out process was resorted to and means of support were not vouchsafed to the officers who had become delinquent by reason of not sending in supplies. The property is all in the hands of General Booth, who is thus enabled to raise money on it by sale or mortgage, and to dispose of it for other purposes than were intended by those who contributed towards purchasing it. Frank Sexton, one of the speakers at the

had obtained a legal opinion to the effect that the grand Albert Street Temple in that city can be sold at any time, and the money would go to the Booth family-though it has been built for Army purposes by the hard efforts of local officers, and the generosity of the public. This statement caused great sensation. Ex-Captain Byrce stated that he had

braved the prohibition of the Commissloner in this country, Mr. Coombe, by "marrying the girl he loved." He could not see why he should be reproached as having run away with the plane player. As to the charge that he was indebted to the army fund \$500, he explained that his station was kept poor in order to get \$800 for the Hindoos, and \$400 for the Household Troops. Ex-Captain Jas. Cusin and others told how they were obliged to beg the means of supplying the necessaries of life to officers of their station, while the Com. missioner and the Colonel and General fared sumptuously. Another ex-captain, Mr. Shankland, declared that moneys were demanded from him by his Adjutant at Pembroke for the central fund which had been collected for another purpose, and he was told that unless he paid them in he "ought to be burning and frizzling in hell "

Altogether the revelations showed that though many of the rank and file of the Army are undoubtedly sincere, it is now simply a money-making institution for the benefit of the favored few, and that this purpose is attained by making the subordinates suffer from want and privation when they become unable to send money into the general fund.

THE REAL MOTIVE.

"I argue for disallowance, not mainly on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the Act, though I believe that ground is firm and sure, but on the ground that whether constitutional or not, the Act is contrary to public policy. Were the Act is pronounced constitutional to morrow, I would as earnestly as ever seek to have it disallowed as one that threatens the peace and the very life of Canada."—Letter of Rev. D. J. Macdonnell in the Empire of 2nd of Max.

We thought so. We have heard it over and over sgain repeated that the main oliection to the Jesuits' Estates Act is that the Pope is mentloned therein in a way which leads Protestants to believe that he is constituted one of the estates governing this Dominion civily, a matter to which, of course, Protestants could not and would not submit. Then Catholics were told that they should act generously and should respect the feelings of Protestants so far as to join in the demand for disallowance of the Act. It was the old story :

"I've the pretliest little parlor you ever did espy:
Will you walk into my parlor? said the spider to the fly."

But now Mr. Macdonnell blurts out the true spirit which animates the disallowar ce agitation. It is not mainly any unconstitutionality in the act that gives life to the movement, but it is because the sgitators regar : it as "contrary to public policy. . . an act that threatens the peace and the very life of Canada,"

We have all along seen through the motives which actuated these egitators, and have made them known through the columns of the CATHOLIC RECORD ; nevertheless we are thankful to Rev. Mr. Mac donnell for his bluntness and candor in admitting them so coolly.

What, then, does Rev. Mr. Macdonnell mean? He means to say that the Jesuits to the peace and life of the country, and that public policy requires that it should be suppressed, or at least that it should be treated by the Government with marked disfavor, and should be subjected to disabilities. He means that Quebec, being a Catholic Province, should have her Legislative independence interfered with whenever an intolerant faction in Ontario, consisting of Orangemen and parsons, should think proper to say they are not eatlefied with Quebec legislation. To begin, a stigma of inferiority is to be placed upon the whole people of Quebec, inasmuch as they are Catholice, and of course a similar stigma will soon be attached to Catholics of the other Provinces, vet Mr. Macdonnell has the cool effrontery to express a hope that "every voter in the Dominion, whether Conserveative or Liberal. Protestant or Roman Catholic, who values civil and religious liberty, should put his name to a petition for the disallowance of this Act." with the object of the petition fully in view.

It is needless to say that Catholics will not act upon the suggestion, and we are confident that the majority of Protestants, whether of Ontario or any other Province, will not stultify themselves by hypocritically proclaiming themselves friends of civil and religious equality while thus seeking to impose disabilities upon Catholies on account of their religion.

The expression "contrary to public policy" is perfectly clear in itself, but the use which has been made of it by the agitators tells in language unmistakable that it means in their mouths just what we have stated. In the Mail of 28th March this contrariety to public policy is attempted to be proved as a deduction from the expulsion of the Jesuits from certain

the Mail tells us: "Ontario oppos the Jesuits springs also from the edge that the Order is everywhe enemy of the modern state."

In fact, over and over again h journal informed us what itself prime movers of the Ontario understand by the contrariety

Jesuits' Estates Act to "public" But we shall now content oursely quoting a resolution which was p the pavilion meeting in Toront defined what the agitators means. moved by Rev. D. J. Macdon seconded by Henry O'Brien.

That, "It is our conviction to disqualifying of the Jesuit Society property by the Imperial Parlias 1774, and the taking possession property by the Crown, were njustifiable, but an imperative duty interests of good government and morality."

This and the other resolutions same meeting were endorsed ever most moderate of the advocates allowance. They are approved a the Mail and Globe, so that we h true animus of all shades of disal sentimene embodied therein, an mean to say that the Jesuits, and the Catholic Church may very prodespoiled by a Protestant Govern the interests of public morality endorse all the falsehoods which have ever heaped upon the Church necently ask Catholics to agree wi in propagating such principles as perfection of "civil and religious We feel very like addressing thes men in the words of Anthony

Pecksniff: don't you be a hypod

THE MAIL'S CONSISTE When we consider that the

Mail has for months been endeav make the public believe that th lature of Quebec went beyond it in passing the Jesuits' Esta inasmuch as "It recognizes the us of a right by a foreign authority trol a Canadian Legislature," it what astounding to find that jour pretending that it always con maintained that "the Quebec Le was well within its rights in pas measure." Yet such is the virtually taken by the Mail of inst. We always thought it di maintain two contradictory pro as equally true, but the Mail difficulty whateoever in the That the Mail's contention has the unconstitutionality of the A dent from its utterances throug discussion. For example, in an of March 27, Col. O'Brien's moti clared to be so "sound and straigh as to place the Liberal party at ( an awkward crux." The resolut declared to be "sound" says that passed by the Quebec Legis beyond the power of that Leg that it "violates an undoubted tional principle," "recognizes the tion of a right by a foreign as and "depende upon the will" of t authority. Also that "disalloy necessary to the preservation of t mental principles of the Constitu Could it be more explicitly st

the Jesuits' Estates Act is unconst Yet over and over again has endorsed these statements in th rity, and declared Col. O'Brien ments unanswerable. But in th the 2nd inst. there is an editor ment that the "Jesuit press" o have made a fraudulent extract Mail of 5th July, 1888 The Jesuit press in Quebec. Howeve sums the Mail means certain journals which have shown up sistency by quoting the follow

"It is reported from Ottaws "It is reported from Ottawe effort is being made to secure the of the compensation bill which passed its third reading. Beyotion, however, the Quebec Leg well within its rights in pass messure, as well as in passing temporarion Act of last year."

This certainly shows a re diversity between the old and tentions of the Mail, but to sh has not been inconsistent, the states that the quotation is for because the passage following quoted. The following passage states that disallowance could b only on the ground that the er of the Jesuite is contrary to pu est. Yet even then we are assu is useless to ask for disallowand is useless to ask for dissilowant this ground, as neither politi would be disposed to grant it. conclude that the "Jesuit pres Mail is pleased to style the Quebe bave proved perfectly their po is the Mall's inconsistency. To was not necessary to bring in an passage which did not bear upon they desired, to press.

A STRANGE delusion is enter a sect in Roc, Illinois. A pers himself Rev. G. J. Schwein set three years ago without mone acknowledged as the Christ shipped as the Redeemer of that now a farm valued at and his followers meet in a la on the farm. They call the Beekmanites. People in the hood assert that they hold doctrines, but this is not certain.

the Mail tells us: "Ontario opposition to the Jesuits springe also from the knowledge that the Order is everywhere the enemy of the modern state."

In fact, over and over again has that journal informed us what itself and the prime movers of the Ontario sgitation understand by the contrariety of the Jesuits' Estates Act to "public policy." But we shall now content ourselves with quoting a resolution which was passed at the pavilion meeting in Toronto which defined what the agitators means. It was moved by Rev. D. J. Macdonnell and seconded by Henry O'Brien.

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That, "It is our conviction that the disqualifying of the Jesuit Society to hold property by the Imperial Parliament in 1774, and the taking possession of that property by the Crown, were not only justifiable, but an imperative duty in the interests of good government and public morality."

same meeting were endorsed even by the most moderate of the advocates of dis- the whole affair. allowance. They are approved alike by the Mail and Globe, so that we have the true animus of all shades of disallowance sentimens embodied therein, and they mean to say that the Jesuits, and in fact the Catholic Church may very properly be despoiled by a Protestant Government in the interests of public morality. They endorse all the fakehoods which enemies have ever heaped upon the Church, and innecently ask Catholics to agree with them in propagating such principles as the very perfection of "civil and religious liberty." We feel very like addressing these gentle men in the words of Anthony Chuzzle

"Pecksniff: con't you be a hypocrite."

THE MAIL'S CONSISTENCY.

When we consider that the Toronto Mail has for months been endeavoring to make the public believe that the Legislature of Quebec went beyond its powers in passing the Jesuits' Estates Act, inasmuch as "it recognizes the usurpation of a right by a foreign authority to control a Canadian Legislature," it is somewhat astounding to find that journal now pretending that it always consistently maintained that "the Quebec Legislature measure." Yet such is the position virtually taken by the Mail of the 2nd inst. We always thought it difficult to as equally true, but the Mail finds no difficulty whateoever in the matter. That the Mail's contention has been for dent from its utterances throughout the of March 27, Col. O'Brien's motion is declared to be so "sound and straightforward as to place the Liberal party at Ottawa in an awkward crux." The resolution thus declared to be "sound" says that the Act passed by the Quebec Legislature is "beyond the power of that Legislature," that it "violates an undoubted constitutional principle," "recognizes the usurpation of a right by a foreign authority" and "depende upon the will" of that same authority. Also that "disallowance is necessary to the preservation of the fundamental principles of the Constitution."

Could it be more explicitly stated that the Jesuits' Estates Act is unconstitutional? Yet over and over again has the Mail endorsed these statements in their integment that the "Jesuit press" of Quebec have made a fraudulent extract from the Mail of 5th July, 1888 There is no Jesuit press in Quebec. However, we presume the Mail means certain Catholic journals which have shown up its inconsistency by quoting the following pas-

"It is reported from Ottawa that an eff rt is being made to secure the disallow-of the compensation bill which has just passed its third reading. Beyond ques-tion, however, the Quebes Legislature is well within its rights in passing that messure, as well as in passing the Jesuit Incorporation Act of last year."

This certainly shows a remarkable diversity between the old and new contentions of the Mail, but to show that it has not been inconsistent, that journal states that the quotation is fraudulent, because the passage following is not quoted. The following passage merely states that disallowance could be invoked only on the ground that the endowment of the Jesuite is contrary to public interest. Yet even then we are assured that it is useless to ask for disallowance even on this ground, as neither political party would be disposed to grant it. We must conclude that the "Jesuit press," as the Mail is pleased to style the Quebec journals, have proved perfectly their point, which is the Mall's inconsistency. To do this it was not necessary to bring in an additional passage which did not bear upon the point they desired to press.

A STRANGE delusion is entertained by a sect in Roc, Illinois. A person calling himself Rev. G. J. Schwein settled there three years ago without money and was acknowledged as the Christ and woracknowledged as the Christ and wor-shipped as the Redeemer of man. He has now a farm valued at \$50,000, and his followers meet in a large house on the farm. They call themselves Beekmanites. People in the neighbor-hood assert that they hold Free-Love doctrines, but this is not certain.

A SENSATIONAL STORY.

A sensational story was published by the Canadian dailies last week concern ing the Jesuits of Mexico. It was stated on the authority of a "prominent citizen of Guanajuato" that five Jesuit priests were; imprisoned, because they had stirred up the people to sedition, and that on their arrest 12,000 people attacked the jail, killing the Mayor of Guanajusto and over 20 policemen and a number of soldiers. The jail doors were also said to have been set on fire, but 200 regular soldiers arriving at the scene, being obliged to fire upon the mob, killed 200 Mexicans, mostly miners and laborers. Sixteen soldiers were said to have been killed.

Since the publication of this story the Mexican Government denied it entirely, and some of the papers have published This and the other resolutions of that the denial, others saying nothing whatsoever of the doubt thus thrown upon

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Citizens' Committee is working very strenuously to contest the constitutionality of the Jesuits' Estates Act. The Treasurer acknowledges receipt of \$21 last week, and \$35 the previous week. If contributions continue to pour in at this enthusiastically diminishing rate the cost of what the Globe calls "the pewter medals" may be realized by the end of the year 1889.

IN SPITE of her frequent denials that she entertained any such intention, the Nun of Kenmare, Sister Frances Mary Clare, has virtually gone over to Protestantism. She offered herself to be the Superior of the new Methodist order of deaconesses, but her offer was rejected.

Now she is announced as being about to leating for the V. M. C. A. in Toronto on lecture for the Y. M. C. A. in Toronto on "the Lives and Work of the Jesuits." Her subject will be very popular if she follows the lying precedents which other lecturers, bogus and apostate nuns and

ARE THE Orangemen so far from doing their duty that it is necessary to have another Protestant League? Mr. J. L. was well within its rights in passing that Hughes is everywhere in demand to institute this new association. Last week he lectured in Lloydtown, and a branch of the "League" was established. maintain two contradictory propositions The two political parties were unani mously condemned by one resolution, for supporting the Jesuit Estates Act, and for "subserviency to the Roman Catholic the unconstitutionality of the Act is evi- Hierarchy." It was also resolved that the French language should not be discussion. For example, in an editorial allowed to be taught in schools in Ontario. In other localities similar meetings are being held at which similar resolutions are being passed.

Notwithstanding the positive denial of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau that certain articles against the Jesuits appeared under his sanction, some journals are still persisting in the assertion that he is causing such articles to be written for the columns of L'Union Liberal. His Eminence, probably, does not consider it necessary to deny all the absurd assertions which are made concerning him, but though these assertions continue to be made, we are perfectly safe in saying that His Eminence has no sympathy with the faratics who are endorsed these statements in their integrity, and declared Col. O'Brien's arguments unanswerable. But in the issue of of the Catholic Bishops of Quebec oppositions. the 2nd inst, there is an editorial state. ing the Jesuits is purely the work of emuity or opposition.

#### LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Right Rev. Andrew Higgins, D. D., Bishop of Kerry, is dead. Oa the 28th ult. the Catholic Congress at Madrid unanimously adopted a resolu-

tion demanding the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. The Property Committee of the Toronto Separate School Board have appointed an architect to prepare plans and specifica tions for a handsome new school house in

St. Mary's parish. Mr. Patrick Egan, the new American minister to Caili, is to take deep interest in the question of the education of the colored race in South America and has had several interviews on the subject with the Fathers at St. Augustine's

Church. Washington. In reference to the anti Jesult meeting in Montreal, Le Semaine Religieuse says:
"The great anti-Jesuit meeting, hearlded
for a long time with a flourish of trumpets,
was held on Thursday evening in the Queen's hall. Do not these gentleman who spoke so loudly and received so many hur-rabs know that at the simple bidding of authority Catholics could on their side hold meetings far more numerous and none the less enthusiastic, and what would happen if on both sides hatred and discord were fanned? Together with the very large majority of Protestants, we wish to continue to work peacefully for the general good and prosperity of the nation. There is a certain class of Protestants who do not go half way in the warfare inaugurated against the Jesuits and the Catholic against the Jesuits and the Catholic religion. The suppression of the Jesuit Order is asked for, and as to the Catholic Church they ask the abolition of what they call privileges, and which are nothing but strict rights, recognized, confirmed, and guaranteed by England in favor of the Catholic religion in this country. We are glad, however, that



RIGHT REV. R. A. O'CONNOR, BISHOP OF PETERBORO

SACERDOS MAGNUS. CONSECRATION OF HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP O'CONNOR.

Peterborough Examiner, May 1. In the brief period of not quite seven years which has elapsed since the estab-lishment of the Roman Catholic diocese of Peterborough, no fewer than three bishops, including the present newly-con-secrated incumbent, have occupied the episcopal chair. Bishop Jamot was in-stalled on Sept. 21st, 1882. His death took place on May 3.d, 1886. After an interregnum of one year, during which time Vicar General Laurent, Lindsay, was

fusion

excellent. The ushers were very effective in the performance of their duties, and the consequence was that while the church was filled, there was no crowding or con-

day evening from Toronto, and yesterday there was a great influx of priests and prelates. Last night an excursion train

THE CLERGY REPRESENTED THE CLERGY REPRESENTED.

The occasion attracted great interest throughout Caneda, as shown by the numerous body of prelates, Church dignitaries and clergy who assembled. Among those present were His Grace Archbishop Buhamel, Ottawa; His Grace Archbishop Febre, Montreal; and their Lordships the following bishops: La Fleche, Three Rivers; Foley, Detroit; Gravelte, Nicolet; Walsh, London; Dow Hag, Hamilton, and O'Connor, Peter-Hog, Hamilton, and O'Connor, Peter-borough. His Eminence Cardinal Taschborough. His Eminence Cardinal Tascheresu was represented by Mgr. Legare, Quebec. The following are the miner of dignitaries and clergy: Vicar-General Heenan, Hamilton; Vicar General Rooney, administrator, Toronto; Delavigne, P. S. S., Grand Semicary, Monitreal; Brennan, St. Marv'e; Faannery, St. Thomas, associate Elitor Catholic Records; Campbellford; Lamarche, Toronto; Auger, O. M. I., Ouawa; Martin, Brechin; Spratt, Kiley; Hand, St. Michael's, Toronto; Morrell, Montreal; Kloepfer, Berlin; Duffy, Colgan; Lyuch and McBride, Toronto; Ryan, Pembroke; Sauriol, Montreal; Dempsey, Detroit; and McBride, Toronto; Ryan, Pembroke; Saurlol, Montreal; Dempsey, Detroit; Gibaey, Alliston; McGinley, Uptergove; Gallagher, Schomberg; Larkin, Grafton; Thibadeau, Baslican, P. Q; McGuire, Bracebridge; McGovern, Ottawa; Bergin, Newmarket; Moyna, Stayner; McClocky, Wooler; Egan, Thornhill; O'Rielly, St. Joseph's, Toronto; Corduke and Carbery, Toronto; Bretherton, Lindsay; Murray, Cohonge. Cobourg.

Ray. Vicara General Laurent. Lindsay; Laurent, Toronto; Very Rev.
Dean Wagner, Windsor; Rev. Dr.
O'Connor, Sandwich; Rev. Fathers Kelly, O'Connor, Sandwich; R.w. Fatners Renry, Bishop's secretary, Kingston; Tiernan, Chancellor of Diocese, London; Jeffcott, Orangville; a representative of Ottawa College; Davis, Madoe; Cicolari, Ennis-College; Davis, Madoc; Cicolari, Einnis-vilie; Quinlivan, Montreal; Guerio, Apto; O'Connell, Ennismore; Whelan, O:tawa; Kilroy, Stratford; Cote, Bow manville; Rudkin, Chancellor Peterbor-ough Diocese; Duffus, Merrickville; Sullivan, Thorold; Campbell, Orillia; Cushing, St. Michael's College, Tor onto; Davis, Dixle; McColl, Whit-bry, Markey, Marvayille; Olirk. onto; Davis, Dixie; McColl, Whitby; Mackey, Maryaville; Qiirk, Hastinge; O'Connor, Rochester; Le Clerc, Montreal; McCann and Pnillips, Brockton; Orinion, Dunnville; Bloem, North Bay; Allain, Montreal; Challandard, St. Michael's College, Toronto; Cassidy, House of Providence, Toronto; Harris, St. Catherines; Feeban, Nagara Harris, St. Catherines; Feeban, Nagara Falis; O'Reilly, St. Joseph's Inatitute; Sheehan, Pickering; Kielty, Douro; Delavan, Grand Semiuary, Montreal; Conway, Norwood; McEatee, Oshawa; Brennan, Brewer's Mills; O'Connell, Emily; Kiernan and McMoyna, Barrie; Slaven, Oskville; Murray, Cobourg;

Doherty, Gueiph.
At 9:30 the ecclesissical procession entered the Cathedral from the sacristy, to the music of an orchestra in charge of Prof. Doucet, Rev. Father Murray being cross-bearer. Passing down the eastern aisle and returning to the altar by the middle aisle, the prelates taking seats inside the altar, and the clergy outside. The altar was beautifully decorated and a chapel had been erected alongside

Cleary, of Kingston, vested in full ponti ficals, took his seat in the prescribed place at the altar, and the bishop-elect, place at the aitar, and the bishop-elect, properly vested for the occasion, was led to the consecrator by the assistant bishops, the senior, His Grace Archbishop Fabre, Montreal, on his right and the junior, His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, on his left, and presented as a candidate for consecration. The notary of the history left Way. For View. of the bishop elect, Very Rev. Vicar General Laurent, Lindsay, read the Apostolic Commission, appointing the

ishop.

The examination of the candidate for consecration having been completed by the consecrator, his assistant led the bishop-elect to the consecrator to whom he kuelt, kissing his hand. The Mass was then begun. After the confession consecrated the third behop of the young diocese of Peterborough.

The dall cold weather of the day did not prevent the filling of the cathedral to its fullest capacity. The admission by ticket alone prevented a crush, which would have resulted in inextricable confused. book of the Gospels was placed reversed on the neck and shoulders of the elect, held by one of the clergy. Then the consecrator and assistants laid their hands simultaneously upon the head of the elect each saying, "RECEIVE THOU THE HOLY GHOST,"

For days there has been great activity of preparation, and within the past two or three days the priests and prelates have cloth, and, to the accompaniment of the continued to arrive. Bi-hop-elect o'Connor came to town quietly on Taesthe sign of the cross, followed by a prayer, As the choir took up an antiphon the consecrator anointed the hands from Barrie brought in about a hundred of the elect. The next step was the con-and thirty visitors, and this morning the secration of the crozier, the symbol of other trains contributed their quota of placed by the consecrator on the finger of the elect, and with appropriate words the gospels were delivered to the Bishop-elect. Then the latter received the kiss of peace from the consecrator and his

which we will give in next issue assistante, took his seat upon his throne and listened to an

ADDRESS FROM THE CLERGY. To the Most Reverend Richard Alphonsus O Comnor, D. D., Bishop of Peterbor.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP-We, the priests of your diocese, hasten to offer our homage and wish you ad multos annos as Bishop of Peterboro. In Peterboro for the first time has been celebrated to day the gorgeous rite which 2 000 years ago was celebrated for the first time in rerusaiem, Antioch, Kome and Constan-tinople. This gorgeous rite has trans-formed you into a Bishop of the Holy Catholic Church, and well may we ex-claim "By the Lord hath this been done, Jerusalem, Antioch, Rome and Constanclaim "By the Lord hath tens been done, and it is wonderful in our eyes." The mitre tells of your Pont fical dignity and seems to say, "obey your Prelates." The Crozler tells of your pastoral authority and seems to say: "He that heareth you and eeems to eay: "He that heareth you heareth me." The Ring tells of your indissoluble union with the spouse of Christ, and seems to eay: "Christ loved the Church and delivered Himself up for it." Church and delivered Himself up for it."
The Sandals tell of your commission as a lawful descendant of the Apostles, and seem to say, "How beautiful are the feet of them that preach the gospel of peace." In one word we behold you clad in the panoply of a Christian bishop and we hear Jesus, "the Autoor and Finisher of faith," solemnly declaring, "as the Father hath sent Me I also send you." The eminence on which you stand would be under other circumstances a giddy height, but the Cross cfrcumstances a glddy height, but the Cross nesr your heart tells of the humiliations of our crucified Lord and seems to say, "God forbid that I should glory but in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ."

The Diocese deplores the departure of cessor is a Bishop who, during all the years of priesthood, has been remarkable for his piety, prudence, learning and administrative ability. Your consistent and brilliant career as a priest culminated naturally in your merited elevation to favor of the Catholic religion in this country. We are glad, however, that our enemers are, comparatively speaking, not numerous among our separated brethren."

Inside the altar, and the clergy outside.

The very Rev. J. M. Laurent, Administratory of Toronto diocese, was the recipient of Toronto aroused bright anticipations appointment to the Episcopate has been inside the altar, and the clergy outside.

The very Rev. J. M. Laurent, Administration with educational, religious and your present exalted position. Always charitable institutions in the Archdiocese, was the recipient of Toronto aroused bright anticipations appointment to the Episcopate has been for the future progress of the diocese comballed.

The consecrator, Rt. Rev. Bishop

holy position of piety and learning Your whole life has been the life of a Your whole life has been the life of a student, and a continuous invocation of "the Lord who is the God of all knowledge". The knowledge you have so anxiously sought and which to day you possess in an eminent degree is not the knowledge that "puffs up" but the knowledge that is power, the knowledge that is efficacious in promoting the glory of God and prequiping the salvation of of God and procuring the salvation of

Tae plety also for which you were always remarkable will now in the fertile soil of the Episcopate, yield fruit a hun dred fold," and bring forth that ardent charity which is the special attribute of the Catholic tishop, and which in the the Catholic tishop, and which in the words of the Apostle "never faileth," whether prophecies shall be made void or tongues shall cease or knowledge shall be destroyed. Every best gift and every perfect gift is from above, coming down from the "Father of Lights," and we reverently thank Him for having voucheafed to constitute you Angel of the Church of Peterborough.

voucheafed to constitute you Angel of the Church of Peterborough.

In the next place we thank our gloriously reigning Pontiff, the immortal Leo XIII, who holds the highest position on earth, the successor of St. Peter, the only Apostle who in the full sense of the world yet lives and rules in the person of his successor, and from his unfailing chair imparts to all who seek it the truth of imparts to all who seek it the truth of Caristian faith. In the next place we thank your illustrious colleagues in the thack your illustrious colleagues in the episcopate who are the honor and glory of their respective dioceses in this province of our beloved Canada, and who would add lustre to episcopal Sees in any portion of Christendom. At the time of your appointment as bishop you were ministering in the same parish where many years ago labored as an humble missionary the late lamented Doctor Jamot, the sainted founder of your diocese. How consoling the communion of saints! From his heavenly abode he still interests himself in the welfare of those who in this world were his spiritual children. Always and everywhere the Catholic Church has been everywhere the Catholic Church has the friend of education. The bishops who preceded you were indefatigable in their efforts in this beloved cause. Your diocese is famed for the excellence of her Catholic schools. Under your jurisdic tion are several pious confraternities. Aisc the St. Vincent de Paul conference is flourishing. There is, likewise, several Catholic associations, the object of which is to supply our young men with the means of innocent amusement and mental

means of innocent sincement and mental culture, to encourage in all habits of in dustry, thrift and sobriety. Your illustrious predecessor laid the foundation broad and deep of St. Joseph's hospital, where in the near future Christian charity shell care for the afflicted of

tian charity shell care for the sillicted of all creeds and classes. You will be pleased to learn that in your Episcopal City Cathelies and non-Catholies dwell tegether in peace and harmony. The duties of a Bishop are many, and various, and difficult, but always and under all circumstances you may rely upon the good will and co-opera-tion of your clergy. This thought will tend to lighten the load to solemnly laid to-day upon your shoulders.
We ask your blessing, and in conclusion

of peace from the consecrator and his assistants. After the service had continued the mitre was blessed and placed upon the head of the newly-consecrated bishop. Then, also, the gloves and ring were pleased and placed upon the hands of the consecrated.

Bishop Walsh, of London, preached the sermon of the day, a full report of which we will give in next issue. and encouraged to meet those difficulties bravely with the knowledge of the loyalty and fidelity and support of his clergy, He had heard both Bishops Jamot and Dowling praise the piety, zeal and devo-tion of the priests of the diocese, and he would expect, and would, doubtless, re-ceive, their co operation and assistance in promoting both the material and spiritual

the parishioners of your cathedral parish
of Peterborough, approach your Lordship
upon this most important epoch in your
life, to convey to you the expression of
our prefound homage and of our heartfelt joy at your elevation to the Episcopate. It is ever a gratification to Catholics to learn that one of their prices has received Pontifical recognition by having the exalted dignity of the Episcopacy conferred upon bim, and it was with deep pleasure that we heard that His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. had bestowed the crozier on your leads to whose a fitted by a cultured Lordship, who is so fitted by a cultured mind and a life of life of sanctity to worthly wield it as one of the princes of the Courch.

Your predecessor, the Right Reverend Thomas Joseph Dowling, during his brief tenure of the entscopal office, has

Thomas Joseph Dowling, during his brief tenure of the episcopal office, has won for himself profound respect and enduring love, from all with whom he came in contact. His activity in diocesan affairs is evidenced by the vigorous spiritual life everywhere manifest throughout this portion of the Lord's the contact with the contac vineyard. We regret to part with a pre-late we have learned to love, but bow submissively to the decision of the centre of Catholic unity in the change promul-gated in the interest of Catholicity. Our sorrow, is however, lessened when we re-member the successor of the Right Rev-erend Dr. Dowling, has been chosen on account of his special fitness in education account of his special finess in education and training to govern with efficiency and accep ance the Diocese of Peterborough. An elevation to the hierarchy in the selec-tion of one whose training and aspirations are identified with the people whom he is chosen as chief pastor, is a source of pro-found gratification to the laity, and we cordially thank His Hollness for having made an appointment which has given such universal satisfaction.

Many of us, although not enjoying heretofore a personal acquaintance with your Lordship, have watened with admiration your upward and onward course in the arbitment averaging. the sublimest avocations. Your energetic

character is appreciated. Your pastorate of more than a quarter of a century is an open book where he who runs may read of your administrative ability, the fact that you have been called to the high and your diocese, with a warmth of feeling that language is adequately expresses; and in your efforts for the cause of the Church militant you will find the people of the Diocese of Peterborough ever ready to strengthen your hands in the extension of God's kingdom on earth.

Permit us, in conclusion, to felicitate you on the sublime dignity to which you have been elevated, praying that the Giver of all good may guide and preserve you through lengthened years, and that you may be spared long to labor successfully for the glory and happiness of the clergy and people committed to your epi-copal charge. We humbly ask for ourselves and our

families your Lordsbip's episcopal bane diction.

Signed on behalf of the congregation of

Signed on behalf of the congregation of St. Peter's Cathedral Church:

Thos. Cathili, Ed. Phelan, John Hackett, John Doherty, Thos. Dolan, James Nevin, J. F. Crowiev. Thos. Kelly, H. LeBrunn, B. Morrow, John Lynch, sr.

His Lordship replied briefly to the effect that he had heard good reports of the piety and liberality of the people of this parish and it gave him pleasant anticipations to have his lot cast in with a people who were so loyal and devoted to people who were so loyal and devoted to their religious duties, to their clergy and their bishop.

#### BISHOP DOWLING.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE. the office of Vicar-General, Chaucellor, Dean and in fact all offices cease, so that at the present moment this diocese is without a Vicar General, a Chancellor a Dean or any other dignitary except your humble servant, the Bishop. It rests with humble servant, the Bishop. It rests with me to make the appointments as Bishop of Hamilton. In making these appointments I know some will be called upon to make escrifices, yet I feel that they will be made in the right spirit. I have been considering some changes of importance. My old friend Father Heenau, the former Vicar-General, was an old college companion and dear friend to me, and one that I desire to henor on account of his that I desire to honor on account of his zeal and love for the Church. I have considered Father Heenan to be without a home for a very long time. He has been doing the work of a curate, and the residence here is not his home. I want him to have the best parish in the diocese and the one nearest to me, and I appoint him to Dandss, if he will accept. Father Heenan acknowledge i his com-

pliance and Bishop Dowling continued:
Father Heenan shall be Vicar-General
and senior Vicar-General of the diocese. He shall also be a counsellor and my ch'ef counsellor. I can do no more for him at present, but any time I can do anything to honor him I will do it. I will ask Father Keough to make a sacrifice. Are you prepared to give up your parish?

Father Keough expressed assent and the

Bishop proceeded:

I appoint you a Vicar Goverel and will send you back to your cli home in Parls.

Rev. Father O Connell I appoint parlsh priest of Walkerton and Dean of the parlsh, I charge him to corry on the labor of the parlsh priest of Walkerton and Dean of the parlsh. I charge him to a separate school. ish. I charge him to carry on the labor of the Bishop and build a separate echool. Father Fauckea, of St Jerome's College, is appointed Archdeacon of the discase. Father Craven his made many sacrifices and has already given up his parish more than once. I appoint him Chancellor of the discase. Father McCabe is here as my Private Secretary; Father McCaun, of Wakerton, is to return to St. Mary's Cathedral, but let it be remembered that I am parish priest of the Cathedral, and any priest I may appoint membered that I am parish priest of the Cathedral, and any priest I may appoint is only my representative. In making other appointments I will consult my Vicar General. You must not consider Father Heenan's removal to Dandas as derogatory to him. He will be near the city at all times; in fact, Dandas is almost part of the city and he will be here most part of the city, and he will be here often. In regard to criticisms which may be made upon my appointments, I promoting both the material and spiritual interests of the diocese.

ADDRESS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To the Right Reverend Richard Alphonsus O'Connor, Bishop of Peterborough:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP—We, the parishdeness of your cathedral parish

ergy were driven to the convent for

THE ADDRESSES The address presented to the Bishop of Hamilton by the clergy, and signed The address presented to the Bisnop of Hamilton by the clergy, and signed by four of them, and got up in album form, bound in red morocco and handsomely ornamented in gold. The insude consisted of four beautifully illuminated pages, in fancy old English lettering, with suitable bordering, the first page being headed with the Bisnop's coat of arms, each page being different, the work being specially chaste and artistic. The colors employed were cardinal, black, blue, red, green, gold, silver and purple, harmoniously combined.

The address presented by the laity was also in album form, bound in rich purple velvet, ornamented in gold, and contained four highly ornamented and beautifully engrossed pages, the first page being headed with a bishop's mitre and crossed croziers, the colors of the pages being varied in gold, silver, purple, red, black, pale green and light and dark blue illumination. Both were the work of Mr. William Bruce.

of Mr. William Bruce.

ST. MARY S CHURCH.

A large congregation assembled in St. Mary's Church, Hill street, London, last Sunday evening. Vespers were sung by Rev. Jas. Walsh, of the Cathedral, who also preached a very instructive and timely sermon on devotion to the blessed Mother of God. The pastor, Rev. J. Kennedy, gave benediction. The singing of the choir was in every regard most admirable. A very liberal collection was taken up in aid of the fund for repairing the church.

The Pope has sent a deepatch bestowing his blessing upon the Catholic Congress in Vienna. In his message the Pope says he is greatly consoled by the protests of the Congress against the present situation of the Vatican.

stood against the wall, containing self-registering instruments of the most advanced modern type, each with its paper barrel ucrolling slowly under clock work, while a pencil noted upon it the temperature of the air, the atmospheric pressure, the degree of moisture, the ozoue, the electricity. In the middle, surrounded by his tools and his ticking clock, at the father, middle aged, lean, and dry, with shrivelled skin and brown thread-bare frock. He received my companion with a warm affectionate smile. The Marquis told him that I was an Englishman, who was curious about the work in which he was engaged, and he spoke to me at once with the politeness of a man of sense. After a few questions asked and answered he took us out to a shed among the roof tiles, where he kept his large telescope, his equatorial, and his transit instruments—not on the scale of state-supported observatories but with everything which was really essential. He had a laboratory, too, and a workshop, with all the recent appliances. He was a practical optician and mechanic. He managed and repaired his own machinery, observed, made his notes and wrote his reports to the societies with which he was in correspondence all by himself. The out

the societies with which he was in cor-respondence all by himself. The out fit of such an establishment, even on a

it of such an establishment, even on a moderate scale, is expensive. I said that I supposed that the Government gave him a grant. 'So far from it,' he said, 'that we have to pay a duty on every instrument which we import.' Who, then, pays for it all?' I asked 'The order,' he answered quite simply. He then conducted us over the building and showed us the libraries, dormitories, playgrounds. and other arrangements

parade of ecclesiasticism.
"The libraries were well furnished, bu

the books were chiefly secular and scientific. The chapel was unorna-mented; there were a few pictures, but they were simple and inoffensive, Everything was good of its kind, down

to the gymnastic courts and swimming baths. The holiness was kept in the background. It was in the spirit and

"The cost of the whole establishmen

was defrayed out of the payments of the richer students, managed economically for the benefit of the rest, with complete

indifference on the part of the Fathers to indulgence and pleasures of their

own. As we took leave, the marqui kissed his old master's brown hand, rather envied him the privilege."

This picture is not painted by a friendly hand, but it represents the Jesuit in Canada, as well as Cuba—mer

of learning—men of science—self de voted—self sacrificing—in five, th motive of their lives—ad majorem De gleriam.

Algonkin.

FULLY-ANSWERED.

"SUBSCRIBER'S" QUERY CAUSES

COMMENT.

As our readers will remember, a letter was published in our columns a few days ago, signed "Subscriber" which dwelt at some length upon a subject of general interest, and which contained several inquiries which will be found answered in the following:

friendly

Gathered Home.

IN LOVING MEMORY OF PATHER M'INTO In the ellent hour of midnight Beath's pale angel, noiseless, fied, "I have gethered one fair fily For my Lord to-day," he said.

Oh the illy, the white lilv !"
Keep you only in your sight
that bright glimpe of the fair dwelling
Our dear loved one has to-night.

We zen hands, a chalice in them, Amiling face so white and fair. Curtained eyes like hidden starlight, Silken curls of golden hair.

Hushed and still we gase upon him, And we scarcely know our loss, But to morrow we will feel it. Almost crushed beneath the cross.

In a glorious robe of brightness, is our sainted priest arrayed, All unstained by earth the white Such a little time he stayed. Ah, we'll miss him at our altars, for his rest we'll oft breathe prayer, Lonely are our poor without him, Little children miss his care.

Wide the shining ga'es were opened As our dear priest entered home, Floated back to us the message, "Like him follow Christ and come,"

FATHER FLANNERY AND REV. MR. AUSTIN.

"THE ACKNOWLEDGED RECORD OF

To the Editor of the Journal :

To the Editor of the Journal:

SIR—Under the above heading Rev.
Mr. Austin attempts to prove what I
told him, and, through your columns,
the public, that he could not prove, viz:
That the Jesuits ever acknowledged
themselves guilty of any of the horrible
crimes imputed to them, or that they
ever obtained from any government an
opportunity to defend themselves and
prove their innocence of the foul charges
laid against them. From what Mr.
Austin promised in his former letters,
and from what your readers were made laid against them. From what Mr.
Austin promised in his former letters,
and from what your readers were made
to expect, I fancied that it would be
established; that in some country or
other, in some court or other, some one
Jesuit Father, in good standing with his
order, had been accused of some henious
crime, and had been allowed the same
chance of defending himself that is ac
oorded by British law to even the most
degraded criminal, Instead of doing
this, Mr. Austin makes an attack upon
the Canadian Government for baving this, Mr. Austin makes an attack upon the Canadian Government for baving incorporated and endowed the Jesuit Society, and for not having incorporated the Orange Order. What has this to do with the question at issue? Does it prove that the Jesuits have cried "guilty" to any charge levelled against them, which Mr. Austin undertook to actability? (The collisions") has against the control of the collisions of the against them against the against them against them against them against them against the against them against the against them against the against them against them against them against them against them them, which Mr. Austin undertook to establish? "The politicians," he says, "have hoodwinked the Orangemen, but are unable to hoodwink the Jesuits." The Orangemen must feel highly complimented by Mr. Austin when they are set down as inferior in sagacity to the monks of the Jesuit Order. But I must leave the Orangemen to defend them selves. When Mr. Austin concludes his sentence by declaring the Jesuits "the sentence by declaring the Jesuits 'the worst horde of religious or political Ish maelites known in history." There is no reason why I or any other person should not say that the Methodist preachers are the worst, most hypocritical and most tyrannical horde of mountebanks that ever disgraced history, Calling names proves nothing. But, as Mr. Austin and I are both Irish, and Home Rulers, we had better leave Billingsgate kulers, we had better leave Billingsgate severely alone, and confine ourselves to the question at issue, viz: Has any Jesuit in good standing with his order ever acknowledged himself guilty, or been proven guitty, of the crimes laid at the door of the Jesuit Order?

1. The disputed record, for instance, the poisoning of Clement XIV., who suppressed them, Mr. Austin quotes the Encyclopædia Brittanica, a Protestrut work, which declares that the Popo's physician denied the poisoning. Would this not be sufficient in any court o justice to clear the Jesuits, or anybody else, of having committed so foul a crime? The record is disputed only by those who are anxious to fasten crime

where it does not belong.

The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by which 60 000 luguenous were ban-ished from France in 1685, was not the work of the Jesuits, as stated by Mr. Austin. At that time the Jesuits were not in favor at the court of Louis XIV This monarch was then in conflict wit lishing the Gallican liberties so much admired by Bishop Carman (as stated in his letter to the Globe) and was prepar ing the contest of the Franchises agains Innocent XI. It is well known that both the Jesuits and the Pope disap proved of the violence exercised against the Calvinists. It was this very censure which provoked the expression uttered by Talon, 'The Pope effects' Talon, "The Pope effects to give ace a disgust for the very things that would be profitable to religion." The "Revocation of the Edict of Nantes" was a measure altogether political, in which neither the Jesuits nor the Pope had any share. King Louis XIV. was at that time waging war against William of Orange in Holland, and finding that the Huguenous rejoiced at his reverses, his anger knew no bounds. "Here in our midst," he exclaimed, "we have another Holland. Let them be banished from our country." (Darras Histore Eccles,) vol. iv, 375.) The Huguenous, by their dislocations are the trouble on brought all the trouble on

It is an infamous calumny to say that William the Silent was killed by the Jesuits. It would have been just as reasonable to say that be was slaughtered by the Methodists, History mentions the name of the assassin—one Baltazar Gerard, who was executed for the crime, and who had no more connection with the Jesuits than Rev. Mr. Austin. Here curs to me that before allowing my e dragged into this controversy I should have bargained with Mr. Austin that for every lie I should convict him of he should pay a fine of five dollars to the Thomas Williams Home. It is a lie. the Thomas Williams Home. It is a lie, also and a calumny to say that Henry III. was killed by the Jesuits. He was murdered by a fanatic named Jacques Clement, who had never any, not the remotest connection with the Jesuits, and I defy Mr. Austin to prove the contrary under the alternative of being an ignor-

the remotest transaction or connection with Jesuits in any way whatsoever. He was expelled from the Order of Feuillants as being a fool and a medman, and in a crazy fit struck down King Henry IV., who was a convert from Calvinism and the most attached friend of the Jesuits. When this brave monarch reestablished the Jesuits by an order signed at Rouen, September, 1603, the members of Parliament at Paris deputed their President, Abbille de Harlay, to remonstrate with the king (for those corrupt Parliaments were always opposed

remonstrate with the king (for those corrupt Parliaments were always opposed to the Jesuits). His Msjesty replied:
"I am thankful for the care you have of my kingdom and person. I am astonished on what grounds you found your opinion of the ambition of men who refuse dignities and bishoprics when off-red them, and make vows to God never to accept them.

"The University has opposed them for the reason that they are more successful in teaching, as is shown by the number of pupils in their colleges. You accuse them of teaching in their schools the murder of kings. One circumstance makes me believe this is not true. During thirty years that they have taught the youth of France, one hundred thousand scholars of all conditions have come from their colleges, and there can not be sand scholars of all conditions have come from their colleges, and there can not be found one of this great number to affirm having heard such language, nor anything akin to it, to give rise to those reproaches." It is most preposterous and most infamous, in the absence of any proof, to charge any body of men, especially religious and saintly men, with the crime of assassinating a monarch who, after his conversion from Protestantism, became so elequent and so devoted a became so eloquent and so devoted a friend of the Jesuits, But "ie, lie, lie, lie, was then the watchword of the fanatics, as it is to day. "Some of the lies will

Is that the motto of Mr. Austin? Is that Is that the motto of Mr. Austin? Is that the moral, are those the ethics which he imparts to the tender plants confided to his care and supervision in Alma College? Heaven help the country in which virtue, pure, immaculate and self immolating must be maligoed and tor tured into crime while falsehood is allowed to predominate!

Mr. Austin mentions plots against the life of Queeu Elizabeth, can he mention one that is attributable to the Jesuits any more than to the Methodists of St. Thomas? If he does and proves it home against the Jesuits, I will be at his service to give lectures on "Truth," in

service to give lectures on "Truth," in the Alma, for the next six months. Under Etizabeth the Jesuit were hunted Under Elizabeth the Jesuit were hunted down as if they were the most infamous of mankind. The principle that the "end justifies the means" was adopted against them. Camden, the Protestant historian, tells us in his annals that Elizabeth's Government "had recourse to fearly to discover the secrets of hearts. to fraud to discover the secrets of hearts. Letters were fabricated purporting to come clandestinely from the Queen of Scotland and the banished Catholicsthese were introduced into the houses o Papists in order that they might be found and used against them. Spies were to be found in every direction for the purpose of reporting what might be said, and no matter who the informer he was admitted as witness."

I shall stop here, so as not to harrow the minds of your readers with the de-tails of the horrible cruelties inflicted upon the innocent fathers, for no other crime then saying Mass and carrying the consolations of our holy religion to the dying as to the living.

Mr. Austin has stated that the Jesuits

were banished from several countries, but he does not dare to go into details, nor has the Mail or any other calumina-tor of the Jesuit Order, dared to tell the public, their dupes, for what reasons the saintly and heroic fathers exposed them-selves, like St. John the Baptist, to exile and death a thousand times over rather than cease to denounce evil wherever found, in college or court, in hamlet or palace. As to their suppression by Pope Clement XIV, many reasons existed, too long to enumerate in a newepaper article, suffice it to say the corrupt effete Bourbon monarchs of France, Spain and Por-tugal allowed themselves to be misled by lewd women like Madame Pompadous and her Jezsbel of a sister, La Grande Duchesse de Grammont, who intrigued with still more corrupt ministers of state to suppress the Jesuits, as Herodias and to suppress the Jesuits, as Herodias and her dancing daughter suppressed John the Baptist. The ambassadors of those powers had been terrifying the Pope with rumors of secession from the Church if he did not suppress the Jesuit Order. Yielding at last, he thought it best for the peace of the Church to throw them overboard as Jonas was thrown, but Jonas was restored, and so were the Jesuits in 1814 by Pope Pius VII. The Jesuits planted the cross on Canadiau soil, which they crimsoned with their blood in testimony of the faith before John Wesley was born. Bishop Carmen, who, in the Globe of April 24th, denounced them as worse than the heathen Chinee, and Rev. Austin and his Alma Chinee, and Rev. Austin and his Alma and the whole fanatical broad shall be forgotten when the Jesuit Fathers will be preaching the pure gospel to our descendants and teaching future generations in Oatario how always to discern truth from error and virtue from hypo

Cracy.
The Parliament of Paris, which is cited

The Parliament of Paris, which is cited against the Jesuits, was composed for the most part of Jansenists and Voltairians, who, with the Pompadors, the Courtesans and the Huguenots, were always the declared enemies of the Jesuits.

The evidence adduced by Mr. Austin of Pietro Sarpisis most mischievous as it is the most misleading of all the infamous calumnies so far retailed by this Rev. Libeller. Pietro Sarpi is set down as a Libelter. Pietro Sarpi is set down as a Roman Catholic. Mr. Austin might just as well have quoted Martin Luther or John Calvin as Roman Catholics. The works of Sarpi were condemned as advocating an odious system of duplicity and oppression. He preached rebellion against the authority of Pope Paul V, and was denounced in Rome as a Schisma tic and Protestant. Yet he is quoted by Mr. Austin as a Roman Catholic autho. upon the strength of which misrepresen-tation and argument is built up against the fair fame of the Jesuits, because they were cpposed to Sarpi, as all true Catholics should have been.

I will now close with the determination of lesing no work time in the determination of the same no work time in the determination of the same no work time in the determination of the same no work time in the determination of the same no work time in the determination of the same no work time in the determination of the same no work time in the same no work time

Henry IV, King of France, was stabbed to death by one Ravillac, who was never at a Jesuit college, never had

Austin's calumnies. It is much easier, and requires less time to throw dirt at a beautiful mansion than to pick off the mud afterwards. I am going to be absent all next week, and, when I return, if Mr. Austin agrees to pay \$5 to the Home for every historic lie he tells I will do the same, and fight it out on that line if it takes all summer. I am, yours, etc, W. Flannery.

St. Thomas. April 27, 1889

St. Thomas, April 27, 1889

JESUITICAL.

The correspondent columns of our leading morning papers must have afforded intelligent readers much food for amusement lately. Regular daily instalments of protests and appeals sgainst the aggressions of Rome, and absurd, ridiculous slanders upon the Jesuits are served up. It will not be surprising if the name of the maligned order does not supplant all the old-fashioned bugbears used to terrorize naughty Protestant children into good behavior. Many of these correspondents have no doubt the excuse of ignorance, and remind one of the story told by the witty "Prout" of the "patriotic breeches maker of Cork"—Denny Mullins. At the time of the revolution in Greece he was called upon by some wags at a public dinner For the CATHOLIC RECORD. upon by some wags at a public dinner to respond to a toast wishing success to that movement: "Denny rose and rethat movement: "Denny rose and re-buked them by protesting that although he was a plain man he could always give a reason for what he was about. As to the modern Greeks, he would think twice before he eitner trusted them or refused them credit. He knew little about their forefathers, except what he had read in an author called Pope's Homer, who says they were 'well-gaitered;' and he had learned to re-spect them. But latterly to call a man spect them. But latterly to call a man a 'Greek' was, in his experience of the world, as bad as to call him a 'Jesuit;' though, in both cases, few people had ever any personal knowledge of a real Jesuit or a bona fide Grecian."

and showed us the libraries, dormitories, playgrounds, and other arrangements which were made for the students. Of these we saw none, they were all out; but the long tables in the refectory were laid for afternoon tea. There was a cup of mitk for each lad, with a plate of honey and roll of bread; and supper would follow in the evening. The sleep ing gallery was divided into cells, open at the top for ventilation, with bed, table, chest of drawers, and washing apparatus, all scrupulously clean. So far as I could judge, the Fathers cared more for their boys' comfort than for their own. Through an open door our conductor faintly indicated the apart ment which belonged to himself. Four bars walls, a bare, tiled floor, a plain pallet with a crucitix above the pilow, was all that it contained. There was no parade of ecclesiasticism. Jesuit or a bona fide Grecian."
So it is with our Ontario bigots. With out any personal knowledge—merely relying on the old Protestant traditions about the order—"they don't like them air Jesuits." To this class, presuming that their ignorance is not invincible, we might repeat the remarks of Muratori, made nearly 150 years ago about Jesuits of his day: "I could wish that some one among the could wish that some one among the enemies of the Church of Rome, who carry their aversion to the Jesuits so far as to asperse the zeel of those admirable missionaries, and their purity of inten-tion in the laborious functions which tion in the laborious functions which they discharge among the infidels, would only accompany them awhile in their apostolic excursions, to see and ex-amine what they do, and what they suffer for the salvation of souls. He would undoubtedly, and that very soon, would undoubtedly, and that very soon, lay aside former prejudices, and perhaps what he had seen would suffice to make him renounce his error, which the sec taries can never pretend to have been propagated by apostles that could be compared with those of the Catholic Caurch."

But many of them—the preschers es

But many of them—the preachers es But many of them—the preachers es pecially—cannot plead ignorance; their calumnies and forgeries are suggested by envy and malica. The active zeal and self-denying lite of the Jesuit is a constant reproach, and they hate the order so that they seem to consider any lie or calumny justifiable. Dr. O. A. Brown and in one of his account as a fast that "the son, in one of his essays, says that "the Jesuits with whom he had been acquaint ed were men of the most guileless simplicity, and that if you are seeking the ideal Jesuit of the popular mind you will find him in a Presbyterian similater." These are seerch with the popular with the popular with the popular mind you will find him in a Presbyterian similater." minister." There are several ministers in Ontario at present—Presbyterian Methodist, etc.—to whom this remark will apply. One would scarcely think, says will apply. One would scarcely think, says the London Lamp, of going to John Authony Froude, the historian, for a favorable word on the Jesuits, yet his latest work, "The English in the West Indies," although it contains many indications of his hatred of the Catholic Chuvch in general and the Irish Celt in particular, has a few noteworthy pas the says of the contains are unblished in the containing the particular, has a few noteworthy pas the containing the particular, has a few noteworthy pas the creation of his found snewered in the following:

To the Edutor Several days \*go I noticed a communication in your paper from the containing the particular, has a few noteworthy pas the following:

To the Edutor Several days \*go I noticed a communication in your paper from the containing the following:

To the Edutor Several days \*go I noticed a communication in your paper from the subscriber in time. Bismarck, by the creation of his Calturkamp, jeopardized the unity of Germany. But Bismarck is a stateman, abandoned his policy when he has with its due punishment in time. Bismarck, by the creation of his Calturkamp, jeopardized the unity of Germany. But Bismarck is a stateman, but it is due punishment in time. Bismarck, by the creation of his Calturkamp, jeopardized the unity of Germany. But Bismarck is a stateman, but it is due punishment in time. Bismarck, by the creation of his Calturkamp, jeopardized the unity of Germany. But Bismarck is a stateman, but it is due punishment in time. Bismarck, by the creation of his Calturkamp, jeopardized the unity of Germany. But Bismarck is a stateman, but it is due punishment in time. Bismarck is a stateman, but it is due punishment in time. But it is due punishment in time. Bismarck, by the creation of his Calturkamp, jeopardized the unity of Germany. But Bismarck is a stateman, but it is due punishment in time. But it is due punishment in time sages. The following is an account he gives of a visit made when in Havana to Father Vinez, a member of the much-maligned order whose sons are striving now as much as ever to promote thei founder's motto, "The greater glo God," and the advancement of so God," and the advancement of science, learning and civilization, all over the world. "The afternoon," he relates, "was spent more instructively, perhaps more agreeably, in a different scene. The Marquis M—— had been a pupil of the Jesuits. He had personal friends in the Jesuit College at Havana, especially one Father Vinez, whose name is familiar to students of meteorological science, and who has supplemented and corrected the accepted law of storms by careful observation of West Indian hurricanes. The Jesuits were as well spoken of in Havana as the Moravians in hurricanes. The Jesuits were as well spoken of in Havana as the Moravians in Jamaica. Everyone had a good word for them. They alone, as I have said, took the trouble to provide the good people there with a sermon on Sundays. They alone, among the Catholic clergy, though they live progress and have no en-

Father Vinez was our particular object.

courtyard like the quadrangle of a college

at Oxford. From the courtyard we turged into a narrow staircase, up which we climbed till we reached the roof, on and

under which the father had his lodgings

parties themselves. I am personally aware that all the testi-monials published by this firm are genuine monials published by this firm are genuine and are the voluntary statements of persons who are auxious to manifest their gratitude for the unexpected return of health and vigor which Warner's Safe Cure has brought them. To make assurance doubly sure, it can be added that Messrs, H. H. Warner & Co. have for years, published a standing offer of \$5,000 to annow who will prove to an impartial though they live poorly and have no endowment, exert themselves to provide a tolerable education for the middle and upper classes. The Marquis undertook that if we called, we should that if we called, we should be graciously received, and I was curious and interested. They have a college there, where there are 400 lads and young men who pay for their education years, puonised a standing outs of \$5,000 to anyone who will prove to an impartial referee that any testimonial published by them is not, so far as they know, bona fide and absolutely true. What more does "Subscriber" desire to convince him, Some hundreds more are taken out of charity. The Jesuits conduct the whole, and do it unaided, on their own resources. And this is far from all that they do. They keep on a level with the n addition to his own statement, that his in addition to as own statement, tout his neighbors all tell him that Warner's Safe Cure has done more good for them than they have received from the doctors. In view, Mr. Editor, of the many perage; they are men of learning; they are men of science; they are the Royal Soci age; they are men of learning; they are men of science; they are the Royal Soci-ety of Cuba. They have an observatory in the college and the Father Vinez of whom I have spoken is in charge of it.

sons who are sacrified daily to the bigotry and ignorance of physicians who persis in treating patients for symptoms, called consumption, apoplexy, brain troubles, and nervous disorders, when the real cause is disease of the kidneys—which should be detected and quickly eradi-cated by the u-e of Warner's Safe Cure—I maintain that the value of those pamph-lets, which place in the bands of the public the mesns of knowing the truth, cannot be over-estimated FAIR PLAY.

and his observing machinery. We entered a small room plainly furnished with a table and a few uncushioned chairs -tables and chairs, all save the father's, littered with books and papers. Cases

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Republic.

The Epicopal Church in South Carolina is rent in twain on the negro issue. Briefly stated, the trouble is this: There is a number of colored Epicopal clergymen in the Palmetto State, and these ministers, naturally, want to attend the diccessan conferences when such meetings are held. The presence of the negro parsons at the conferences, however, caused a sult in the church, and, in consequence. split in the church, and, in consequence about one-half of the churches have, for split in the church, and, in consequence, about one-half of the churches heve, for some years past, sent no representatives to the diocean conventions. Now an effort is being made to heal the breach, but so intense is the antipathy of the seeding white Episcopaiians to their colored co-religionists that the most that the former will concede is that the colored ministers now on the bishop's list shall hereafter be allowed to strend the conventions, all others who may hereafter be admitted into the diocese to be excluded. The negroes object to such a compromise, and hence the fight is still on, and is daily growing more bitter on account of the approach of the date for the holding of the next conference. Contrast the attitude of these South Carolina Episcopalisms with that of the Catholics of the Alton (III) diocese! The former want to bar negro preachers out of their diocean conferences, while Father Augustus Tolton, the colored priest of Quincy, III, is especially honored by the latter, and at a late clerical gathering he was chosen the prestding officer by the unanimous vote of his white collesques. After all, the Catholic Church is the only true democratic one, and the only one in whose gazy all men, irrespective of birth, condemocratic one, and the only one in whose gaze all men, irrespective of birth, condition or color, are regarded as equals. Cleveland Universe.

At the Boston hearing on the anti-Catholic school bill Father Bodfish made Catholic school bill Father Bodfish made a rasping speech in which he fairly excorlated "ye puritane ones" of the Rev. Dr. Miner stripe. The newspapers thus represent Father B.: "Rev. Joshua P. Bodfish, rector of St. John's Catholic church, Canton, is a native of Falmouth, Mass., and in looks, soeech, manner a typical New Englander." Father Bodfish was formerly an Epicopalish minister, became a Catholic twenty-six years ago, and is over twenty three years a pricet.

Catholic Columbian. Catholic Columbian.

Catholic Columbian.

Congressman Townsend, who died not long ago, sent for the priest when he was about to expire to receive him into the Church. He has long been convinced that he ought to become a Catholic, but he postponed his conversation from time to time, until death called and he could to time, notil death called and he could offer it no longer. He trifled with grace. If God had not been full of mercy towards him, he might have lost the faith that came to him long before he publicly accepted it, or, at the end, he might have been taken away too suddenly to get within the shelter of the Church. There are thousands of men and women that the triple with the shelter of the church. like him. They know in their souls that the Catholic Church is the Church of God They feel urged by grace to j in it. But they hang back and put off the day of their conversion. They are afraid to displease their relatives; they dread the comments of Mrs. Grundy; they are reluctant to abstain from mest on Friday, to go to confession, from meat on Friday, to go to confession, to fast in Leut, and to practice the other requirements of the Catholic religion. Meanwhite time is flying, life is shortering, and death is approaching; and even if they are not summoned to their judg ment unexpectedly, the grace of the faith may be withdrawn from them for trifling with it, and they may be left in their sine. "To day if you should hear His voice, harden not your hearts."

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

To those who have carefully followed the course of European history during th last twenty years it must appear that every wrong inflicted on the Church of Christ has met with its due punishment

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co, of Rochester, N. Y. These pamphlets are published in order that the public may become conversant with the symptoms and growth of disease peculiar to the kidneys, and which is, it must be admitted, the productive cause, in a majority of instances, of other organic disorders. The publishers of these pamphlets are also the discoverers and manufacturers of the noted Warner's Safe Cure, which is known to be the only means for the prevention and cure of kidney disease, as can be testified to in every bave persevered in their anti-Christian policy up to the present year. They now recognize their folly; though it is to be feared, too late to save the Republic, or France herself. Italy struck a blow at France herself. Italy struck a blow at her religious corporations, and now the infidel press of the peninuls sadly confesses that in doing so she has struck a blow at the foreign influence she so passionately desires. "At the beginning of our national movement," says the Fanfulla, the organ of Crispi, "and owing to a deplorable confusion of ideas, we thought that the suppression of the religious corporations was necessary to the unity of Italy and to its preservation. The result has been the decay of our missions. "By examining the matter dispassionately we can means for the prevention and cure of kidney disease, as can be testified to in every community. In the pamphlets referred to there appear a number of testimorials from parties who speak in the highest terms of how they have in many intances been restored to health by Warner's Safe Oure, after having been given up by doctors to die, and attached to those statements are the fac simile signatures of the parties themselves. ing the matter dispassionately we can now estimate the gravity of our mistake, and we can easily forsee that if we do nothing for the missions, the new Italian schools abroad will be useless for recovering lost ground. The interest other nations show in selzing the posts which our missionaries, unprotected and few in number, have had to abandon, is the best proof that we have done badly in allowing them to be taken from us."

Boston Pilot.
The Toronto Mail, however, goes on endeavoring to bolster up a defence in the libel suit which the Jesuits have brought against it. The home supply of Orange nursery fables proving inade-quate—strange circumstance in view of Mr. Goldwin Smith's "Jesuit Question in Canada," in a recent number of the New York Independent—the Mail has sent commissioners to France and Belgium for a new and varied collection. They will arrange with "prominent statesmen," it is said, to come over and give evidence against the Jesuits. Why not arrange with the London Times for the services of Mr. Le Caron.

Rev. Mr. Brushingham, a Chicago minister, said in a recent sermon that there are more divorced people north of Mason and Dixon's line than there are Mormons in maintain that the value of those pamphlets, which place in the bands of the
public the mesns of knowing the truth,
cannot be over-estimated FAIR PLAY.

Hard and soft coins cannot withstand
Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every
time, Get a bottle at once and be happy.

have re-married are made welcome in these churches, and ministers consent to perform the marriage ceremony, an act of God in the religious view, with persons as perties who are ineligible according to the teaching of Christ for such union." Chicago is a pretty good field for missionary work in this direction. A well known lawyer in that city has admitted that he has procured hundreds of divorces by fraudalent collusion between the interested parties; and there is something besides the usual extravagance of American humor in the story of the Chicago judge who said that any body who would commit blgamy, when he could procure a regular divorce in ten minutes, ought to be sent to jail for life.



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Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all diseases arising from a torpid or deranged liver, or from impure blood, as Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, Sait-rheum, Tetter, Erysipelas, and Serofulous Sores and Swellings. Consumption, or Lung-scrofula, is also cured by this wonderful remedy, if taken in time.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the world-famed remedy for all those chronic weaknesses and distressing derangements so common to American women. It is a most potent, invigorating, restorative tonic, or strength giver, imparting tone and vigor to the whole system. As a soothing nervine its unequaled. See guarantee printed on the bottle-wrapper and faithfully carried out for many years.

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100, 5c doz. Our Mother's Month. 4 page leaflet. 30c per 100, 5c doz.
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664 Little While."

"A little while," and ye shall see Me!
Surely thon tarriest long;
Bridegroom beloved, when shall this night
of weeping
Be turned to song.
With Heaven so far between us,
And earth so near to lure us and beguile,
How ions? Oa Thou did'st promise but to
tarry
"A little while."

"A little while;" the sorrowing and the sighing Are not for ever.
These obarms that earth and sense have wound around me Thine hand shall sever.
How long ere I awaken Where nothing enters that can me defile. I hear the voice of my Beloved saying gently, "A little while."

"A little while," my heart and flash are fail-

"A little while," my neart and it is are falling ing.
So long the right,
My feet are wore, mine eyes are dim with atraining
Towards the light,
Oh! when wilt Thou array me
In glorious body, no more weak and vile?
Come quickly! Thou did'st promise but to tarry
"A little while."

"A little while," I say with wistful glances
At you bright stars
Where is the promise of thy Master's coming?
The world replies.
How long shall he weary with hearing men
Thy name and law revile?
On reach them that Thou did'st but mean to "A little while."

"A little while," the whole creation waits Thee,
In hope and fear.
Surely the sound of that swift-driven charlot
At length I hear.
O earth, earth, earth, arouse thee!
Wake from thy tears! put on thy glory,
smile: smile!
Surely He cometh, and He will but tarry
"A little while."
"Rev J. CARMICHAEL, M. A.
Norwood, April 19.

LORD SALISBURY AT BRIS-TOL.

Lord Salisbury delivered an address to the people of Bristol on St. George's Day, which chi fly consisted of a eulogy of the work of the Primrose League. Only a very short synopsis is given by the cable, yet enough to show that it was replete with empty bombast and palpable misre

with empty obmost and paparon misro-presentation. The wonder is that any audience could listen to it with patience. He was very laudatory of the Primrose League which, he said, "is a noble instru-ment to blerd the classes and the masses." Every election which has been held within the last few weeks shows the impotence of that League and the utter absurdity of the bosst. Can any fact speak more loudly than this, that by six contests Mr. G adstone has increased his following in

"The Government," he said, "will settle the troubles which are menacing the peace of the nation." Three years have elapsed during which the Government was strong In its majority, starting with 120, and clated with victory. Surely it was under such circumstances that they might have settled the burning questions which are so hotly debated from one extreme of the three kingdoms to the other—but instead of this they have alienated Ireland more of this they have alienated Ireland more and more, they have ground down her people by acts of oppression, un equalled during the century, they have used all the power of the Empire in evictions never excelled, if equalled, by the cruelties of the past, and the country is on the verge of desolation through poverty and extermination, and to keep up this state of things they are obliged to up this state of things they are obliged to awe the people with an aimy of 30,000 soldiers who might be better employed in putting the Empire in that state of defence which has been proved to be so much needed at the present time. Besides all this, Ireland is no longer a recruiting field for new soldiers to assert the prestige of the Empire abroad. The natural coasequence is the dreaded advance of Russla in the East, which England is unable to check, chiefly because she is exhausting herself by tyramizing over her sister island. This is all that the Salisbury Government has been able to effect in the zenith of its power. What will it do now that it is meeting with reverses at every election, and that its forces are demoral ized by so many numistakable defeats?

We have said that every election has anade manifest the impotence of the Primrose League to tave the Govern-ment. Even Birmingham, the strong. hold of the present combination, is not an exception; for there, more than anywhere, the evidence of coming disruption is complete. There the two wings of the combination which upholds Lord Salisbury's incompetent yet tyrannical Cabinet are in open hostil ity at this moment.

His Lordship said that "the coun'y of Conwall, by its distinct racial origin, its hold of the present combination,

Cornwall, by its distinct racial origit, its language, its tradition, and its history, has as much claim for a separate Parliament as Ireland. . . Such a claim would sacrifice the first interest of industry and

commerce to a mere empty sentiment."

We are not told whether this was loudly applauded by his audience, but as His Lordship mut have known how much nousense his Tory hearers were capable of enduring, we presume it was.
So we must infer that according to the
Tory view a dislike on the part of the
population to being ant down in the population to being shot down in the streets, for holding peaceable meetings, to be sent to prison and to be literally tortured to death, for cheering for Mr. Gladstone or for encouraging the National cause, or resisting unjust spollation of their holdings, is all mere empty sentiment! The sooner a Government that entertains such views is nailed within its coffin the better for the peace of the country.

better for the peace of the country.

As to "the interests of industry and commerce," it is a well known fact which need not be demonstrated now that it is the policy of allen ruin which has paralyzed and destroyed both industry and commerce for Ireland. The Premier's statements are simply a tissue of infamous absurdities, the mere repetition of which proves his utter incapacity to deal with

re questions he treats.

The comparison of Cornwall with Ire land is another grand point of England's premier. Who ever heard that the interests of Cornwall have been neglected interests of Cornwall have been neglected by the British Parliament, as have those of Ireland? Who has ever heard that the people of Cornwall have been goaded to desperation by wholesale evictions such as those which ended in the death, by scores, of infirm and sick old men and women and children in Ireland? Where in Cornwall ever occurred the disgraceful scenes of unpunished police violence and

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664 Little While," A little while," and ye shall see Me! Burely thon tarriest long; Bridegroom beloved, when shall this nigh

Burely thou tarriest long;
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tarry.
"A little while."

"A little while;" the sorrowing and the sighing are not for ever.
These obarms that earth and sense have wound around more than the land shall sever.
How long er land shall sever.
Where nothing on lers that can me defile.
Thear the voice of my Beloved saying gently, "A little while."

"A little while," my heart and fi sh are fail-

"A little while," my heart and fish are falling bo long the night,

My feet are sore, mine eyes are dim with straining

Towards the light,
Oh! when wilt Thou array me
In glorious body, no more weak and vile?

Come quickly! Thou did'st promise but to tarry

"A little while."

"A little while," I say with wistful glances
At yon bright stars
Where is the promise of thy Master's coming?
The world replies.
How long shall he weary with hearing men
Thy name and law revile?
On teach them that Thou did'st but mean to

"A little while." "A little while," the whole creation waits Thee,
In hope and fear.
Surely the sound of that swift-driven chariot
At length I hear.
O earth, earth, earth, srouse thee!
Wake from thy tears! put on thy glory,
smile!

smile!
Surely He cometh, and He will but tarry
"A little while."
—REV J CARMICHAEL, M. A.
Norwood, April 19.

LORD SALISBURY AT BRIS-TOL.

Lord Salisbury delivered an address to the people of Bristol on St. George's Day, which chi fly consisted of a eulogy of the work of the Primrose League. Only a very short synopsis is given by the cable, yet enough to show that it was replete with empty bombast and palpable misre

presentation. The wonder is that any audience could listen to it with patience. He was very laudatory of the Primrose League which, he said, "is a noble instrument to blend the classes and the masses." Every election which has been held within the last few washes above the last few washes was the last few weeks shows the impotence of that League and the utter absurdity of

et tyrannical Cabinet are in open hostil

ity at this moment.

His Lordship said that "the coun'y of Cornwall, by its distinct racial origin, its language, its tradition, and its history, has as much claim for a separate Parliament as Ireland. . Such a claim would sacrifice the first interest of industry and commerce to a mere empty sentiment."
We are not told whether this was

We are not told whether this was loudly applauded by his audience, but as His Lordship must have known how much nonsense his Tory hearers were capable of enduring, we presume it was. So we must infer that according to the Tory view a dislike on the part of the population to being shot down in the attack for helding prescable meetings, to population to being shot down in the streets, for holding peaceable meetings, to be sent to prison and to be literally tortured to death, for cheering for Mr. Gladstone or for encouraging the National cause, or resisting unjust spoliation of their holdings, is all mere empty sentiment! The sooner a Government that entertains such views is nailed within its coffin the better for the peace of the country.

better for the peace of the country.

As to "the interests of industry and commerce," it is a well known fact which commerce," it is a well known ract which need not be demonstrated now that it is the policy of allen ruin which has paralyzed and destroyed both industry and commerce for Ireland. The Premier's atatements are simply a tissue of infamous absurdities, the mere repetition of which

abenrilities, the mere repetition of which proves his utter locapacity to deal with the questions he treats.

The comparison of Cornwall with Ireland is another grand point of England's premier. Who ever heard that the interests of Cornwall have been neglected by the British Parliament, as have those of Ireland? Who has ever heard that the people of Cornwall have been goaded to desperation by wholesale evictions such as those which ended in the death, by scores, of infirm and sick old men and women and children in Ireland? Where in Cornwall ever occurred the disgraceful scenes of unpunished police violence and

outrage which are recorded every day in the Irish papers? The comparison be-tween Cornwall and Ireland is a deliberate insult to the intelligence of the public. It can be excused only on the plea that when Sir Oracle Salisbury opens his mouth no dog may bark.

no dog may bark.
One other argument is adduced by His One other argument is adduced by His Lordship to prove the danger of grant-ing Ireland Home Rule; and we are told that "he ridiculed the agitation in favor of Home Rule." He said "it is a grave thing for any man to propose to add the coast line of Ireland to England's re-sponsibility of defence, by giving Ireland independence."

Does he mean by this the defence of

Does he mean by this the defence of Ireland against foreign enemies? In that case, the pacification of the country together with the freeing of the 30,000 soldiers which are now garrisoning the country to overawe the people, would do much towards rendering defence efficient against any invader, without adding a single soldier or sailor to the burdens of the country. Surely His Lordship does not mean to say that the coast line needs no defence against foreign invasion, while the people are, by coninvasion, while the people are, by constant barrassing, made discontented and almost ready for open rebellion. A conciliatory policy, taking the place of Coercion, would do more towards strengthen. ing the coast line, than 100,000 soldiers. But does he mean that the coast line would need to be defended against the people of the country? If they were made loyal by having their grievances redressed, there would be no need of an army and navy to keep them in awe. It would be as reasonable to talk of defend ing the coast lines of Scotland and Can-ada against Scotchmen and Canadians as to talk of defending Ireland in the same manner, if Ireland were made contented and happy by a change in the system of governing her.

PARISH OF NORWOOD.

Peterborough Examiner, April 25th. Peterborough Examiner, April 25th.
Having occasion to visit the villiage of
Norwood during the Easter holidays, I
neard much while there of the progress
made by the Roman Catholic choir of that
villiage and to test the trath of what I heard
before leaving I attended service in that
church on Essier Sunday, at High Mass in
the morning and Vespers in the evening.
During the diff-rent celebration, I was so
struck with the excellence of the music and
singing that I made inquiries about the
choir and from the information obtained
and my own ability to criticize (which I am
vain enough to state is of no inferior qual
ity, I am pleased to make the following
comments.
The choir which has been really organized

ment to blerd the classes and the masses." Every election which has been held within the last few weeks shows the impotence of that Lague and the utter abundity of the Desti. Can any feet great beautiful to the Desti. Can any feet great gre

FREDERICK T. ROBERTS, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine at University Colsor of Clinical Medicine at University College Hospital, London, England, says: "Bright's Disease has no symp'oms of its own and may long exist without the knowledge of the patient or practitioner, and no pain will be felt in the kidneys or their vicinity." All the diseases to which the kidneys are subject and to which the vicinity." All the diseases to which the kidneys are subject and to which they give rise can be prevented if treated in time." Warner's Safe Cure is the only recognized specific R. A. Gunn, M. D. Dean, and Professor of Surgery of the United States Medical College; Editor of "Medical Tribune;" Author of Gunn's New and Improved Hand-book of Hygenie and Domestic Medicine," says: "I am willing to acknowledge and commend thus frankly the value of Warner's Safe Oure"

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Neverely Burned. Oure"

Severely Burned.

EASTER SUNDAY AT BRANDON. From the Sun, April 25th.

The periential sesson of Lent was terminated by the ceremonies of Holy Week. These recall in a lively manner the suffarings and death or our Saviour. They commence with the biessing and distribution of paim at Mass on Palm Sundey, in memory of the people welcoming our Lord 1 to Jerusalem, five days before His passion. This ceremony was performed at the Cathotic courch by hev. Father Macdonald, and the congregation, in accordance with the ancient custom, held the green branches in their hands during the reading of the passion and clospel, Rev. Father Proulx was the celebrant on Holy Thursday. As in general, the sac-lifee of the Mass represents the sacrifice of the Mass represents the sacrifice of the Mass represents the sacrifice of the forces, so on this occasion it represents and calls to mind the institution of the Blessed Eucarist. The purple vestments of the pravious Sunday were laid aside, and the celebrant was vested in white. The bells were rung joyfully during the Gloria in Ezcelsia and then remained silent until Holy Saturday, in memory of the abandonment of our Saviour by the apostics. Two Holy Saturday, in memory of the abandonment of our Saviour by the apostics. Two Holy Saturday, in memory of the abandon Hosts were consecrated, one of which was carried in procession to the Repository to be consumed next day at the Mass of the Presanctified After the removal of the Blessed Secrament, the Rev. Father, assisted by his attendants, proceeded to the stripping of the attar. This recalls the stripping the garments of our Saviour previous to His crucifixion. Candies, flowers, clothes, crucifix and everything was taken away and the altar left bars. While thus engaged they recited the 21st pasim "My God, My God, look upon Ms, why hast Thou forsaken Ms. The Repository in the convent chapel was richly adorned with flowers, lights and explain and everything was taken away and the altar left bars. While thus engaged they recited the 21st pasim "My God, My God, look upon Ms, while had the summary of the consumptio

James Daly, Rawdon, P. Q.

On Tuesday the 10th inst. another of the old school departed this life. In the person of James Daly of Rawdon, Que. Deceased was a native of the County Cavan, Ireland, and was born in 1895 and consequently was eighty-four years of age. He emigrated to Canada in 1829 and "unfolded his tent" in the th'n thinly populated village of Rawdon, where he dwelt, loved and respected by all, until his death, which cast a gloom over the culire parish. His funeral, which was attended by all, was a fitting ribute to a life spent for the good of his religion, his country and his home. The chief mourners one a relictous of the Sisters of St. Ann. A son and daughter, the latter also a religions of the Sisters of St. Ann. A son and daughter, the latter also a religions of the Sisters of St. Ann. A conductive of the same community, through extreme distance were unable to attend. According to a wish of many years standing his four grandsons acted as pail-bearers. R. I. P.

What is sweeter than roses
That bloom in the beauty of June?
Or the stately and fragrant lilles
Whose bells ring a summer tune?
Ah, swee'er the roses blowing
On the cheeks of those we love,
And the lily of health that's glowing
The cheeks' red rose above.

The cheeks' red ross above.

But hew soon the lily and the rose wither in the faces of our American women. Why is it? Simply because so many of them are victims of weakness, irregularities and functional derangements incidental to the sex. It they would use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription all these beauty and health-destroying ailments might be warded off, and we would hear less about women "growing old before their time."

To regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, Dr. Pierce's Pellets excel. One a

Ogick Time-48 Hours.

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A. D. Noyes, Newark, Michigan, writes: "I have inquired at the drug stores for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, but have failed to find it. We brought a bottle with us from Quebec, but it is nearly gone and we do not want to be without it, as my wife is troubled with a pain in the shoulder, and nothing else gives relief. Can you send us some?"

Says S. S. Shewfelt, of Kingsley, Man, "from weakness and loss of appetite, with a severe headache, and could scarcely with My first bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters enabled me to walk about the house, and when I had taken the second bottle I found

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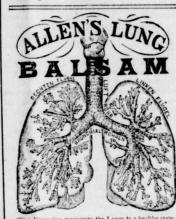
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Powders.

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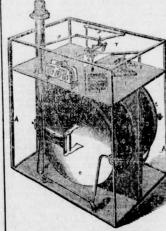
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Tand. No extra commissions are charged of the commissions from the importers of mann facturers, and nence—

Tand. No extra commissions are charged of the commissions from the importers of mann facturers, and nence—

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Resolutions of Condolence.

R. Brown:
R SIR AND BROTHER—At a regular
ag held by Brother J. L. Bueche, secby John Boegel and unanimously

d that, your began and unanimously disat, press it has pleased Almighty God in finite and all-wise providence to afflict and he steemed brother and worthy ding Secretary, J. L. Krootch by regg by the icy hand of death (after a rig 'llness) his most amiable and ian wife; the members of Branch 21, C. M. B. A., bowing to the divine will of God, to Brother Kroetch our deep and let sympathy in this his sad bereave-and be it

neartfelt sympathy in this me seartfelt sympathy in this resolution be factorized to Brother Kroetch and also that it be entered in our minutes and sent to the Catholic RECORD, the C. M. B. A. Monthly and the Berlin Journal for publication.

Rec. Sec., provident.

Brockville, April Sits, 1889.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I herewith enclose you copy of resolution passed at our regular meeting of above date. Moved by Biother William Branniff, seconded by Brother J. P. Byrnes and Resolved, That it is with deep feeling of slucere sorrow that the members of Branch 43 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association near of the grave loss our worthy and esteemed President, and Vice-President of the Grand Council of Canads has sustaised

near of the grave on the case med President of the Grand Council of Canada has sustained by the death of his late beloved Brother, William J. Fraser, Resolved. That the members of Branch 43 tender Brother O. K. Fraser in this his and time of trouble our heartieft sympathy and pray God to console the wife and relations of the decessed in this their sad efficient. Reasolved, That a copy of this resolution has not our worthy President, Brother O. K. Fraser, and to C. M. B. A. Monthly and CATHOLIC RECORD for publication. Carried. J. P. BYENES, Sec. 1 Tauch 43.

THE BISHOPS AT ST JOSEPH'S CONVENT, TORONTO.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

On Friday evening the Bishops who took part in the anniversary funeral services for the late Archbishop Lynch visited St. Joseph's Convent on St. Alban's street, Toronto. They were accompanied by a large number of priests. In the hall that was tastefully decorated for the occasion four pisnos and a beautiful harp were seen on a raised platform that extends the whole width of the large apartment used only for entertain ments and musical or drill exerciser. Their Lordships the Bishop of London and Kingston coupied chairs towards the middle of the hall. Bishop O'Connor, of Peterborough, who had officiated in the morning, was compelled to leave for Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. morning, was compelled to leave for home by the afternoon train. The priests present were Very Rev. Administrator Rooney, Rov. Fathers Henning. Flannery, Corduke, Finan, Davis, Mc trator Rooney, R. v. Fathers Henning, Flannery, Corduke, Finan, Davis, Mc Bride, McRae, Guerin. P. Brennan, O'Reilly, McPhillip, Kiernan, Shanahan and others. The programme opened with a grand "Song of Greeting," in which all the young lattes of the senior department jimed. Their well trained voices harmoniz d delightfully, several deep contraites giving a masculine vigour and traitos giving a masculine vigour and finish to the subject. Instrumental selec-tions then followed; four planes, at which tions then followed; four planes, at which eight yourg ladies were seated, gave out aweet sounds of a martial character with harp accompaniment in the rendering of a grand Marche Francaise. A wand drill by all the little ones, dressed in white with pink sashes, was a very pretty feature of the entertainment. Then came a vocal trie, in which the thrilling motes and words of "Oft in the Stilly Night" were very impressive. A rectanotes and words of "Oft in the Stilly Night" were very impressive. A rectation "Zita," was excellently well enunciated by Miss Dunn. Her graceful attitude and finely modulated voice enhanced the beauty of the piece itself, a compention, we believe, of the poeters, Miss Eleanor Donelly. A very sweet little song by the juveniles was also very interesting. The planos, with harp acc. maniment, were again struck into vigoue, a paniment, were again struck into vigore a life and harmony by the young lader, when all joined again in a farewell chorued a most delightful evening's

The following address to the Bishop The following address to the Bishops and clergy was read by one of the pupils: RIGHT HONORABE PRELCTES AND REV. CLESGY—The glad stratus of welcome which greeted you on your extrace leto our Acasemy Hall have already died away, yet still are vibrating within us the high treble chords of Joy which have been awakened from our heart-wings by the awakened from our heart-strings by the potent touch of happiness.

Well indeed may we, the ckildren of St. Joseph's, feel deeply grateful for the honor conterred en our convext in receiving wi him its walls distinguished representatives of the hierarchy of the Church. It is, then, with feelings of respect and reverence that we saint you, Right Honorable Freiates and Rev. Clergy, who have ishored so zealensly and fatchfully to promote the glory of your Divine Master in this fair Canada of oure, and who by your untring efforts have contributed your part in making of its wilds one of the fairest provinces of Uhrat's King-com apon sarih.

on the faires, provinces of threat's Ring.

On any point of the inverse you have our appreciation of the inverse you have manifested in the welfare of our school by your presence here to do and the pleasure ard satisfaction you have given us will long remain engraven on the tablet of our memory.

remain engraven on the tablet of our memory.

In conclusion, Right Honorable Prelates and Reverend Clergy, we wish you, one and all in the words of our rong, "A great and glorious fatute," and we trust that during that happy future you may many lines honor with your presence our cherished Alma Mater.

"HHE PUPILS OF ST. JOSEPH'S.

Toronto, May 3rd, 1889

His Lordwhip Bishop Walsh then arose and thanked tha young ladies and chill-

and thanked the young ladies and chil-dren for the very agreeable hour they had just given him and the clergy who were with him. His Lordship felt it a duty on him, as it was his greatest pleasure, to visit educational establishments, and, as they were especially under the protection of the Church, to lend bis presence and his voice whenever possible in encouraging the self sacrificing labors of the Lacles of St. Joseph to continued efforts in forming the hearts and expand-ing the minds of the tender plants entrusted to their care and supervision. The Catholic Church had always for principle that the moral training, the guiding of the will, the lessons of self-restraint, and the moulding of the young heart was of more importance than the acquisition of intellectual endowments. These, however, should not be neglected; but the great aim of Catholic education was Christian lady who would be an ornament to ber sex and an instrument in the hand of God of leading others to virtue

and of saving souls.

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston expresetd himself also as highly pleased, and congratulated the young ladies on the elegance and taste of their selections. The graceful deportment and modest demeanor struck him as the result of perfect training. His Lordship quoted the words of a Greek philosopher, of whom St. John Chrysostom was pupil. Struck by the quiet, respectful and courteous manners of his pupil in an assembly of teachers at the University, he remarked: "Those Christians have great and noble women." Such, my dear children, you must strive to become by paying the strictest attention to every lesson of virtue that your pious teachers, the Sisters of St. Joseph, by their every word and constant crample, impart to your plastic minds and innocent hearts. You will become rich and noble before the world and helefore God, and while storing your minds with useful knowledge you must ever keep adding to the graces and virtues that naurally adorn your sex. His Lordship spoke in a most eloquent, fluent and charming manner on the graces and accomplishmente that may be found only in the pure, guile less and innocent heart of the true Christian women. He closed a most admirable, pointed and practical address by asking a favor of the Rev. Mother, which was immediately promised, a holiday or day of rest and innocent er joyment for both pupils and teachers.

ABCHIDIOCENSE OF GODONNO.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

FEAST OF THE BLESSED DE LA SALLE, IN Sr. MICHAEL'S CATHE-DRAL.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. The 4th of May is now a red-letter day for the Brothers of the Christian schools and their pupils and friends throughout

Since His Holiness Leo XIII. declared Since the Holiness Leo XIII. declared on the 19th of February, 1888, that the Venerable De La Salle would be hereafter venerated as BLESSED De La Salle, and selected the 4th of May as his annual feast, the Catholic world has rejoiced with the Brothers of the Caristian schools, and henceforth Blessed De La Salle will be honored and invoked as the natron and onored and invoked as the patron and protector of Christian education and edu

The Venerable Archbishop Lynch, The Venerable Archbishop Lynch, of happy memory, attached great solemnity to the Triduum celebrated last year in memory of the newly beatlied, and so arranged, by his happy thoughtfulness, to close the Triduum on the day the Church selected for the new saint's feat, May 4th. This was the last time the dear, venerated Archbishop pont ficated. Scarcely eight days after he was called by God to enjoy the well-earned fruit of his labors.

As the archdiocese is still in orphanage, and none grieve more for the death of the great prelate than the Christian Brothers, the superior in Toronto would not permit any decorations; and in the ceremony of Saturday, though solemn and impressive, something was missing. The grand epis

something was missing. The grand epis copal throne was vacant. The previous day (the day of the anniversary Mass—the first Friday) the Brothers' pupils, as a tribute of filtal love and heartfelt remembrance, received Holy Communion for the repose of the soul of their very devoted friend and father in

The pupils of the Christian Brothers, and the pupils of the various educational establishments conducted so ably and so zealously by the Ladies of Loretto; several Stators of St. Joseph, and a large number of friends formed the congregation when Very Rev. Administrator Laurent, with Rev. Father Gibbone, as deacon, and Mr. Carberry as sub-deacon, came to the altar to celebrate solemn High Mass in bonor of Blessed De Le Salle. The following is translation of the Mass approved by the Church for the feast :

Church for the feest:

INTROIT.

Suffer the little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not: for of such is the Kingdom of God.

Ye that fear the Lord praise Him: all ye the seed of Jacob glorify Him.

V Giory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

O God, Who for the salutary instruction of the poor, and to teach science to youth, didst raise up the Blessed John Baptist, Confessor, and didst form, by him, in the Church, a new religious family: grant, we beseech Thee, unto those who instruct Christian youth, always to follow his example, and to advance in virtue by his interession. Through our Lord Jesus Christ, Thy Son, Who liveth and reigneth with Thee in the unity of the Holy Ghost, God, forever and ever. Amen.

EPISTLE.

Lesson from Ecclesiasticus xxxix, 6-14.

unity of the Holy Ghost, God, forever and ever. Alleluia.

EPISTLE.

Lesson from Ecclesiasticus xxxix, 6.14.

He will give his heart to resort early to the Lord, that made him, and he will pray in the sight of the Most High. He will open his mouth in prayer, and will make suspendismouth of the most high will make supplication for his sins. For if it snall see the great Lord, He will fill him with the specific understanding: and he will pour forth the words of his wisdom as showers, and in his prayer he will confess to the Lord; and He shall direct his council, and his knowledge, and in his secrets shall he meditate. Shall show forth the discipline he hath learned, and shall glory in the law of the covenant of the Lord. Many shall praise his wisdom, and it shall never be forgotten. The memory of him shall not depart away, and his name shall be in request from generation to generation. Nations shall declare his wisdom, and the Church shall show forth his praise. Alleluia, Alleluia.

V Blessed is he whom Thou hast chosen, and taken to Thee; he shall dwell in Thy courts. Alleluia.

W He hath distributed, he hath given to the poor; his justice remaineth for ever and ever. Alleluia.

Sequel of the Holly Gospel according to St.

the noon: his justice remaineth for ever and ever. Alleluia.

Sequel of the Holy Gospel according to St.

At that hour the disciples came to Jesus, saying: Who, thinkest Thou, is the greater in the Kingdom of Heaven? And Jesus, can be supported by the Holy Gospel according to St.

At that hour the disciples came to Jesus, saying: Who, thinkest Thou, is the greater in the Kingdom of Heaven? And Jesus, can be supported by the Holy of th

COMMUNION.

He that shall do and teach, he shall be called great in the Kingdom of Heaven.

POSTCOMMUNION.

Replenish with the celestial banquet, we supplied by chreat Thee, O. Lord, that, through the merits of Blessed John Baptiswe may derive goodness, order and science from the plentitude of Thy Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, Who liveth and reigneth with Thee in the unity of the Holy Ghost, God, forever and ever. Amen.

organist Lemattre, Messra Anglin, Campbell, and M cramars, cang the Mass in Gregorian chart in very fine style, much to the credit of Rav. Brother Odo and his assistants. At the Offertory

all the pupils of the Christian Brothers and of the Laddes of Loretto joined in the singing of the Iste Confessor. They also joined in the singing of two hymns after Mass. The effect produced was elevating, Heaven inspiring.

Very Rev. Administrator Rooney preached one of the most eloquent sermons ever heard from the pulpit of St. Michael's Cathedral, The subject was "The Religious Orders of Men and Women as Christian Teachers" He dwelt particularly upon the good done in Toronto by the religious communities of teachers. larly upon the good done in Toronto by
the religious communities of teachere.
His portrayal of the educated Catholic
young lady was a burst of sliquence
worthy of a Massilion or a Bourdaloue.
On enquiring if we could get the manuscript of this masterly discourse, we were
astonished to hear that the sermon was
entirely extemporized, as another
priest was expected to preach. So
the Very Rev. Administrator, moved
by the soul inspiring singing of the
scholars of the Christian Brothera
and of the Loretto Nome, resolved not
to allow the large congregation to dis-

example, and advance in virtue through thy intercession. Through our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

#### The Two-fold May.

Buffalo Union. Thy merry welcome, rosy May,
The wild birds all are sweetly singing,
And every village heart to day
Is joyous where thy flowers are springing

Oh! where hast thou been all the year? Day-dreaming in thy home of roses?
Or swelling youthful hearts anear
To breathe the sigh that love disclo

Full brightly gleams thy robe of green, And soft thy young cheek freshly glowing; The wild flowers all proclaim thee Queen And crown thy golden tresses flowing. Oh! make thy home no more afar;

We'll wreathe thee here a fairy fountain And light it with the evening star, When twilight steals adown the moun Remain, the lonely home to cheer-

Remain, the gloomy path to brighten Remain, to dry the mourner's tear, And many a weary heart to lighten.

Ah! sweetest May, whose pleasures bring
My wandering thoughts to hours long
perished;
Where, oh! where is my lost Spring—
The friends I loved, the hope I cherished?

Alas! they come not in the breeze, With merry laugh or blowing roses; Nor in the flow ring orchard trees, Where mute at eve the bird reposes.

Another May, then shall I woo-Another purer, rarer maiden;
My spring time hopes, ah! she'll renew.
And soothe this heart with sorrow lader

Her songs breathe not the purple wine-Her roses bloom to wither never— Her joy, her love are not like thine, Which please awhile, then pain foreve

To yonder dome of starry blue, Where sweetly dwells this Queen Ocean, Shall hence arise my song anew, Shall hence ascend my soul's devotic

And She this restless heart of clay Will sweetly soothe beyond all other; And She shall be my fadeless May— Mary, Jesu's Virgin Mother.

PATRICK CRONIN. A QUEER SEPARATE SCHOOL

TEACHER.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

In view of a slanderous, lying and scurrilous letter which appeared in the Toronto Empire over the signature of a man named Patrick Boyle, I would suggest that in future all the teachers in separate schools be obliged to study Church history and be examined by the Bishop or the Catholic school inspector. This would prevent a recurrence of a Brantford Patrick Boyle siring publicly histogrance of Catholic Church history and forcing Catholics to hold down their heads with the Bishop or the Catholic School inspector. This would prevent a recurrence of a Brantford Patrick Boyle siring publicly histogrance of Catholic Church history and forcing Catholics to hold down their heads with shame. To make them feel their position more keenly, in his letter he declared that he taught several years in separate schools, he taught several years in separate schools, father Coveny instituted against it by he taught several years in separate schools, and expressed his regret or rather his sighs, that the Presbyterian minister's inspection of separate schools has been succeeded by a Casholle school inspector. Is it not a pity he has not the beautiful of the several school inspector. Is it not a pity he has not the beautiful of the several years in separate schools at the Briat Reventing the succeeded by the rev. gentleman £100 and applogizing.

The breach between the Liberal Unionhe has not the great consolation of having Dr. Wild, Hunter or Caven to inspect his

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

On Mr. Parnell's new libel suit, the On Mr. Parnell's new libel suit, the Times has paid into Court £5,000 as damages, thus acknowledging the libel. It is now for the court to decide whether that sum be sufficient. Mr. Parnell insists that the Times shell pay the expenses of the defence before the Commission, and the general, even the universal, opinion outside of the Tories, is that the demand is fair. Attorney General Webster will not appear to defend the Times in the libel suit, though he will continue the case for that journal before the Commission. The charge is that the Times published forged letters which even after the trial it called genuice.

genuive.

The Liberal Union Club showed its

on enquiring it we could get the manuscript of this masterly discourse, we were autonished to hear that the sermon was entirely extemporized, as another priest was expected to preach. So the Very Rev. Administrator, moved by the soul inspiring singling of the scholars of the Christian Brothers and of the Loretto Name, resolved not to allow the large congregation to disperse without a sermon. It is much to be regretted that Father Rooney is not offener heard in the Cathadras.

After Maw Rev. Fathers Cruise and Gibbons presented the relies for veneration.

The ploture of Blessed De La Salle exposed on the occasion is the work of M. Edw. Hobberin, student of the De La Salle Art School.

The glory of Blessed De La Salle is still increasing. Several mitacles have been operated through his intercession since his beautification. One of the most noted was the cure of Mgr. F. Giordani, Bishop of Alatri, Italy.

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The Office of Blessed De La Salle is still increasing. Several mitacles have been operated through his intercession is not many the probability of the second Nocturn of Matina are an admirable epitome of the search of the second Noctu

itself to upbraid Irishmen with not having devised any remedy for the situation in Donegal exemplifies its own peculiar beneficence by helping to evict a famine-threatened population."

The Irish prison Inspector has made an enquiry into Mr. Wm O'Brien's treatment in Cleaners in the state of the state o

ment in Clonmei jail, but it was con-ducted secretly, Mr. O'Brien having no representative present to examine wit-nesses. As a matter of course the enquiry was entirely conducted in the interest of the Government, and the prison offi cials testified, according to the report, that Mr. O'Brien was treated with great consideration, no undus force having been used, and that he did not faint. Mr. O'Brien's evidence, which honest people will believe in preference to that f the prison efficials, given under such circumstances, was quite contrary to theirs. Mr. O'Brien states that the

theirs. Mr. O'Brien states that the Governor of the jail, the chief warder, and three other warders were present when he was ill treated. He says further: "Four warders seized me, and after what seemed to me a long struggle flung me on my back on the floor, holding me down and twisting my arms while they tore off my clothes. I continued to struggle violently, and one man placed his knee on my chest. . . . My clothes his knee on my chest. . . . My clothes continued to be pulled off one by one, and I struggled again to my feet;

ANOTHER VIOLENT TUSSLE TOOK PLACE, I WAS FLUNG DOWN A SECOND TIME,

TO THE FLOOR. The struggle continued on the floor. became very faint, and they gave me some water. . . I was by this time utterly exhausted, and they gave me water a second time. He then describes how the graver of the second time. water a second time. He then describes how the governor gave orders to cut off his hair and beard; he resisted to the utmost, and goes on to say: "I can't remember anything more until I had a feeling of my mouth being full of hairs. I was tnen sitting on a stool with two warders bolding me." On this evidence the prison inspector reports that "on all material points Mr. O'Brien corroborates the evidence of the governor and the warders, and what slight discrepancy there is, appears to be only what might be expected in the description of any struggle by those who took part in it." Mr. O'Brien, in his evidence, declared that if there were any conflict as to facts be protested against its being disposed of any other way except by a public sworn inquiry.

Mr. O'Brien has been released.

quiry.

Mr. O'Brien has been released uncon-Mr. O'brien has been released unconditionally since the above occurred.

Sir Charles Russell has decided, as arbitrator, that the tenants on the Vandaleur estate shall pay a year's rent to

The breach between the Liberal Union-The breach between the Liberal Unionists and Tories of Birmingham is far from having been healed. Mr. Chamberlain stated that Lord Randolph Churchill declared in November last that he (Churchill) would not contest the parliamentary seat of gentral Birmingham.

Lord Randolph now replies that Mr. Chamberlain's assertion is utterly false. It New York.

"Best enre for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutter Bros. & Co., Boston. For it a large bottle sent prepaid.

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is expected that an excited correspondence will follow between the two gentlemen.

Mr. Chamberlain has also written a reply to the recent letter addressed to him by Lord Randolph Churchill, in which he says: "I will endeavor in all humility to profit by your advice, although I fear the task of reconciling our conflicting views and interests is not made easier by your communications." In regard to future action he says the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists ought to make it a point to canvass and accertain their relative force in Birmingham, and afterward to submit their differences to arbitration. In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain says he will welcome any assistance from Lord Randolph Churchill which will tend to promote unity.

promote unity.

In Cork County a cruel eviction of two no cork county a cruel eviction of two poor widows named Lombard and Carver took place on April 2ad, at a place called Grome, near M illow, on the estate of the Messrs. Hewitt. The Mallow Guardians have voted to give £1 a week as outdoor relief to the poor widows.

WEDDING BELLS.

COUGHLIN-HURLEY.

COUGHLIN-HURLEY.

Peterborough Examiner, May 2.

At 8:30 o'clock the nuptials of Mr. Richard Coughin, M. D. of Hastings, and Miss Teresa, eldest daughter- of Mr. T. Huriey, real estate agent, were celebrated at the Cathedral by Rev. Father Tiernan, Chancelor of the Diocess of London, an intimate friend of the bride, assisted by Rev. Father McEray. Miss Minnie Hurley, sister of the bride, was bridesmatd, and Dr. Chas. Coughin, of Hastings, fulfilled the office of groomsman. The bride was married in a handome travelling dress. After the cremony the bridal party and guests, only the most intimate relatives and friends of the contracting parties, repaired to the residence of Mr. Hurley on Brock street, where an elaborate dejeuner was partaken of, the happy young couple afterwards seaving on the 1:30 train for an extended tour to Ottawa and other places in the East. The bride was the recipient of an unusually large number of beautiful presents, testifying to the general appreciation of the charms of persoa, and many admirable womanly qualities. On the return of Mr. and Mrs. Coughlin, they will take up residence at Hastings, where the doctor has a lucrative practice.

O'BRIEN-KELLY. On Monday, 29th ult., at the Church of the Holy Angels, in St. Thomas, Thomas O'Brien, conductor M. C. R., was united in the sacred bonds of matrimony to Miss Alice Kelly, daughter of Mr. John Kelly, lumber merchant. Rev. Father Flannery was the officiating priest. A large crowd of friends assembled in the church to greet the happy couple, and as they left the church to shower blessings and rice on their heads. Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien took train immediately for Detroit and other cities West.

MURPHY DEVINE.

One of those happy events which occur from time to time took place in the little caured of 8t. An"s, Walpole, on Monday, April 29th. The occasion was the marriage of Miss Kate Devine, third daughter of Cornelius Devine, E. q., of Walpole, and Mr. Martin Marchy, Caurth son of the late Simon Murpby, Eaq of Oneida. The good pastor, Martin Marchy, Derformed the ceremony. The bride was accompanied to the aliar by her sister, Miss Neille Devine, whilst Mr. S. Murpay, M. C. R. Agent at Dufferin, supported his brother Both bride and bridesmati looked very andsome in suits of garnetsatin and rose color respectively. The marriage ceremony and Mass over, a large number of invited guests accompanied the bridal party to the ancesidence of the bride's father, where a sun seldence of many costly presents from her numeries free for onto. The bride was the recipient of many costly presents from her numeries friends, among whom She was a sait time friends, among friends in Walpole, Cayuga, Jarvis, Simcoe and vicinity. MURPHY DEVINE.

MORRISON-McCORMICK.

On Tuesday morning, April 30th, 1889, 8t. Columba's Church at Bornish, in the township of West Williams, became the inviting centre for people of all denominations. The speciators, anxious to witness the ending of the "Treatise" This offer will remain open for only a short time.

CATARKH.

CATARKH.

CATARKH.

CATARKH.

CATARKH.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT FOR THE CURE of CATARRH, CATARRHALD DEAFNESS of Catarrhing. At 10.20 o'clock the organ passled forth a loyous weeding march of alies of the church the handsomely and richly-attired Christina, daughter of Mr. Peter McCormick, of the township of Mr. Angus Morrison, son of Mr. Angus Morrison, son of Mr. Angus Morrison, of the township of West Williams, and ar. John Morrison, son of Mr. Angus Morrison, of the township of West Williams. The voung couple, supported by Miss Katle McCormick, sister of the bride, and Mr. Archy Morrison, brother of the bridegroom, approached the alter-ralling, and there, before the alter, rater a bride explanation of matrimony as a natural contract, and its divine origin, and of its being elevated to the dignity of a greec giving sacrament, they were happily united, Rev. Father McRee, the pastor, performing the ceremony, after which High Mass was celebrated. At the organ presided Miss Jessie Harrison, of Parkhill, ably assisted by the Farkhill choir. Miss A. Quarry deserves the sent of the pastor, performing the ceremony, after which High Mass was celebrated. At the organ presided Miss Jessie Harrison, of Parkhill, ably assisted by the Farkhill choir. Miss A. Quarry deserves the ceremony, after which High Mass was celebrated a deep impression on all present. MORRISON-McCORMICK. Hafrison, or Farknill, ably assisted by the Parknill choir. Miss A Quarry deserves special mention for her spiendid rendition of a solo. The solemnity of the service created a deep impression on all present. Mass being over, and the celebrant having entered the vestry, Miss Harrison rendered a grand wedding march, which so capitated the audience that they were very rejuctant in leaving the church. After receiving many warm and hearty congratulations at the church door, the newly-married couple, accompanied by their friends, drove to the residence of the bride's father, where about two hundred relatives and friends graced the elaborately-prepared tables, which were groaning under the heavy weight of turkeys, chickens, etc. Many and magnificent pieces of silverware and glassware and other useful articles formed the complement of the presents given the bride, who was not only a favortice at home, but also a special favorite amongst all her numerous acquaintances, whilst the bridegroom might be styled the popular young man of West Williams. Dinner being over, the young couple, accompanied by about twenty carriages, dove to Parkhill, where they took train for Niagara Fails and eastern cities. In the midst of a shower of rice and congratulations, their many friends at the station wished them many jys, a safe journey and a happy future, and long may they be spared to its enjoyments.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION. 

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption is the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutle Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prepaid

PARIS SEPARATE SCHOOL.

Paris Star-Transcript, May 1st. Paris Star-Transcript, May 1st.

From the report of the Minister of Education for Ontario we find there are 220 Roman Catholic separate schools in the Province; and in point of regular attendance Paris separate school stands scond in the list, averaging 74 per cent, while the separate school in the town of Perth, stands first with 75 per cent. Yesterday all the children on the register, were present in school here except wo, and one of them is sick at present. The regular attendance at Paris separate schools reflects credit on all concerned.

#### LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

Loudon, May 2—GRAIN.—Red winter, 1.55
to 1.60; white, 1.50 to 1.60; spring, 1.55 to 1.60; corn, 85 to 90; rye. 1.00 to 1.65; bariey, mait, 100; bariey, feed, 80 to 95; oars, 85 to 99; peas, 85; beans, bush, 1.00 to 1.3; buckwheat, cental, 1.00.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, bag, 25 to 35; rollous, bag, 25 to 40; rhubarb, per bunch 5 to 7; lettuce, per bunch, 2 to 3; cabbage plants, per 160, 40; Tomatoes, per box, 23;

MEA f.—Beef, by carcase, 5 00 to 7.00; muton, by qr., 8 to 9; muton, by carcase, 7 to 8; lamb, carcase, 9 to 10; lamb, qr., 10 11; aurinx, qr., 1.50; veal by qr., 4 to 6 feed by carcase 3 to 5; pork, per cwi., 6 to 6 or 10; larinx, qr., 1.50; veal by qr., 4 to 6 feed by carcase 3 to 5; pork, per cwi., 6 to 6 or 10; larinx, qr., 1.50; veal by qr., 4 to 6 feed by carcase 3 to 5; pork, per cwi., 6 to 6 or 10; larinx, qr., 1.50; veal by qr., 4 to 6 feed by carcase 3 to 5; pork, per cwi., 6 to 6 or 10; larinx, dr., 10; larinx, qr., 150; veal by qr., 4 to 6 feed by carcase 3 to 5; pork, per cwi., 6 to 6 or 10; larinx, per 100, 10; larinx, dr., 10; larinx, per 100, 10; larinx, per 100; larinx, per

bakers, 480 to 540.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Buffalo, N.Y., May 9—CATTLE.—Offerings 15 cars, over half of which were newy, stock of the shipping to export cisss, and for such stock the demand was limited, though nearly all roll at weak former prices. There was stock of the shipping to respect to 100 lbs., and prices for stock of 900 to 100 lbs., and prices for stock of 200 to 100 lbs., and prices for stock cattle was related to 15c higher as 3 to 3 25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Offerings, 50 cars; marked y is all trade in sheep; lambs, dull, prices unchanged

B. GS—Offerings, 25 cars; r ediums sold 5 to 5 to 5; only a few at latter price. Call was for light packers at 5.05 to 5 l9, and offerings quickly taken.

To THE DRAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to Nicholson, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

#### SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. . Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Discases" which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a copy of that valuable work free by sending their address (enclosing a two cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co., ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT. This book is row recognized as standard authority upon all recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million copies having been sold in the past tau years. A sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We seel confident that our pairons will appreciate the work, and be giad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book. It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise". This offer will remain open for only a short time.

satisfies them his remetive has become a household word in every country where the furgits language is spoken. Cures effected by lim seven a series ago are cures atfil, there has been no refur no the disease. So highly no these remedies valued, and so great is the satisfies them, that ignorant imitators have the remedies, the results of the application of which they are equally ignorant. Mr. Dixon's semedy is applied only once in two weeks and from one to three applications effect a permanent curoin the most aggravated cases. These remedies are a specific for catarrhai troubles peculiar to females.



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TEACHERS WANTED

TOR THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT OF the Separate School, Brockville, a female teacher, holding a Third-Class Certificate. Applications stating salery, qualifications, etc., and addressed to VERY REV. DEAN GAPTHER, Brockville, Ont., will be received up to May 28th, 1889.



VOLUME 11.

Catholic Record. the

London, Sat., May 18th, 1889.

EDITORIAL NOTES. As we go to press the sad news reaches

us that the Rev. Father Michel, of the Diocese of Toronto, died at Lafontaine on Monday last. He was in the fifty-eighth year of his age and the twenty third of his priesthood. The funeral took place on Thursday morning at Lafontaine.

His Lordship the Bishop of London was present at St. Mary's Church, Hill street, on last Sunday evening, and, taking his text from the Gospel of the day, delivered a discourse that went directly to the hearts of the very large congregation. Visits of His Lordship to St. Mary's Church are always looked forward to with the greatest interest, and on this occasion the good people of the parish will have reason to be grateful for having bad the privilege of listening to a discourse at once beautiful and touching and calculated to leave lasting impressions for acad impressions for good.

REV. FATHER DAMIEN, the heroic priest who devoted himself to the charge of attending to the spiritual wants of the lepers of Molokai in Haiwaii, is dead. He contracted the leprosy, and has been suffering from it for years, literally dying by inches, and at last he has gone to his reward. Requiescat in pace

NEW HAMPSHIRE, one of the most thoroughly puritanical States of the Union, has a larger divorce record than any other State, even than California and Connecticut, according to population. In five years 1,500 divorces have been decreed, being about one-tenth of the number of marriages.

NOTWITHSTANDING that Catholics in New J. South Wales are exceeded in number by | st members of the Church of England, it is indicative of the earnestness of their faith that the Catholic population are far ahead of all other denominations as church. goers. The numbers atterding church on Sunday have been estimated, and it was found that there were 72.505 Catholics to 60,796 of the Church of England. In Victoria the numbers were 85,816 to 58,-

WE DIRECT attention to the announcement made in another column concerning the meeting of the Irish National League to be held in the month of July. Every Irishman should take an interest in the proceedings of this gathering, which will in many regards be the most important of the kind yet held in Amer. ica. The day of deliverance is at hand and every one having a spark of Irish blood in his vens should aid in hasten. ing the hour when the flag of Home Rule will once more flust over the old Parlia-ment House in College Green.

A so CALLED history of Ireland has appeared from the pen of John Anthony Froude. From his hatred of Ireland, which he has never been backward in expressing, it might be inferred that the history is a tissue of fictions, and such is the haracter which is attributed to it by t those conversant with Irlsh history who have read it. It is a pity that Father Tom Burke, who crushed Froude when the latter made his tour in America to promulgate false notions concerning Ire land's history and needs, is not living to refute this work. But we expect that some scholar will take up the subject and will humble Froude as he deserves.

On Sunday, 5th inst., one of the Christian Leaguers attended Riverside barracks of the Salvation Army in Toronto, and after some of the "soldiers" had spoken, introduced a discussion on the manner in which Commissioner Combs is conducting army affairs. The captain, a young woman, told him that it was neither the time nor place for such discussion, but as the interloper persisted in his course, she gave out a hymn, and the Salvationists gained the victory by singing him down. The Christian League is the Association formed by the seceders who are dissatisfied with the manner in which the army is conducted.

THE Church in Washington territory is making extraordinarily rapid progress, particularly at Paget Sound, there being a great rush of immigration lato Seattle, Tacoma, and various points on Puget Sound. The churches are now much too small for the people. Arrangements have been made, however, for the building of a new church at Seattle, and another at Schome. The Right Rev. Bishop Junger has been on a visit to the locality and has done much towards en couraging the rapidly increasing popula-tion to make strenuous efforts to cooperate with the priests in their endeavors to meet their growing spiritual needs.

THE American pilgrims ended their visit to Jerusalem on Easter Monday. They then left the city in three sections The first section started with the second for a tour through Palestine, Nazareth,