LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY. FEB. 25, 1888.

ALCVES, UNDERCLOTHING, AND SOCKS. THE BEST GOODS IN THE TRADE.

119 DUNDAS STREET NEAR TALBOT.

Writtenfor the CATHOLIC RECORD

AR CEILIDH.

In our last cailidh I spoke of the Bishops who presided over the districts of Monweal, the Red River, Upper Canada, and Prince Edward Island, with New Bruns. wick and the Magdalene Islands, as auxiliaries of the Bishop of Quebec. Perhaps a elearer account of the state of the church in the British North American colonies in the early part of the present century may be of interest to some readers of the

From the first establishment of Christi salty in the districts already named they had been within the ecclesiastical limits of the diocese of Quebec. When in 1806 Monseigneur Joseph Octave Plessis ascended the episcopal throne, he found bimself charged with an immense jurisdiction, extending from the southern boundary of the Canadas to the wild coasts of Labrador and the prairies of the great North West, Mgr. Plessis was a great man and a wise bishop, ranking second only to the grand founder of the See of Quebec, Laval de Montmorenci. But proportionate to his talents were the difficulties with which he had to contend, difficulties which in these days of peace and toleration we should almost forget, were it not that the Mail, with its tendency to "progress backwards," keeps constantly, and perhaps unconsciously, reminding us of the narrow minded bigotry which in the first years of the present century characterized the Government of Canada. Monseigneur Pleasis found that it would be utterly impossible for him to travel over the immense extent of country included in his diocese. He saw also that his French Canadian children were pushing their way westward and northward, further and further still, so that not even his prophetic mind could grasp the extent country which they were destined populate. In Upper Canada Mova Scotia and Prince Edward Island there were numerous new colonies of Scotch Catholics who spoke a language utterly unknown to the Quebec Seminar ies. From these families came boys soliciting an education and training for the priesthood, while in Quebec, Mon treal and Kingston, bands of Irish emi grants were yearly arriving. Bishop Plessis framed his designs, but to carry them out he had first to convince Rome and then to conciliate England. In energetic Mr. Ryland, with the warm and open support of the governor, Sir James Graig, were endeavoring to debar Mgr. Plessis from using his title, which they declared belonged only to Dr. Mountain, the Auglican Bishop of Quebec. A title mark, which had been borne by the Cotholic Bushops of Quebec for more than one hundred and fifty years. In these pretensions, however, they were not upheld by the English Government. In 1813 Lord Bathurst in writing to General Prevost, (who had resceeded General Craig as Governor)

"I have to inform you that His Royal "I have to morm you that His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, in the mame of His Majesty, desires that hereafter the allowance of the Catholic Bishop of Quebec be one thousand Sishop of Quebec be one thousand pounds sterling per annum, as a testi mony rendered to the loyalty and good conduct of the gentleman who now occupies that place, as well as of the other members of the Catholic clergy of the

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This was the first official recognition of the Bishop of Quebec as such, and henceforth Mr. Ryland was obliged to sive him his title, which, history says, "he did with a very bad grace."

Mgr. Plessis had for years seen the ssity of dividing his immense dioesse into several Vicariates Apostolic, and in 1816, Rev. Alexander MacDonell, his Vicar General for Upper Canada, went to England to induce the ministry to consent to this arrangement.

In the month of July, 1817, Nove Scotia was separated from Quebec and constituted a Vicariate, of which Rav. Edmund Burke was named the Vicas Apostolic. Father Burke was consecrated in Quebec in 1818, under the title of Bishop of Sion, i. p. i. At the same time the Court of Rome erected two other Vicariates, one consisting of Upper Can ada, the other of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the Magdalene

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO Islands. Bishop Pleasis judged it advisable He wished to place a Bishop in Montreal and one in the territory of the North West. In order to personally advocate these plans, as well as sundry others, the Prelate decided to visit Eng. land, and on the 3rd July, 1819, embarked from Quebec, accompanied by Rev. Messrs. L'Artigue and Turgeon. Shortly after his arrival in London, Mgr. Plessis received a letter from Canada telling him that a few hours after his departure Bulls had arrived from the Pope erecting Quebec into a Metropolitan nating him archbishop thereof, and giving him two bishops for suffragans and auxiliaries. Father Alexander MacDonald was chosen for Upper Canada, and Father McEachern for Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the

This erection of Quebec into an arch-

Magdalene Islands.

diocese was most vexatious to Mgr. Plessis, who feared that as it had been done without consulting the British gov ernment the Ministry might be indignant and raise objections to these divisions that were so necessary for the government of the Church. And so it proved. Matters were, however, amicably arranged. The bishop agreed to allow the title and dignity of an archbishop to remain in abeyance and received a document authorizing him to plead at Rome for the creation of the Vicariates of Montreal and the North West. Of the former the Abbe L'Artigue was to be Bishop, of the latter, the Abbe Provencher. Lord Bathurst consented to this arrangement with the proviso that the new Bishops should not be recognized as titulars by the government. On the 16th August, 1820, Bishop Plessis arrived in Canada from England. On the 31st December of that year Rev. Alexander Macdonell was consecrated at Quebec, under the title of Bishop of Resina, i p i, and to him was confided the care of the church in Upper Canada. On the 21st January, 1821, the Abbe L'Artigue, who had been appointed to the new diocese of Montreal, was consecrated in the great Church of Notre Dame in that city, under the title of Bishop of Telmesse, s. p i. Rev. Eness Bernard MacEachern, who had been nominated for Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and the Magdalene Islands, was consecrated at Quebec or the 17th of June, 1821, under the title of Bishop of Rosen, i p.i The Abbe Provencher, to whom was confided the wild

Plessis says:

"As you express clearly that the persons to be nominated will depend upon you, in your quality of Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, full of confidence in your honour, your zeal and your loyalty toward His Majesty's government, has been pleased to consent to the arrangement you have proposed, and to permit ment you have proposed, and to permit
M. L'Artigue to fix himself in Montreal
and M Provencher to remain in the Hudson's Bay Territory, in order that they may exercise respectively an ecclesiastical suthority subordinate to your own, and give you the required assistance in those parts of His M. jesty's domains professing the religion of the Caurch of Rome."

In the correspondence of Mgr. Pleesis with Bishop MacEachern, it appears that the Bishop of Quebec alone in Canada had the power of conferring faculties upon priests until the year 1825. On the 13th of Merch, of that year, he writes to

Bishop MacEschern: "Monseigneun-The indult of which "Monseigneur.—The indult of which the above is a copy, is a response to the desire which you expressed to the Propaganda, to be able to transmit to others the extraordinary faculties which I hold from the Holy See, and which I have already had the honor of communicating to you. Use them in such fulness as it may please you for all future missionaries; those who are now stationed in New Brunswick, Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island are already sufficiently endowed."

The above explains a fact which has greatly puzzled a searcher into the antiquarian lore of the diocese of Antigonish-namely, that an old manuscript addressed to Rev. Alexander Macdonell of Judique, Cape Breton, giv. ing him faculties and parochial jurisdic tion over the Island of Cape Breton, inoluding as many of the Catholics of Nove Scotia as he might happen to meet, is

"You will communicate to Mr Fraser not verbally, but in writing the same powers as I gave you in 1812, except as regards Nova Scotia, in which (pro vince) you know that neither you nor I have jurisdiction."

Not until 1844 was the dormant dig. nity of Archbishop of Quebec revived. In that year Mgr. Joseph Signay, who had been consecrated in 1833 took the title and established the Archiepiscopal

The Bishop of Resina in 1826 dropped his title in partibus and became Bishop of Kingston. The same year the Bishop of Rosen took the title of Bishop of Charlottetown.

The Bishop of Telmesse, after 1836, was recognized as Bishop of Montreal. The first Bishop of New Brunswick was consecrated in 1842. In 1845 the Rev. Dr. Walsh was consecrated Bishop of Halifax, and Dr. Fraser, to whom had been accorded the title of Bishop of Halifax the year previous, was trans terred to the newly erected diocese of Arichat In 1847 Mgr. Provencher ex. changed his title in partibus of Bishop of Juliopolis, for that of Bishop of St. A. M. P.

Written for the Catholic Record. HOW A SCHOOLMASTER BECAME A CATHOLIC.

LETTER III.

While investigating sections of history, for the purpose of learning something about persecution, I came across several scraps that have a bearing on another charge, often made sgainst the courch; namely, that it has always been her produced many happy effects. To it. scraps that have a bearing on another charge, often made sgrinst the church; namely, that it has always been her steady care and sensible interest to check steady care and sensions interest to check every aspiration of her people towards intellectual culture. The mildest form of the statement generally made, is that, if she has not accusely exerted her authorif she has not actually exerted her authority to keep Ciristendom comfortably ignorant, she has studiously refrained from encouraging any effort put forth for the diffusion of knowledge. This opinion, it is safe to say, is firmly rooted in the Programmy more Wing rooted in the Protestant mind. What ordinary Protestant is not certain of it? But how extraordinary it is that people passably intelligent can entertain such a contra-

from such extracts as the following, taken from Protestant writers:

"The amount of education (11th century) must have differed with the circumstances of the country, diocese, or parish: still we are assured that efforts were continually made to organize both town and village schools. The richest institutions of this class were the conventual seminaries of the French and German Benedictines; and aithough they often shared in the deterioration of the order (certainly), and were broken up by the invisions of the Migyars and Northmen, we must view them as the greatest boon to all succeeding ages; since in them es; existly the strategy of the invisions of the succeeding ages; since in them es; existly and canon laws, which was a sure path to preferment, or employed their labors in philosophical response to the attainment of a view them as the greatest opon to all succeeding ages; since in them est ecially the copies of the Sacred Volume, of the fathers, and of other books were hoarded and transcribed." Hardwick, Middle

example of Sylvester II. (Pope 999 1003) might be sufficient to rouse the jealous emulation of Italy; and Sylves the jealous emulation of Italy; and Sylves ter left to that country not his ex-ample only, but the fruits of his active zeal in encouraging the learned of his own time, and in establishing achools and collecting libraries for the use of other generations. Some of the Popes, his successors, followed his traces with of other generalization of the successors, followed his traces with more or less earnestness, and among the rest, Gregory VII. added to his extraordinary qualities the undisputed merit of promoting the progress of education." Waddington, E. H., p. 267.
Scasking of southern Italy, Milman, in

Waddington, E. H., p. 267.

Speaking of southern Italy, Milman, in his L. C. Bk X. C. III., says: "Greek was the spoken language of the people in many parts of the kingdom; the laws of Fred-eric were translated into Greek for popular use; the epitaph of the Archibishop of Messina in the year 1175 was Greek. There were Greek priests and Greek congregations in many parts of Apulia and Sixtly; the privileges conferred by the emperor or Henry VI. on Messina had enacted that one of the three magistrates should be a Greek. Hebrew and still more Arabic were well known, not merely by Jews and Arabians, but by learned scholars. Frederic himself spoke German, Italian, Lasin Commencing on the period subsequent to Gregory VII., the Catholic historian, learned scholars. Frederic himself spoke German, Italian, Latin, Greek, Arabic and Hebrew."

have a letter dated 13th July, 1825, which is almost in all respects such as might be written from a bishop to his Vicar general.

As to Nova Scotia proper, it was exceptionally situated with regard to matters spiritual, as Bishop Plessis, writing in September, 1822, to Bishop McEschern, says:

"You will communicate to Mr. France of the propulation towards knowledge, througed the universities with thousands of sudents, instead of the few hundreds who have now the privilege of entering those

precious treasures of the Aristote han philosophy, he revealed all the secrets of ancient science, and added large contributions of his own on every branch of it; butions of his own on every branch of it;
in ma hematics he commented on and explained Euclid; in chemistry he was a subtile investigator; in astronomy a bold speculator." Bk XIV, c. III,
"The cultivation of the Greek had never entirely cessed in the West....
Towards the end of the thirteenth century the palagraphers of Greek and R. m.

the philosophers of Greece and Rome were as well known as in our own days; the schools rung with their names, with the explanation of their writings." (Mil-

the explanation of their writings." (alli-man's L. C. Bk. xiv., C. iii)
"There is a widespread notion that the Middle Ages were also 'Dark Ages,' full of ignorance and superstituon, with hardly a ray of knowledge or true religion to enlighten the gloom, and also that the Church was the great encourager of this state of things; indeed, that it was mainly due to the influence of the monks and of the clergy generally. This belief is, of the clergy generally. This belief is, however, quite unhistorical.

Thus not only theology, but secular knowledge besides, found a home in the Caurch, which was at once the guardian and the charnel of literature.

The mediacyal Caurch was, in reality, a

produced many happy effects. To it, more particularly, we must attribute the considerable number of public schools that were opened in various places, and the choice of more able and emment masters than those who had formerly pre-sided in the seminaries of learning. Towards the conclusion of the precessing age, there were no schools in Europe but these which belonged to monasteries, or episcopal residences, nor were there any other masters, except the Beneficture monks, to instruct the youth in the principles of sacred and profane erudition. But, not long after the commencement of diction of all respectable history. Of course I was once full of it; but after reading with both eyes open, for a time, I was torced to disent from the popular view of the matter. And Protestants the mealing and that in a manner the most changed, and that in a manner the most changed, and that in a manner the most changed and that in

"In the Western World the pursuit of vencher, to whom was confided the wild region of the North West Vicariate, was consecrated on the 12th of May, 1822, under the title of Bishop of Juliopolis, i. p. i.

I do not know precisely how far these auxilary bishops were subject to the diocese of Quebec, but a letter from the Secretary of State, in 1819, to Mgr.

Plessis says:

"As you express clearly that the personner of the says as the says is a special to any own of the Church as her temporal influence and power became more extensive and power generally acknowledged. This I gathered from such extracts as the following, taken from Protestant writers:

"The amount of education (11th century) must have differed with the circumstury) must have differed with the circumstury).

atudy of the civil and canon laws, which was a sure path to preferment, or employed their labors in philosophical researches, in order to the attainment of a shining reputation, and of the applause that was lavished upon such as were endowed with a subtle and metaphysical genius. Hence the bitter complaints that were made by the pontiffs and other bishops, of the neglect and decline of the liberal arts and sciences; and hence also the zealous, but unsuccessand hence also the zealous, but unsuccessful efforts they used to turn the youth from jurisprudence and phlosophy, to the study of humanity and philosophy."

Mosheim E. H. Century X'III. p 154.

"In all the Latin provinces, schemet were laid and carried into execution with were said and carried into execution with considerable success, for promoting the study of letters, improving taste, and dispelling the pedantic spirit of the times. This laudable disposition gave rise to the erection of many schools and academies, at G logue, Orleans, Cahors, Perugia, Fiorence, and Pisa, in which all the liberal arte and sciences, distributed into the same classes that still subsist in those

signed, "J. C. Bishop of Quebec.

17th October, 1824"

It appears that up to the date of Mgr. Plessis' death Bishop MacEachern was in the habit of applying to him for information, counsel and definitions, for I

German, Italian, Latin, Greek, Arabic cathedral schools, excellent masters were provided to impart gratuitous education to all comers, and forbidden to receive any from his own choice or the wise provided to impart gratuitous education to all comers, and forbidden to receive any dense of his parents, was that of a schoolar of the intellect, and so great the demand for mental training, that to which the humblest could in those days apply. Eugland was almost a land of achools of inferior note were soon trans-

formed into universities, without, how-ever, at once embracing in their scope the full urricculum of scientific studies. Some taught more, some fewer branches, and each had its speciality. At Salemo, it was medicine; at Bol gua jurisprud ence; and at Paris, canon law, dialectics, and theology "E. H. Vol. II,

ence; and at larse, and theology" E. H. Von.
p. 729. In a foot note, on the same page he adds: "In addition to these three universities, we have to count the following, which sprang up, one the following, which sprang up, one after another: 1 In Italy—V cenza, after another: 1222. Naples 12224; Very vision of the spranger of the spr dents, instead of the few hundreds who have now the privilege of entering those seats of instruction." Mitman's L C. Bk XIII, c. VI.

The same writer says of Albert of Cologne: "His title to fame is not that he introduced and interpreted the Metaphysics and Physics of Aristotle, and the works of the Arabian philosophers on these abstruce subjects to the world, but because he opened the field of true philosophic observation to mankind. In natural history he unfolded the more precious treasures of the Aristotelian philosophers.

The same writer says of Albert of Cologne: "His title to fame is not that he following, which sprang up, one after another: 1 In Italy—V cenza, 1204; Padua, 1222; Naples 12224; Verzeti, 1228; Piace zs, 1246; Treviso, 1260; Frara, 1264; Perugia, 1276; Rome, 1303; Pisa 1343 and re-established in 1472; Payia, 1361; Palermo, 1394; To in, 1405; Cremona, 1413; Florence, 1438; Catanea 1445. 2 In France, Margeria, 1360; Caher, 1332; Avignon, 1340; Augers, 1364; A x, 1409; Caen, 1430, Bardeaux, 1441; Valence, 1452; Nantes, 1204; Padus, 1222; Naples 12224; Vercenta, 1228; Piace z, 1246; Treviso, 1260; Frara, 1264: Perugia, 1276; Roure, 1303; Pias 1343 and re-established in 1472; Pava, 1361; Palermo, 1394; Tu tu, 1405; Cr. mona, 1413; Fiorence, 1438; Catanes 1445. 2 In France, M. tpelier, 1180; Foulouse, 1228; Loose M. J. Lang M. D. Lang the country to be peaceable and prospective in the large in the large

besides that the best education of the time, and no age can give a better, was the boon of every poor lad that had the spirit to work for it. In these times there were free schools. Free schools in the Midd e Ages! Protestants that have inty, and Midde Ages! Protestants that naveling and passes westigated the matter frankly admit it.

To it, lic times, could get a good education can be readily inferred from the common be readily inferred from the common accounts given of the foremost men, about the time of Luther. Who was Reuchlin the femous Hebrew scholar? the son of very poor pasents. Who was Erasmus?—
a waif educated by a men.stic order. Who was Mainsthon?—the son of an armorer. Who was Luther him an aimorer. Who was Luther him self?—the son of a common miner. We are told that Luther, who received a Cathoric education, was a prime Lammat and a fair Grecian, when only twelve years old. Compare this with the valgar report that the great aim of the Cathorica has been to keep poor h

Catholics has been to keep poor per ple in ignorance. One thing I know well, that, if Luther had been a Cornish miner's son, in the beginning of the 19th century beginning of the 16th century, his name would never be seen in history. Since the 'g orious Reformation' few miner's sons, 'n Cornwall, have seen much of the schoolmaster's face; they know more about washing tin than construing Latin.

True enough, a few favored ones sometime and the second of t times managed to pick up, in sundry ways and divers forms, a little reading,

me that to rail at Catholics for checking me that to rail at Canolics for checking mental progress and to applaud Protestants in for giving a knowledge of letters to the world, is a matchless instance of contemptible ignorance. But it is still insisted upon by certain classes of professional men. One of them is the hungry orator that hovers around socials and pl orator that hovers around socials and picnics, in quest of free meals. The "Dark Ages" is often his favorite theme. To him it is an indefinite period, and a profoundly dark one; but if he knows nothing about the subject he knows his audience One of his expressions is the tiptallectual strong of the Dark Ages." intellectual stupor of the Dark Ages; he calls the "education of the masses" the product and patronised adjunct of Protestantism. His discourse is a medley of historical errors, stale yarns, and expressions of contempt for the ignorant old people that used to live upon the expressions of contempt for the agrorant old people that used to live upon the earth. His audience, those who boast of freedom of enquiry, suck inthe whole mess, and never trouble themselves about once looking into the matter to try his statements. So error is propagated and pre-

PALMS FOR PALM SUNDAY.

Our old and esteemed friend, Mr. Thomas D. Egan, of the New York Catholic sgency, 42 Barclay street, is, we notice once more ready to supply the real Palms in any quantity required, to the rev. Mr. Egan was the first to introduce the real Palms into this country and in a brief space of time the trade assumed immense proportions. Nearling the churches have for some time pa all the churches have for some time past been using the real Palms. Each Palm Leaf or Head is from three to five feet long, and opens like a fan, with a spread that forms an almost perfect circle. The beautifully mellowed streaks of gold and green, ending in the lightly waving plumes, give them the appearance of rays of sunlight. Plaited or woven into variously devised forms, they make adornments for the altar or for the Catholic Home, that at once attract the eye by their simple beauty.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

Sir George Trevelyan, in the debate on the address, contended that the Coercion Act had done little to suppress crime, but much to alienate and shock public opinion. The conviction of twelve members of Parliament would happily do more than anything else to bring about a settlement of the Irish question. The Liberal Unionists had advocated the extension of local government to Irishand. Why are

ment official of a loathsome crime, and had dared the Government to prosecute him. No sane man will believe that these two events are unconnected. The govern-ment of Dublin Castle is a secret government, which works in the dark, because its deeds are evil. Publicity is its death

warrant.' The London Star says: We direct special attention to the speech of Mr. O'Brien on the revelations of Mr. Blunt as to Mr. Balfour's resolve to torture his enemies to death in jail. Efforts are being made to hush up this bad, black business, but we do not intend to let it

It will be remembered that Mr. Lacaita, M P. for Dundee, Scotland, resigned his seat because he could not conscient only continue to support Mr. Gladstone's Idsh continue to support Mr. Gladstone's Idah policy. Notwithstanding Mr. Lacaita's change of opinion, it appears that the people of Dundee have not changed, for though Mr. Lacaita was undoubtedly personally popular, Mr. Frith, Gladstonian, was elected to fill the vacant seat by

a decisive majority.

Mesers, Gladstone and Parnell fully expect to defeat the Government on the Local Government Bill.

The case of Mr. Wilfred Blunt against Police Magistrate Byrne of Laughrea was tried last Saturday. Tae jury disagreed after a four hours' sitting.

An associated press cable despatch, of the 18 b, says aff are outside of Parliament some writing, and less arithmetic; but the majority have had to be contented with much less. It was lucky for Luther that he was not born in a Protestant country.

There facts and considerations satisfied absurd prosecutions of the newspapers in Ireland for publishing accounts of meetings of proclaimed branches of the league had been stopped by order of the government, proves to be utterly untrue. The Dublin executives have stackened their Dublin executives have slackened their bloodbound pursuit of neither the league nor the press. Every effort is being made to twist facts in such a way as to discredit the Irish party with good citizens. The moment Mr. Gladstone finished speaking in the House of Commons last night, which was exactly nine o'clock, the Speaker, the Rt. Hon. Arthur W. Peel, left the chair to partake of his usual chop left the chair to partake of his usual chop or steak. This afforded an opportunity for Mr Gladstone's followers to express the chair before all the Liberal members, as if by a pre concerted arrangement, rose from their seats and sought the floor where they formed around the grand old man and as many as culd shook him by the hand, while the others gays round after round of cheers. The gave round after round of cheers. The cheering was kept up without the slightest ce-sation for fully five minutes Mr. Classion for fury ave minutes Mr. Glastone bowed repratedly and was visibly affected by the demonstration in his honor. It was the most exciting scene witnessed in the House of Commons for a generation.

WESTPORT'S CALL FOR MECHANICS .- In reply to the many letters of enquiry sent us, since Mr. Whelan's call for Mechanics first appeared in our advertising columns, we now state that Westport is a thriving we now state that Westport is a thriving village of Leeds Co., pleasantly situated in the fertile valley of Upper Rideau Lake. As a parish Westport has a history of more than half a century. Its splendid church and presbytery bear testimony to the faith and zeal and self sacrificing split of protect and popula of furty seasons. spirit of priest and people of forty years ago, whilst the magnificent convent and school are sufficient evidence that the children have inherited the generosity of their fathers in the works of religion.

their simple beauty.

Those who purpose using the real Palms for Palm Sunday, should at once send their orders to Mr. Egan.

their rathers in the works of religion.

Westport is connected by boat with Kingston and Montreal, and by rail with Brockville. It is certainly a desirable place of location for a man of family.

the greatest care and without any hurry, and to concentrate his entire attention upon it. Although naturally quick tempered, he has acquired such mastery over himself that he has arrived at a really imperturble calmness and serenity. If you go to see him he receives you as if you were a most honored guest; and although many people abuse his kindness and try his patience to the utmost, he never makes them feel that they are indiscreet, or that he has anything else to do with his precious time than to listen to them. He carries out the great surgeon, Nelaton's axiom, who used to say to his young assistants, "Above all, do not hurry, for there is no time to lose." But the marvellous thing in his work is the way in which the boys are managed without beating or punishment of any kind. And I would venture to call special attention to this fact when unhapply we see even priests advocating the brutal system of flogging as the only panaces for moral evils in children.

All his Salesian houses are managed on the same system. The children.

All his Salesian houses are managed on the same system. The children are trained on what one may call the preventive method: that is, that all occasions for fortice are exercilly avoided, so that no

ment of any kind. And I would venture to call special attention to this fact when unhapply we see even priests advocating the brutal system of flogging as the only panaces for moral evils in children.

All his Salesian houses are managed on the same system. The children are trained on what one may call the preventive method: that is, that all occasions for the same system are the same system are the same system are the same system. method: that is, that all occasions for faults are carefully avoided, so that no recourse should be had to punishment. It is the pure spirit of St. Francis of Seles, love—to love the boys and make oneself loved by them. Charitas benigna est, patiens est; omnia suffert, omnia sperat, omnia sustinet. In their mutual relations of the test seles the place of restraints and affection takes the place of restraints, and one look, one word of sorrow, on the part of the Salesian Father, is enough to part of the Salesian Father, is enough to stop a boy who is about to do wrong. The fathers mix continually with the children, and share in their play as in their work; their principle being that of St. Philip Nerl, who used to say to his boys. "Do what you like only avoid any sin." "Frequent Confession and Communion and daily Mass, are the columns which support our educational system," wrote Don Bosco, on one occasion, "and in this way we have banished all threats and punishments." Several

claims tens of thousands of martyrs. The Franciscan Order has a multitude besides. The Jesuits also in the East and in the West have their martyrs. And now, in this our day, there in Paris there is a humble house called the Foreign Missions, and in that house there is a large room

and in that room around the walls are the relics of the martyrs who have gone out from that house—I know not what number of bishops and pricets. On these walls are to be seen the Breviaries which they carried with them, the Missals with which they offered up the Holy Sacrifice, and the stoles with which they gave absolution, the instruments of torture by which they were tormented with death. In that house no sconer does the martyrdom of they were tormented with death. In that house no sconer does the martyrdom of any missionary come in its tidings of joy than there is a rivalry and a contention among the young priests who are training up for the work to see who shall have the glory and the dignity of succeeding to the place of the one who has gained the marting the state of the training that the state of the sta These words of St. Francis of Sales, which Don Bosco has taken for the motto of his monthly periodical, is in fact the keynote of his own life. No one can see him without being attracted by him, for under those worn and rugged features there beams an expression of love which we have never seen on any other human we have never seen on any other numan face.

To found a house in England and rescue some of our poor children in London from their miserable and perilous surroundings has long been his earnest wish. May the generosity of Englishmen, whether Catholic or Protestant, enable him to realise it.

"A tender love towards our neighbour

These words of St. Francis of Sales,

is one of the grandest and most excellent gifts which Divine Providence can bestow

place of the one who has gained the marty's crown. And before these young priests go out they stand at the altar and, while the choir sings "How beautiful UPON THE MOUNTAIN are the feet of them that carry glad tidings and the message of peace," all come up, one by one, to kiss the feet of those who go out with the hope of the crown of martyrdom before them. Even in these days of ours, in these days of self in-The "old reliable"—Dr. Sage's Catarrh

THE CAHOLIC RECORD.

THE WAS ADDRESS.
TH has sent. I have glorified Thee on earth;
I have finished the work which Thou gavest Me to do. And now glorify Thou Me, O Father, with Thyself, with the glory which I had before the world was with Thee." And with that he shut the book together and said, "Here is even learning enough for me to my life's end." Who would not desire to die so? I will pass onward. The next great martyr was a learned man—the most learned man of his days in England—a man of spotless life, loved and

great martyr was a learned man—the most learned man of his days in England—a man of spotless life, loved and revered not only in this land, but in foreign lands, where his name is known; I mean Sir Thomas More. He was an ambassador, a councillor, and Lord Chancellor—the highest authority of the law. Great dignity was upon him; great wealth was in his possession, but all was nothing compared with his faith. As he was passing on his way to execution a poor woman came out and offered him wine, thinking to allay his sufferings. He refused it, saying, "Christ in His Passion drank not wine, but gall and vinegar." Before his execution he knelt down and said the Maserere. When he rose up the executioner asked his forgiveness, and he said to him, "Thou wilt do me this day a greater benefit than ever any mortal can be able to do me; pluck up thy spirit, man, and be not afraid to do thy office." And then he laid his head on the block and received his crown. And then, thirdly, there was another, and that other was not a man, but a woman. That woman was the Countess of Salisbury, noice of King Edward IV., of royal blood, and mother of Cardinal Pole,

THE LAST GREAT GARDINAL BEFORE THE BREACH OF THE REFORMATION,

This is what the Roman correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times has to say about the Catholic press: Lec XIII., whenever occasion arises, emphasizes his sense of the mission of the Catholic press, and the cordial letter which he addressed to the editors of the Unita Cattolica breathes the spirit displayed in his previous references to the utility and importance of Catholic newspapers.

His Holiness says: "Continue to protect religion and society from the innumerable snares which menace them to day. This work is indeed arduous, but trust in the help of the Lord, whose heavenly grace we invoke in your behalf." The great Pontiff knows the difficulties which the pressman has to encounter, and so far from eneering at the newspapers, as I fear some good men are sometimes inclined to do, he gives them encouragement and his blessing. But unless well supported, the Catholic press cannot very well fulfil its high mission.

That Deadly Scourge!

Tubercular consumption is simply lung-scrofula—the active and dangerous lung-scrofula—the active and dangerous development of a taint in the blood. The grand blood-cleansing botanic principles contained in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery specially fit it to purify the blood, and prevent the formation of ulcers in the lungs and bronchial tubes. Liver complaint, skin diseases, and sores, are also cured by it, All druggists.

woman's suffering from drunken husbands, fathers, sons and brothers gives her a right to call for all the protection that society can justly give.—New York World.

Somebody brings in a hyacinth bulb. It is rough and unsightly, and as cold as a corpse. There seems to be no life in it. A week it lies in the dark, with vivifying water beneath it. And in a few more weeks there arises out of this rude thing a glorious spray of purple, scattering ambrosial fragrance. It is a miracle of Nature. And yet men who cannot say whence came this glorious souvenir of spring out of winter deny that there are miracles of grace! They can explain one as little as they can explain the other.—

N. Y. Freeman's Journal

SCOTCH PRONUNCIATION .- One day, SCOTCE PRONUNCIATION.—One day,
Thackeray, at a dinner met a gentleman,
whom he addressed as "Mr. Angus Reach,"
giving the name the pronunciation we do
the verb, judging from its orthography.
"My name is Re.ak, Mr. Thackeray," said
the Scotchman. A few minutes afterwards, in passing the fruit, at the dessert,
Mr. Thackeray said, "May I have th
honor Mr. Re ak of giving you a pe-

I have not used all of one bottle yet, suffered from catarrh for twelve years, experiencing the nauseating dropping in the throat peculiar to that disease, and nos bleed almost daily. I tried various remedie without benefit until last April, when I sax Ely's Gream Balm advertised in the Boston Budget, I procured a bottle, and since th first days' use have had no more bleeding the soreness is entirely gone.—D. G. David son, with the Roston Budget, formerly with Boston Journal.

AN AMERICAN SAINT.

STORY OF THE BEAUTIFUL CAREER

BISHOP MEUMAMM.

New York Heraid, January 22.

Herald Bureau, No. 112 South Sixth at Philadelphia, Pa, January 21, 18

The news fis-bed under the sea fr. Reme to the Herald that Archbish Byan, of this city, who is making his cennial visit to the Vatican, was colling intelligence for the futherance of sppeal for the canonization of the sait John Nepomucen Neumann, one of predecessors of the Archbishop in see, was read with great interest and light in Philadelphia.

Bishop Neumann was a well kniggre in this city in his day, and was loved and respected by members of creeds. Men who are still young rember him well, and many have felt tench of his hand upon their cheel confirmation. His personality was not soon to be forgotten. He was landsome, by any means. He was andsome, by any means. He was aloved me might be mistaken for a But there was an expression of benence in his face and a fire of spiritt in his eye that impressed every. His reputation for saintliness was spread many years before he died, at the veneration of Catholics here wor sufficient of itself he would be canonated tow, important and very expensive and is entered upon by the Church with great deliberation. In the place, at least four miracles, performed to the procession of the place, at least four miracles, performed to the place of canonization, must be lished before canonization, can be dead every case put forth as a miracle with the different invariable rule also.

through the intercession of the lished before canonization, must be lished before canonization can be de and every case put forth as a miracle with-tand the test of a counter ad An almost invariable rule also re bat there shall be a period of fifty between the death and the canoni The exceptions to this rule are ver the GIFT of PROPHECY.

The austere daily life of Bisho mann was one calculated in every prepare Catholics for an announ of his canonization, and to awe people of every shade of belief an of belief, admiration and veneral ene who led so venerable a care great was his reputation for sai that many thought he even possegift of prophecy. It is told of his that he said many times that he not live beyond the age of fifty, death came, suddenly and peaced was not yet quite forty-nine year. They tell in this city of his for the future of others. It is stat pathetic incidents, how a poor went to him with her sick chil arms, and weeping said she feelild would die.

"It is told to me," the woman "that my boy cannot live; that die very, very soon."

"Dry your tears and fear not, woman," the prelate replied. "will not die, but he will live am manhood, to be your prop and tien."

The bishop's words proved truchild lived to be the joy of his last years.

PREPARING FOR HIS AMERICA!

child lived to be the joy of his last years.

PREPARING FOR HIS AMERICAL From his carriest youth be devout, and even while preparintesthood he attracted notices makes not only for his zealous for his severe acceticism as treated his body with a sevoften excited the astonishment panions. Frequently he denifood and watched entire nigopen air. As he subsequentiend, he was all the white proper his arduous work of a mission country, where, he said, the harvest was great and the labout Although, if canonized, he we considered as the first subjudged that the subsequential of t last vears.

by adoption only.

He was born in Bohemia, in Prachattiz, on March 28, 18 view of his hely and beau there seems something touc erromatance that his birthdu Friday.

Heaving bean educated at the

Having been educated at the at Budwels and at Pague, he this country in 1836. Circulating to New York, and the ordained by the late Bishop was sent to Williamsville, in part of the State, and placed a parish extending over a

a parish extending over a fifty miles

By degrees he manifested join some order. At first light joining the Jesuits, but the vocation, and he ended, with the consent of Bishoumenber of the Order of Rec The order is one of the measurement of the measurement of the measurement of giving missions; the conducting special services and the particular view special awaking of religion feeling and of calling back tian fold the lambs who meaway.

This work, so laborious yet appealed to the soul of spirituality and fervor ecclesisatic and did long a vice. Afterward he was a work of a pastor in Balti burg. He rose by degreeffices in his order, finali Vice Provincial.

MADE A BISH

Vice Provincial.

MADE A BISH
He was apprinted Bish
by the Roman See in 18
Kenrick, his predecessor
of the present Archbish
with whom Archbishop promoted to the Archbie more. Father Neumann shrank from the new res he was asked to bear, peremptory instructions bulls, and so he meek

The zeal that he ha other fields was brough work also. He gave pa to the question of Catho was instrumental in he chial schools established

THE ANGELUS.

high, that rose on benighted man and chased away the darkness and the shadow of death wherein he sat.

Who does not see and feel the clear analogy? And who will neglect, if it be

retresh the third, and cast lotward bright rays into the gloom of approaching night more than the thought that God's own Eternal Word dwelleth ever amongst us, our comforter and help?—
Cardinal Wiseman.

MARRIAGE AND ITS CONSEQUENCE.

Marriage, being by divine institution a life-long union, by which two become, as it were, but one fiesh, dividing the cares of life, and sharing its joys, constitutes thus domestic society, the source alike of the family and the state. It is solled in its crisin hely by its secret

in the toils of life and on the road

AN AMERICAN SAINT.

STORY OF THE BEAUTIFUL CAREER OF

BISHOP MEDMANN.

New York Heraid, January 23.

Heraid Bureau, No. 112 South Sixth st.
Philadelphia, Pa, January 21, 1888.

The news fis-hed under the sea from Reme to the Heraid hat Archbishop Byan, of this city, who is making his discennial visit to the Vatican, was collecting intelligence for the futherance of the appeal for the canonization of the saintly John Nepomucen Neumann, one of the predecessors of the Archbishop in this see, was read with great interest and delight in Philadelphia.

Bishop Neumann was a well known figure in this city in his day, and was be loved and respected by members of all creeds. Men who are still young remember him well, and many have felt the teuch of his hand upon their cheek in confirmation. His personality was one not soon to be forgotten. He was not handsome, by any means. He was not even commanding or stately looking. He was slight and so small that sitting down he might be mistaken for a boy. But there was an expression of benevol-ence in his face and a fire of roirituality. down he might be mistaken for a boy. But there was an expression of benevolence in his face and a fire of pirituality
in his eye that impressed every one.
His reputation for saintliness was wide
spread many years before he died, and if
the veneration of Catholics here would be
sufficient of itself he would be canonized
at once.

But the process of canonization is a clow, important and very expansive one and is entered upon by the Church only with great deliberation. In the first place, at least four miracles, performed through the intercession of the person name of or canonization, must be established before canonization can be declared, and every case put forth as a miracle must with-tand the test of a counter advocate. An almost invariable rule also requires hat there shall be a period of fifty years between the death and the canonization. The exceptions to this rule are very few.

The gift of Prophecy. But the process of canonization is a

The exceptions to this rule are very few.

THE GIFT OF PROPHECY.

The austere daily life of Bishop Neumann was one calculated in every way to prepare Catholics for an announcement of his canonization, and to awaken in people of every shade of belief and want of belief, admiration and veneration for one who led so venerable a career. So execut was his reputation for saintliness ene who led so venerable a career. So great was his reputation for eaintliness that many thought he even possessed the gift of prophecy. It is told of him here that he said many times that he should not live beyond the age of fity. When death came, suddenly and peacefully, he was not yet quite forty-nine years old.

They tell in this city of his forecasting the future of others. It is stated, with

the future of others. It is stated, with pathetic incidents, how a poor woman went to him with her sick child in her aims, and weeping said she feared the child would die.

"It is told to me," the woman sobbed,
"that my boy cannot live; that he must
die very, very soon."

die very, very scom."
"Dry your tears and fear not, my good
woman," the prelate replied. "The child
will not die, but he will live and grow to man bood, to be your prop and consola-

The bishop's words proved true, and the child lived to be the joy of his mother's EPARING FOR HIS AMERICAN WORK

PREPARING FOR HIS ASSAULT.

From his earliest youth be was very devout, and even while preparing for the priesthood he attracted notice at his semidevout, and even while preparing for the priesthood he attracted notice at his seem in sites not only for his zealous piety, but for his severe acceticism as well. He treated his body with a severity that often excited the actonishment of his c.m panions. Frequently he depied himself food and watched entire nights in the open air. As he subsequently told a friend, he was all the while preparing for the arduous work of a missionary in this country, where, he said, the apiritual harvest was great and the laborers few.

Although, if canonized, he will probably be considered as the first saint of the United States, he is really an American by adoption only.

by adoption only.

He was born in Bohemia, in the city of Prachattiz, on March 28, 1811, and in view of his hely and beautiful career there seems something touching in the circumstance that his birthday was Good

Having been educated at the seminaries Having been educated at the seminaries at Budwels and at Prague, he came out to this country in 1836. Circums ances led him to New York, and there he was ordained by the late Bishop Du Bois. He was sent to Williamwille, in the western part of the State, and placed in charge of a parish extending over a territory of

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bulb.
sold as in it.
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day, tleman, Reach," a we do raphy. y," said after-dessert, we th

e yet. I care, ex-ping in and nose remedies en I saw e Boston ince the leeding—

8. David-srly with

with the particular view of making a special awaking of religious thought and feeling and of calling back to the Christian fold the lambs who may have strayed

This work, so laborious, so unceasing, yet appealed to the soul of a man so full of spirituality and fervor as was the new ecclest-stic and did long and valiant service. Afterward he was appointed to the work of a pastor in Baltimore and Pittahnre. He rose by degrees to directing burg. He rose by degrees to directing offices in his order, finally becoming the

Vice Provincial.

He was app. inted Bishop of this city by the R man See in 1802. Archbishop Keprick, his predecesor and the brother of the present Archbishop of St. Louis, with whom Archbishop Ryan was for twenty five years associated, having been promoted to the Archbishop promoted to the Archbishop rof Baltimore. Father Neumann's gentle soul shrank from the new responsibilities that he was asked to bear, but he received peremptory instructions to accept the bulls, and to he meekly assumed the effice.

The Zeal that he had manifested in Mrs Robert Williamson, of Glenila,

The zeal that he had manifested in other fields was brought into his new work also. He gave particular attention to the question of Catholic coucation, and was instrumental in having many pare-chial schools established. He also com-

pleted the present Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, on Eighteenth street, and in after years, with his coadjutor, then Bushop, afterward Archbishop Wood, efficiated at its dedication. His solicitude for the welfare of the clergy was such that he was regarded with lively affection by all his priests.

He was a profound scholar and had a great love for learning. Among other things he kept a diary containing the date of the foundation and other historical data of the various Roman Catholic Churches that he had visited in the course of his journeys as a missionary. The Churches that he had visited in the course of his journeys as a missionary. The diary, which doubtless will prove of interest and value to Catholic historians of the future, is now in the possession of Mr. F. X. Luce, No. 3 644 Market street, the secretary of the Catholic Historical Society.

HE ASPIRATION OF HIS SOUL.

He also kept during most of his life of

THE ASPIRATION OF his Social that he also kept during most of his life a diary of his spiritual progress and aspirations. The entries are made with a touching frankness. For example, here were some of the resolutions that he recorded:—

corded:—
"1. I will always say my office kneel ing and as devoutly as possible. I will also try to say it at the stated hours.

12 I will be very exact in making every preparation for Mass and my thanksgiving after it.

13 Every day after dinner I will make a visit to the most Blessed Sacrament.

ment.
"4. I will never eat out of meal time,
which will be at noon and in the even-

his means were limited enough even for extreme ascettcism. He writes:—"I have begun to offer a little resistance to the vice of avarice; by giving half a dollar to the servers at Holy Mass. I must repeat the donation in order to free myself entirely from such tempta tions, otherwise I cannot love Jesus with my whole heart."

He had erected a schoolhouse against the opinion of the Church trustees, and he was then brought into distavor with many Catholics. He had taken, of his own motion and suggestion, the vow of poverty, and he writes, "This schoolhouse will have to be my own work under Thee, O, my God; but for Thy love I will spare nothing."

He was the first to introduce into this country the service known as the "forty hears," darging," an office, which had

country the service known as the "forty hours' devotion," an office which had been well known throughout Europe for

HIS SWIFT AND PEACEFUL DEATH. His swift and Peaceful Dearn.

The good Bishop's death came indeed like a thief in the night—silently and suddenly. He had not been well for some days, though he had gone on with his work and had made no complaint. On the morning of the 5th of January, 1860, he seemed rather more taciturn than usual at breakfast, and some of his household expressed some fear for his than usual at breakfast, and some of his household expressed some fear for his health. He endeavored to reassure them, however, and to turn their solici tude aside by telling an amusing story of life in his quaint native town. Later in the day he went out to have a deed connected with some ecclesiastical upportry aloned property signed.

As he was coming back one of his

As he was coming back one of his parishioners, who met him about Tenth and Vine streets, observed that his gait was feeble and unsteady. Three blocks further up, about Thirteenth street, he staggered and fell upon the steps of the dwelling of a Mr. Mansfield, who was then employed in the Navy Yard. He was immediately carried into the house, restoratives applied and a physician sent for. But all in vain. A few moments more and the beautiful soul had winged its way from earth.

Archbishop Kenrick, of Baltimore, who had consecrated him, delivered the funeral address. Bishop Neumann was laid to rest at St. Peter's, Fith street and Girard avenue, one of the principal churches of the Redemptorists in this

Thomas A Becket's Skull.

this country in 1836. Circums ances led him to New York, and there he was erdained by the late Bishop Du Bois. He was sent to Williamsville, in the western part of the State, and placed in charge of a parish extending over a territory of fifty miles.

By degrees he manifested a desire to join some order. At first he thought of joining the Jesuits, but that was not his vocation, and he ended, by becoming, with the consent of Bishop Hughea, a member of the Order of Redemptorists.

The order is one of the most zealous and secetic in the Remen Catholic Church in this day. It devotes itself largely to the work of giving missions; that is to say, of eonducting special services in whatever Catholic Churches they may be called to, with the particular view of making a special awsking of reliations thought and special awsking of reliations that is to say, of eonducting special awsking of reliations thought and special awsking of reliations that is to say, of eonducting special awsking of reliations thought and special awsking of reliations there is no more interdays had experienced the fickleness of the was a wonderfully princes favors. He was a wonderfully princes favors. He was a wonderfully princes for the was a fixed man, and there is no more interdays had experienced the fickleness of the was a wonderfully princes for the was a fixed man, and there is no more interdays had experienced the fickleness of the was a fixed man, and there is no more interdays had experienced the fickleness of the was a fixed man, and there is no more interdays had experienced the fickleness of the was a fixed man, and there is no more interdays had experienced the fickleness of the was a fixed man, and there is no more interdays had experienced the fickleness of the was a fixed man, and there is no more interdays had experienced the fickleness of the was a fixed man, and th

Henry VIII., but recent reports and follows:

"Thomas a Becket's bones have at last been found in a rough hewn stone coffin under Canterbury cathedral, where heretofore their existence was only legendary. The skull is well preserved, and is said to be magnificent in size and proportions; in fact, one of the finest ever seen. Its crown bears uninstakable marks of a sword out, which the chroniclers relate took off the top of his scalp."

Dr. Pilibags' Diagnosis. Dr. Pilibags' Diagnosis.

To Dr. Filibags, Patrick came
With a most world face;
Sayshe, "Dear De other, phat's your name,
Willy you plaze trate my case."
The doctor looked him in the eye.
His tongus he made him show;
Said he. "My n sn. vou're going to die;
You've got tid douloureuz."
"My faith," san's Pat, "phat's that you say?
I've got citck dollar, 'oh!
Yez lyin' thate I always pay
Your bill before I go.
I'll have no more to do wid yez,
I'll doctor my own case"
He took a dase of P. P. P. P.,
And wears a brighter face.
Use Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pe.

they are properly discharging the awful duties of parents, namely, that of training souls for God. The bell, at the appointed hour, gives the signal, and upon it every occupation, be it of study or recreation, is suspended. The solitary student in his cell puts down his pen, and turns to his little domestic memorials of piety, picture or crucifix, and joins his absent brethren in prayer. The professor pauses in his lecture, and kneeling at the head of his class, leads the way to their responses

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN. Halifax, N. S.

HEADLEY'S DESCRIPTION OF THE MISERERE AT ROME.

The night on which our Saviour is supposed to have died, is selected for this service. The Sistine chapel is dimly lighted, to correspond with the gloom of the srene shadowed forth.

The ceremonies commenced with the chanting of the Lamentations. Thirteen candles, in the form of an erect triangle, were lighted up in the beginning representing the different moral lights of the ancient church of Israel. One after another was extinguished as the chant proceeded, until the last and brightest one at the top, representing Christ, was put out. prayer. The professor pauses in his lecture, and kneeling at the head of his class, leads the way to their responses. The little knot engaged in cheerful talk or learned disputation drop their mirth or their cunning instruments of fence, and contend more pleasantly in the verses of that angelic prayer. Nay, even the sport and play of youth and child hood are interrupted to give a few moments to more serious thoughts. Well might the Angelus bell have inscribed upon it, "At evening, morn, and noon I will call out, and give the angelic annunciation," for this is truly the order of the ecclesiastical day, and, in southern countries of more Catholic atmosphere, of the civil. With first vespers comes in the festival; and the Ave Maria, with its clattering peal, rings in the new day. We own we like it. We love not the old day to slip away from us, and the new one to steal in, "like a thief in the night," upon our unconscious being, at the hour when ghosts walk, and when nature, abroad and within us, most awfully personates death.

We like the day even as a good Chris.

As they one by one slowly disappeared As they one by one slowly disappeared in the deepening gloom a blacker night seemed gathering over the hopes and fate of man, and the lamentation grew wilder and deeper. But as the Prophet of prophets, the Light, the Hope of the world disappeared the lament suddenly ceased Not a sound was heard amid the utter darkness.

darkness.

The catastrophe was too awful and the shock too great to admit of speech. He who had been lamenting in mournful notes the recent decease of good and great seemed struck utterly dumb at this bitterest wee. Stunned and stupefied, he could not contemplate the mighty disaster. I never felt a heavier pressure on my heart than at this moment.

The chapel was packed in every inch of it, even out of the door far back into the ample hall, and yet not a sound was heard. I could hear the breathing of the mighty multitude, and amid it the

the hour when gnosts walk, and when nature, abroad and within us, most awfully personates death.

We like the day even as a good Christian would wish, with a heaven of mild splendor above, enriched in hues as its close approaches, with golden visions and loved shapes, however fantastically, floating in clouds around, with whispered prayer and a cheering passing bell, and the comfort that, when gloom has overspread all, a new, though unseen day has risen to the spirit; that the vigil only has expired, so that the festival day may break. Then, when we awake once more to sense and consciousness let the joyful peal arouse us, with the first dawn of day and reason, to commemorate that mys tery which alone has made the day worth living; and greet, with the natural, the spiritual sun, the day spring from on high, that rose on benighted man and mighty multitude, and amid it the suppressed half drawn sigh. Like the chanter, each man seemed to say, 'Christ is gone; we are orphans—all orphaus!'

The slence at length became too pain ful. I thought I should shriek out in agony, when suddenly a low wail so done.

agony, when suddenly a low wall, so deso late and yet so sweet, so despairing and yet so tender, like the last strain of a yet so tender, like the last strain of a broken heart, stole slowly out from the distant darkness and swelled over the throng, that the tears rushed unbidden to my eyes, and I could have wept like a child for sympathy.

It then died away, as if the grief were analogy? And who will neglect, if it be brought thus to his memory, to shield himself behind the ample measure of this grace, against "the arrow flying in the day," in its sharp and well aimed temptations? All these eventful periods will the Angelus bell call out to us aloud,

child for sympathy.

It then died away, as if the grief were too great for the strain. Fainter and fainter, like the dying tone of a lute, it sunk away, as if the last sigh of sorrow was ended, when suddenly there burst through the arches a cry so piercing and shrill that it seemed not the voice of song but the language of a wounded and dying heart in its last agonizing throb The multitude swayed to it like the forest to the blast.

Again it ceased, and broken sobs of exhausted grief slone were heard. Then all the choir joined in the piteous lament, and seemed to weep with the weeper After a few notes they paused again, and that sweet melancholy voice mourned on alone. the day," in its sharp and well simed temptations? All these eventful periods will the Angelus bell call out to us aloud, and make the joyful annunciation, speaking in angels' words and angels' tones to the gladsome, to the anxious, and to the weary heart—gladsome at morn, anxious at noon, weary at eve. Truly it was a heavenly thought that suggested the appointment of both time and thing. For what can chime so well with the first of those feelings and its season as the glorious news that "the Lord's angel" hath brought to earth such tidings as this? What can auit the second better than to speak resignation in Mary's words—"Behold thy servant or handmaid;" "Be it done unto me according to thy word?" What can refresh the third, and cast forward bright rays into the gloom of approaching

Its note is still in my ear. I wanted to see the singer. It seemed as if such sounds could come from nothing but a broken heart. On! how unlike the joy. ful, the triumphant anthem that swep through the same chapel on the morning that symbolized the Resurrection!—Head.

GOOD EXAMPLE.

Goodness, says St. Thomas Aquinas, in diffuse of iteelf. It tends to expansion. Thus, the Maker of the World diffuses himself in his creation. Everywhere is seen the manifestation of his goodness. All that is, but reflects the goodness and the power of God. The whole refrain of creation, inanimate as well as animate, is to give; and revealed teaching is that it is more biessed to give than to receive. It may be asked, to give what? For those who have much, to give much; for those who have much, to give much; for those who have ittle, to give what they can. Let the gifts that come to man from the Giver of all Gifts be what they may, the holder of them is only a trustee. His beneficiary is the whole world of his brothers. He owes a duty to society, and it is discharged only by giving of what he has. If he has the wealth of intelligence, to his brother less favored he owes enlightenment by word and example. Here is the highest form of gift; for slike responsibility and reward come in largest measure to the teacher. If the riches of the world are entrusted to a man, then from his wealth is a debt due to the poor and needy. alike of the family and the state. It is noble in its origin, holy by its sacramental character, and full of grave responsibility. It is momentous in its consequence both to the individuals who contract it, to their off spring, and to civil society of which they form a part. contract it, to their on spining, and to civil society of which they form a part. A well-assorted union is fraught with blessings to all these; while an ill-advised or unhappy marriage is disastrous to all of them. When children are born of a marriage the consequences of that union, whether for good or evil, do not die with the parents; they will live on and be propagated, perhaps, to the end of time by their descendants. If these truths were taken to heart and exercised that influence which they ought on the conduct of Christians, many of the evils which we are called on to deplore would cease to exist. If we would know what husband and wife should be to one another, let us learn ward come in largest measures to teacher. If the riches of the world are entrusted to a man, then from his wealth is a debt due to the poor and needy. There is in creation an interdependence of creatures which suggests mutual help as the sphere of development; and in this work of doing good all can share. It is only necessary to give good example, and all have this to give. The benefits that flow from good example cannot be exaggerated. It is a most powerful instructor. For many it is almost impossible to receive instruction, unless would know what husband and wife abould be to one another, let us learn from God Himself. When this earth had become fit for the habitation of the human race, Adam, the first man, was created. Then God said: "Let us make him a helpmeet like unto himself." (Gen. in., 18). A helpmeet, an assistant, a partner—that is what husband should be to wife and wite to husband. A help aggerated. It is a most powerful further tructor. For many it is almost impossible to receive instruction, unless words are clinched by example. True reason can appreciate a truth, but in the composite nature of man to make a conclusion, especially in morals fruitful, the persuasiveness of good example is demanded by the pupil. How deep reaching it is every one knows. The blessings it brings to giver and receiver are priceless. It is, then, a wonderful dispensation of Providence that all may easily do what all are bound to do, and even e to wife and wite to husband. A help in the toils of life and on the road to heaven; each trying to lighten the lord of the other, to encourage and to raise up the soul of the other to God. This is the noble idea of marriage relation that God teaches us. But alsa! how often do we find this holy union degraded by unfaithfulness, and instead of being a partnership of loving, natural assistance, turned into a yoke which each endeavors to make unendurable for the other. Those who much to become a mutual help on the what all are bound to do, and even achieve a recompense for what there is a general tendency in nature to do.—Denver Catholic. to make unendurable for the other. Those who ought to become amutual help on the way to heaven become too often a suare and a stumbling block to each other's salvation by reason of unchecked anger, profanity of conduct, drunkenness or cruel neglect. And the children that have been given as a sacred charge to those parents, and for whose souls they will have to give an account, instead of being trained to virtue and bound to home by those innocent pleasures which

The election recently held by the clergy for the choice of a priest to be recommended to the Supreme Pontiff for the Bishopric of Achorry, in succession to the Most Rev. Dr. McCormick, having been declared void by the Holy See, a new election took place at swineford, under the presidency of Archbishop Mc Evilly. Canon Loftus was chosen as Dignissimus being trained to virtue and bound to home by those innocent pleasures which parents should seek to provide, are often scandalized in their teader years by the bad example of their parents, and are spiritually murdered by those who should rather die than give them an occasion of

Scott's Emuision of Pure COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

spiritually murgered by those was should rather die than give them an occasion of sin. Let those who are already joined in wedlock reflect seriously on these truths; let them examine their past, and For Children and Pulmonary Troubles. For Children and Pulmonary Troubles.

Dr W. S. Hoy, Point Pleasant, W Va., says: "I have made a thorough test with Scott's Emulsion in culmonary Troubles and General Debility, and have been astonished at the good results; for children with Rickets or Marasmus it is unequalled." Put up in 50c. and \$1 size. truths; let them examine their past, and see if they have been a true help in earthly and spiritual things to their partners; let them consider how they have acted at home, and whether they have sought to make it as cheerful and as Christian as they could, and whether

JAMES COCHIN'S MIRACLE.

When the famous Father Cochin was When the famous Father Cochin was a a young cleric, studying at the Seminary of St. Salpice, he was distinguished among his companions for great devotion to the Blessed Virgin and tender charity to the poor. Every month his father gave him ten dollars for pocket money. He was careful not to spend this sum uselessly, nor did he hoard it up like a miser. On recreation days, before going to his home in the city, he filled his pockets with coins. Then as he came out of the Semin ary, and the poor people, who were coins. Then as he crime out of the Semin ary, and the poor people, who were always waiting for him, crowded around, it was his delight to distribute alms amongst them. How happy he felt as he went down the street, the people calling after him, "God bless you!" All day it seemed to him as if a little bird were singing in his heart.

But young Cachin was so generous that by the end of the month he seldom had a cent left. The poor people knew this, and yet every recreation day they waited for him to appear, weil pleased to receive a bow and a smile from "Master James" when he had nothing else to give them.

a bow and a smile from "Master James" when he had nothing else to give them.

One morning he left the Seminary, unusually gay and happy to think that he had a whole day to spend at home with his parents. It was the 28th of May; his money for that menth was all gone, so he could only how and smile to the crowd he could only bow and smile to the crowd that waited for him; he had given them his last penny the week before. How bis last penny the week before. How ever, one poor woman followed him down the street, and told him that she and her family had had nothing to eat for two days; that her husbend was out of work, and the children were suffering from the measles. Young Cochin listened to her sad story and told her he was very sorry to have nothing to give her. But she still followed him, and said, "Oh, feel in your pockets again, Master James! maybe God has put something there." To prove to her that he had nothing, the young seminarist was going to turn his pockets inside out, when he felt something hard in one of them, and, to his own great surprise, drew out three gold coins. Without a moment's hesitation, he gave them all to the poor woman, who, smilling the solid of the surprise woman, who, smilling a solid or the surprise woman, who, smilling the sulface of the surprise woman, who, smilling the sulface of the surprise woman, who, smilling the sulface of the sulface them all to the poor woman, who, smiling through her tears, exclaimed: "I told you

them all to the poor woman, who, smiling through her tears, exclaimed: "I told you so! A miracle!"

James Cochin thought he must be dreaming, and rubbed his eyes to make sure he was awake. Where had the money come from? And so be kept won dering, at last coming to the conclusion that a miracle had been wrought in favor of the poor woman. He was very silent for the rest of the day, and so abstracted as almost to forget his dinner.

In the evening when Cochin returned to the Seminary, his room mate came running up, and said: "Well, here you are at last! You played me a pretty trick. I had to stay at home all day, be cause you took my coat, and I couldn't find yours."

"Your coat!" gasped James.

"Yes; and my money is in the righthand pocket too."

The money was gone, so there was nothing for James to do but to tell the whole story. You may be sure he had to stand a good deal of teasing; but when his father heard about it he was so pleased to know of his son's charity to the poor, that he sent him three gold coins to give back to his companion, saying, in an affectionate letter: "After this I will doube your monthly allowance, so when you want to work miracles you can do it

affectionate letter: "After this I will double your monthly allowance, so when you want to work miracles you can do it with your own money"

Ling after, when James Cichin became a priest, he built a hospital—Hospice Cochin, it was called—for those same poor people. I don't know if he ever per formed any real miracles—I don't believe he did; but, after all, it is better to be charitable to the poor than to work woncharitable to the poor than to work won-ders; so says the Holy Scripture.

An Angel's Touch,

One evening, not long ago, a little girl of nine or ten entered a place in which there is a bakery, grocery and saloon in one, and a ked for five cents worth of tea. "How's your mother?" asked the boy who came forward to wait on her.
Awful sick, and ain't had anything to

eat all day." The boy was just then called on to wait The boy was just then called on to walt on some men who entered the saloon, and the girl sat down. In five minutes she was nodding and in seven minutes she was sound asleep, and leaning her head against the barrel, while she held the poor old nickle in a tight grip between her thumb and finger. One of the men as w her as he came from the bar and, after asking who she was said:

asking who she was said :
"Say you drunkards, see here. Here we have been pouring down whisky when this poor child and her mother want bread. Here's a two dollar bill that says I've got

"And I will give another"

"And I will give another"

They made up an even five dollars, and the spokesman carefully put the bill be tween the sleeper's fingers, drew the nickel away, and whispered to his companions:

"Just look there—the gal's dreaming"

So she was. A big tear rolled from her closed eye lids, but her face was covered with a smile. The men tiptoed out, and the clerk walked over and touched the sleeping child. She awoke with a laugh, and cried out: "What a beautiful dream! Ma wan't sick any more and we had lots to eat and wear, and my head burns yet where an angel touched it!"

to eat and wear, and my head burns yet where an angel touched it!"

When she discovered that her nickle had been replaced by a bill, a dollar of which loaded her down with all she could carry she innocently said: "Well, now ma won't hardly believe me that you sent up to heaven and got an angel to come down and clark in your grocery."—Washington Chromicle Good Wages-A Dollar an Hour.

Good Wages—A Dollar an Hour.

Enterprising, ambitious people of both sexes and all ages should at once write to Stin-on and Co, Portland, Maine, learning thereby by return mail, how they can make \$1 per hour and upwards, and live at home. You are started free. Capital not needed. Work pleasant and easy; all can do it. All is new and free; write and see; then if you conclude not to go to work, no harm is done. A rare opportunity Grand, rushing success rewards every worker.

FOR NETTLE RASH, Itching Piles, Riug-worm Eruptions, and all skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

"LAYS OF TULLAMORE."

When a poet undertakes to sing the wrongs of an oppressed people the worst possible way tyranny can employ to silence him is to put him in prison. The silence him is to put him in prison. The solitude of a cell is very apt to make him sing all the more, and, unless his jailers are powerful enough to prevent his release afterwards, or if they cannot take away and destroy his manuscripts, they are very apt to hear from him when he has regained his liberty. Mr. Arthur J. Baltour, who is just now vainly endeavoring to coerce Ireland into silence and submission, and who, some weeks and submission, and who, some weeks ago, in furtherance of that foolish policy, put Mr. Timothy D. Sullivan, the poet laureate of the Irish National League, behind the bars of Tullamore jail, is the latest tyrant to become aware of these latest tyrant to become aware of these facts. Mr Sullivan, it seems, employed facts. Mr Sullivan, it seems, employed his leisure moments in jail in wooing the muse, who seldom resists his advances, and he brought out of prison with him the manuscripts of a number of poems, which are soon to make their appearance under the significant title of "Lays of Tollames".

Tullamore."

A sample of Mr. Sullivan's prison A sample of Mr. Sullivan's prison poems was sent over here the other day by the cable, and, judging from one entitled "A Vision," Mr. Balfour is not likely to enjoy the reading of the "Lays of Tullamore."

Parodying Poe's "Raven," Mr Sullivan describes the events that led up to his arrest, and anyone who has ever seen a portrait of Salisbury's nephew need not be told to whom the following lines re-

rien:

"Then a being, thia and shanky, white of visage, tail and lanky, Looking ill at ease and cranky, came and stood upon the floor.

In his hands some keys he dangled, keys that harshy dinked and Jangled.

And over his right optic a large pane of glass he wore.

When it fed he slowly raised it, and replaced it as before.

This he did, and nothing more."

It was Fletcher of Saltoun, we believe, who once said that, if he had the mak ing of a nation's songs, he did not care who made her laws. Mayor Sullivan who made her laws. Mayor Sultivan may entertain something of the same opinion, and, evidently, as long as he can lampoon Balfour in his verse, he does not mind spending a few weeks in a prison cell, since such confinement only affords him an opportunity to devote more time than he otherwise could to the composition of his satires.

— Boston Republic.

THE ROSARY.

The Rosary is made up of fifteen decades, each of which comorless ten Ave Marias preceded by a Pater Nester. While reciting them, a person should plously meditate, according to his ability, on the principal mysteries of the Life, Death, and Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ. The Church regards the Paters and Avenues as on many roses, of which are and Aves as so many roses, of which are formed fifteen crowns that we present to the Queen of Heaven. Hence the name the Queen of Heaven. Hence the hands Rosary. The Church puts them into our hands, as a powerful autidate against vice and heresy. Need we wonder then that St. Charles Borromeo seemed to attribute the conversion and sanctification of the faithful of his dioc se to the devo-

of the faithful of his dicess to the devotion of the Rosary alone? Pope Gregory
XVI. has written, that the Rosary is a
wonderful instrument for the destruction
of sin, the recovery of God's grace and
the advancement of His glory.

A chaplet is a third part of the Rosary.
Should our daily avocations hinder us
from saying the entire Rosary, or a Chaplet, let us at least say some part of it; a
slight tribute presented to Mary in this
way will secure for us her benedictions.
St. Francis Xavier effected the cure of
diseases by the mere touch of his Chaplet.
By a brief Sauctissimus, 13th April, 1726,
Pope Benedict XIII. granted:

1 One hundred days' indulgence for
each Our Father and each Hati Mary, te
all the faithful who, with contrite hearts,

all the faithful who, with contrite hearts, recite either the whole Rosary or a third

rectte either the whole Rosary or a third part of it.

2 A Plenary indulgence once a year, on some day of their choosing, to those who shall have repeated every day of the year, at least the Chaplet or third part of the R sary. Pope Plus IX. (Decree May 12 h, 1851) confirmed those Indulgences and so added these others:

3 Ten years and ten Quarantines to all who, with at least contrice hearts, say conjointly with others, whether publicly, as in a Church, for example, or privately in their own houses or elsewhere, third part of the Rosary.

in their own notes.

part of the Rosary.

part of the Rosary Indulgence on the last

4 A Plenary Indulgence on the last Sunday in every mouth, on the condition of communicating, visiting a Church or public oratory, and there praying for the intentions of His Holiness.

Quite English.

There is a society of cranks in Ottawa known as the Lesgue of the Rose. It is unnecessary to state that it is largely com-posed of civil service officers of Euglish posed of civil service officers of English proclivities, and imbued with a desire to exhibit their "loyalty," yeou kneew. The lattest phase of lunacy on the part of this tuft-hunting brigade is the determination to prosecute all Canadian Irishmen who have been guilty of the henious crime of subscribing to the Irish National Defence Fund. The League of the Rose, yeou kneew, has undertaken a very large contract, yeou kneew, and it is quite yeou kneow, has undertaken a very large contract, yeou kneow, and it is quite possible, yeou kneow, they will discover what a set of fools they are, yeou kneow, before they have succeeded in filling many of our jails, yeou kneow, with Canadian criminals of the class named, seou kneow. We have no Tullamore jails here, yeou kneow, and the free air of Canada would be too arrong f r Balfour's lungs, yeou kneow.—Goderich Signal.

Consumption Surely Cured

To the Editor:—
Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the abov-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of our readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P O. address.

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Catholic Record.

Lendon, 8at., Feb. 25th, 1888. DIOCESE OF LONDON.

The following are the Lenten regula-tions to be observed in this diocess: 1st. All days of Lent, Sundays excepted,

Christ, can the Church be "the pillar and functions of the teaching body of the Courch to judge finally in all contro-

lst. All days of Lent, Sundays excepted, are fast days.

2ud. By special indult from the Holy See, A. D. 1884, meat is allowed on Sundays at every meal, and at one meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except the Saturday of Ember Week and Hely Saturday.

3rd. The use of flesh and fish at the men time is not allowed in Lent.

The following persons are exempted from abathence, viz.:—Children under seven, and from fasting, persons under twenty one; and from either or both, those who, on account of ill health, advanced age, hard labor, or some other legitimate cause, cannot observe the law.

Lard may be used in preparing fasting food during the season of Lent, as also on aff days of abstinence throughout the year by those who cannot easily procure publican. In Ephesians iv, 11, 15 we find the reason stated for year by those who cannot easily procure

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DIOCESE.

After the interment of the Right Rev. Monsignore Bruyere, Administrator of the Diocese, it was announced to the elergy by the Rev. M. J. Tiernan, that by the wickedness of men, by cunning his Lordship the Bishop had left letters craftiness by which they lie in wait to his Lordship the Bishop had left letters appointing the Very Reverend James Murphy, R. D, and the Very Reverend Denis O Connor, President of Assumption College, Sandwich, joint Administrator of the Diocese, in the event of the death of Mgr. Bruyere. Thus all matters pertaining to the Diocesan discipline will continue to be attended to without inter-

Father Tiernan also expressed the pleasure he felt at seeing so many priests of the diocese assembled together, though that pleasure was mixed with deep regret for the mournful occasion which was the cause of their assembling. He returned thanks to all the priests who had come to London to assist at the obsequies, but more especially to the very reverend and reverend gentlemen who had come from other dioceses to manifest their respect for the deceased prelate : the dioceses of Torento, Peterborough, Hamilton and Detroit being all represented.

A NONSENSICAL ARGUMENT.

An old chestnut has been lately set readers of the Mail in an anonymous letter, which is sometime used as an argument to prove that Protestautism as a Church is the continuation of the pre Reformation Church, and is one body therewith, only that it has purged the ever-existing Church from

On this theory it is pretended that the Protestant Church can lawfully claim continuous existence, and that thus the words of Christ are verified in Protestant. ism, wherein He promises to remain with His Church ferever, "even to the consummation of the world," and that "the gates of Hell shall not prevail against the Caurch," which is "the pillar and ground of truth." Hence a saying which is attributed to Dr. Hook is held to be a sufficient answer to the question, "Where was your Protestant Church before the Reformation?" The writer in the Mail says that Dr. Hook "furnishes a complete answer," by replying : "Where was your

unjustly of its legal status. But as the It is not our custom to take notice of Church is the institution of God, and anonymous letters, but in this case we not of English law, no act of depart from our usual practice, merely because the letter in the Mail puts forward a very frequently maintained theory in regard to the Church of England, viz., that she is, at all events, one Church with the pre Reformation Church of England. This letter does not, however, make the same claim on behalf of other Protestant Churches, though certainly, if the reasoning be worth anything, it is equally applicable to the Methodists, Preeby. terians, Congregationalists, etc., who all make the same pretence that they merely reformed the Church of Christ, and deliv. ered her from the corruptions with which she was defiled. The Church of Christ cannot be compared to a dirty face, at any sime of her existence, for she is essen-tially pure and holy. The Apostle St. Paul declares that "Christ also loved the Church, and delivered Himself up for it. that He might sanctify it, cleaning it by the laver of water in the word of life. that he might present it to himself a glorfous Church, not having spot or wrinkle, Catholic Church is the name by which the shows himself at once incompetent and Presidency of the United States. He or any such thing, but that it should be Church Universal has always been known, subservient to the worst tyranny of Dub.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD boly and without blemish." (Eph. v., 27) Catholic, because it expresses the essential unity of the church with its head, the always pure, glorious and uncrotted. Holiness of doctrine is essential to her, for she is declared to be "the Church of R m." would merely signify that portion the living God, the piller and ground of the truth." (1 Tim, fil, 15) This she would not be if she taught unholy and false doctrine. In fast, this bypothesis of the Church of God being like a dirty face of the great C.tholic Church which slone and still remaining the Church of God is injurious to God, as well as inconsistent with the pretentions of all Protestants who say that the Catholic Church is the Church of Antichrist, or, as the Presby terian Confession of Faith has it, "the synagogue of Satan." If these charges be correct, how could she be the Church of Christ at the same time?

That unity of doctrine is essential to the

Church of Christ is evident throughout

the New Testament. It is implied in the commission which Christ gave to His

Apostles, to teach all nations "to observe all things whateoever I have commanded

you." In no other way than by con-

stantly teaching the true doctrine of

ground of truth," and as it is one of the

versies of faith, it necessarily follows that her teaching is the standard of Christ's

true doctrine. This is evident from St.

Matthew xviii, 17: If he (an offending

brother) will not hear the Church; let

bim be to thee as the heathen and the

which Carist instituted a hierarchy in the

Gaurch, "some apostles, some prophets,

and other some evangelists, and other

some pastors and doctors, for the perfect

ing of the saints, for the work of the

ministry, for the edifying of the body of

Christ, until we all meet into the unity of

faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God

. . . that henceforth we be no

more children tossed to and fro, and

carried about with every wind of doctrine

We might adduce many more passage

which in language equally strong

proves that unity of faith is

essential to the true Courch. Hence the

Church of England, or any other Protes-

called one Church with either the Catho

lie Church of to day, or with the pre-

Reformation Church, which is identical

with the Catholic Church of to-day:

identical both by direct succession, and by

identity of doctrine. If the comparison

of a face is admissible at all, the two

hurches must be compared to faces of

entirely different species. No washing

will change the face of an orang-outang

into a human face, so no washing will ever

convert the Anglican, or any other Pro-

estant Caurch into the lawful successor

of the pre Reformation Church. The

pre Reformation Church of England pos

sessed an indisputable hierarchy, derived

one with the universal, apostolic, Roman

Church, and the name "Church of Eng-

land" was used to express that portion of

established in England. It was by no

Church, and it acknowledged the suprem

The Mail's correspondent is, therefore,

n deplorable error when he tries to make

tappear that the ancient Church of Eug.

land was one with the Church of England

of to day. Here is one of the strongest

laim this property?"

The answer to this is evident. The

aws of England made the new Church of

England the proprietor of the property

of the ancient Church, which was deprived

English law could make the Church as

by law established" the true Church of

Christ. The law could seize the properties

of the ancient Church and hand them

over to the newly-instituted usurper, but

We have made this explanation, on the

question belonged to some particular dio-

Another misunderstanding of the case

ncient "Church of England."

this by no means made her claim just.

arguments that this is the case :

acy of the Pope.

from the Apostolic See of Rome, and it was

deceive."

The correct answer to the question "Where was your (Protestant) Courch, before the Reformation?" is: "Nowhere." Any different answer from this is a mere

> THE BISHOP OF MEATH AND THE PRISONS BOARD

We accept, however, the title Bomen

Bishop of Rome. The term "Church of

of the Catholic Church which is in the

diocese, or city of Rome. It is evident,

could not be "the Church of Rome,"

though in Carholic times both were parte

ulfilled the command given by Christ to

His Apostles, "teach all ua ions."

It will be remembered that the General risens' Board refused to the Right nore jail. This privilege of visitation of prisoners has always been allowed to the elergy, and the refusal in this case was so agrant a violation of the sacred rights of eligious liberty, that it excited the utmost ndignation, not only among Catholics but among the most influential Protest. ants in Dublin, and throughout Great Conservative press had not a word to say in defence of the outrageous conduct of

etter complaining of their conduct, the Prison's Board addressed a letter to His Lordship the Bishop in which they say : The communication was interpreted and dealt with by the board on that occasion, not as an application on your Lordship's part to make a general visit to the prisoners confined in Tullamore Jail as their diocesan, but simply as an application for permission to make a special per senal visit to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. O'Brien, M P, and certain other particular prisoners then in custody at Cullamore under the provisions of the Criminal Law Procedure Act. Had it been understood to be your Lordship's desire to visit the prisoners generally in your position as the Bishop of the diocese, and with the purpose ex plained in your letter, there would have been no hesitation whatever in acceding to your request, as it has been the general practice of the board to do under similar circumstauces."

His Lordship in a subsequent letter to the Dublin Freeman states that on reading the letter of the Board, he cannot decide positively whether it was intended as an apology or a justification of the course they had taken, inasmuch as they now distinctly admit his right as Bishop to visit the Catholic prisoners. If he had submitted in silence to the arrogant and tyrannical dictation of the Board, he would have created a precedent "which would soon pass into the 'general practice of the Board,' and would prove fatally conclusive against all similar applications ever after."

In reference to their distinction ers" and "a general visitation as Bishop o means a distinct Church. Its doctrines the Diocese," His Lordship points out were the doctrines of the universal that in the Casplain's Journal it is recorded quite clearly that it was "as Bishop of the Diocese" that the applica tion was made. "Surely a Bishop i bound to visit the members of his flock and at what other time is this precept more stringently binding that when they are in the exceptional trouble and sorrow which every man must find himself in whilst confined in itil." Yet the Prison Board interpret this as an "idle, special personal visit to the Lord Mayor, Mr. O'Brien and certain other particular

arguments that this is the case:

The Mail recently informed its readers that a lease given by the Church of Eug land in A. D. 887 for nine hundred and ninety nine years, had lapsed and the property had fallen again into the hands of the Church. Pray, if the Church of Rome was the Church of England in A. D. 887, as some fancy, why did not the Pope claim this property?" His Lordship, in conclusion, thus refer to the letter of the Board : "I hardly think that it will clear them from th odium and unpopularity which the first fatal mistake has merited for them."

BACKBONE RELAXING.

Judge Henn, the Recorder of Galway, who confirmed, on appeal, the senten pronounced by the magistrates against Mr. Blunt, is reported as having told an Irish member of Parliament that he intended the defendant should be treated as a first class misdemeanant, and that he would now assist in taking any steps which might lead to a change in his treat supposition that the Mail's statement of fact is correct. However, it would, most ment. Tals admission was scarcely likely, be found that the property in necessary in order to make the public aware of his unfitness for the position he cess or parish, and not to the entire occupies. By his judgment at Portumna, he found Mr. Blunt guilty of attending the midnight meeting at Woodford on the 16th of October, whereas the charge upon which he had been convicted was the Mail's correspondent is evidently laboring under. He asserts that we maintain that "the Church of Rome was the that he resisted the police at the pro-Church of England." We maintain noth. claimed meeting on the 23rd of October. ing of the kind. The terms "Church of the other charge not having been brought Rome," "Church of England" and the like against him at all. This new issue was expressed the portion of the Universal brought up evidently to cover up the blundering of the government in having Church which was in Rome, England, or elsewhere. It is clear, therefore, that these terms are not convertible. The sufficient charge. Thus Judge Henn

sensible of the justice of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's seathing criticism on his conduct, while addressing a meeting at Bradford a

while addressing a meeting at Bradford a short time ago:

"Never in his political career had be been so deeply stirred as at the proceedings connected with Mr. Blunt's trial. That trial was a travesty of justice. Everything was shut out which could tell in Mr. Blunt's favor, and everything included which could possibly prejudice him The judge was subservient to Crown lawyers, and followed their tactics. The Crimes Act was being used with a recklessness and injustice almost incredible."

Judge Henn must feel that when a re-

Judge Henn must feel that when a rebuke so scathing is uttered by one who will undoubtedly be soon again a Minister of the Crowa, that the sword of Damocles is impending over his head, and he wishes to modify the estimation in which he is held. He cannot rebut the damaging charge of his past subserviency, but he can, by a show of independence now, suggest that he will be less of the partizan in future. However, he cannot but expect that honest men will for long look upon him with suspicion; and even now he cannot lessen the suspicion of partizanship without acknowledging his utter incompetency by the abject and humiliating confession which he has made, according to the report.

When the sentence against the Lord

Mayor of Dublic and even who will be the Rev. Bisine be not nominated; but it is frequently the, uncompleted that happens.

PRINCE Bismarck has obtained from Russia a categorical statement of her demands. The Car requires recognition of Russia's right to control Bulgaria and Boumella. Prince Ferdinand and the Sobrapje are to be wiped out, and one Russian and one Turkish Commissioner are to re-organize the Government and the army, and to control the election of a surgical statement of her demands. The Car requires recognition for the Rev. M. J. Tiernan and Rev. Jos. Kennedy assisted as masters of ceremonies.

Before the sermon, the Rev. M. J. Tiernan apoke a few feeling words erpressing the great loss few feeling words every frequires recognition for the Right Rev. Jos. Kennedy assisted as masters of occase. He was a few feeling words erpressing the great loss few feeling words ergreat loss from the Russian acted that he had telegraphed to the Right Rev. Jos. Before the sermon, the Rev. Jos. Servered Prelate and Administrator of the diocese. He also stated that he had telegraphed to the Right Rev. Jos. Before the sermon, the Rev. Jos. Before the sermon, the Rev. Jos. Before

report.

When the sentence against the Lord Mayor of Dublin was confirmed, the Judge pronounced that he was to rank as a first class misdemeanant. This did not altogether save him from Balfour's petty persecutions, but it did prevent the infliction of many of the tortures to which Mr. William O'Brien was subjected. If Judge Henn had known and performed what he now acknowledges to have been his outy, Secretary Balfour would not have dared public opin ion, as has been done in Mr. Biunt's case, He would not have dared to keep him in a cold cell, even after the prison physician pronounced it necessary to give him better treatment, nor would he have refused to allow him writing materials, the use of which is still devied him. though it was not denied to Mr. Stead when imprisoned on a much more serious charge than was brought against Mr Blunt. Judge Henn is certainly respon sible for the treatment to which this noble minded gentleman has been sub

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Most Rev. Archbishop J. B. Lamy, of Santa Fe, New Mexico, died on the

THE west division of Southwark has elected Mr Canston, Gladstonian, by a majority of one hundred and ninety four. In the election of 1885 Mr. A. Cohen. Liberal, was elected by a majority of one hundred and thirteen.

THE breach between Mr. Spurgeon and the Baptist Union appears to be widening. The Council of the Union passed a vote of severe censure on Mr. Spurgeon; and it is reported that he will shortly open an our Holy Father Pope Pius IX., dated attack upon the theological views of many | 12th December, 1877. He was officially

On Nov. 6th, 1789, Pope Pius VI. ssued the Papal Bull appointing Baltimore an Episcopal City, and the Very Rev. Dr. Carroll its first Bishop. Consequently in 1889 the centenary of the establishment of the hierarchy of the United States will occur. It is expected that the occasion will be celebrated with great magnificence.

An agreement has been reached by the Fishery Commission. The treaty said to grant to the United States nearly everything they demanded. Thus the agreement is believed to sacrifice the interests of Canada. It is said that Si Charles Tupper signed the treaty only by pressure of a cablegram from London The Treaty will, however, not have the force of law till it is accepted by the United States Senate, and the Parliaments of England, Canada and Newfoundland.

REFERRING to Bishop Dowling, of Peterborough, who lectured in Port Hope Wednesday evening, the Guide says :-"The Bishop is a fine appearing gentleman, with a good flow of language and leasing delivery. While all the audience might not agree with the lecture, here was not one offensive reference nade to any other Church. We regret that a want of space prevents us giving full report of the lecture." The Times says :- "His Lordship's name does not belie his nationality and the good humor ircling his mouth and the twinkle in his eyes at once gained for him the goodwill of his auditors. A large portion of Irish eloquence is his. He has the most onsummate control of speech and em chasizes his flights of feeling or flashes of numor by instantaneous assumption of colemnity or humor."

MR JAMES G. BLAISE, in a letter from Florence, to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, withdraws his name from the list of candidates for the

lin Catie authorities. He cannot but be the National Convention, called to assemble in Chicago in June next for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States." It is doubted, however, if the withdrawal be final. It is remarked that he does not say he will refuse the caudidacy if the Convention offer it to him, and many of the most influential journals on the Republican side appear to be of opinion that if the party take it on themselves to nominate him, he will accept, notwith standing the fact that he declares that personal considerations are the cause of his present decision. It is expected that the Hon. John Sherman will be the Re-

r jected. Germany and Austria claim to be ready for all emergencies. There is also intense activity in the Italian

THE Catholic Times has struck the right note in the following denunciation f the Coercion and Orange Ascendancy Party:—TheOrangemen and the stranger, who as their agent in Dublin Castle ad-of the dioc-se are, I am sure, the expres-sion of the sentiment which you all entertain. You know how faithfully our beloved friend, the Venerable Mgr. Bruyome of the vilest weapons by means of which the few have in the past been enabled to trample on the interests of the many. They have, as usual, put their faith in battons, prison tortures, and rifles. We should like to impress upon them one lesson. The times have hanged, and they will have to become more "thorough." They have prohibited the free expression of political opinion; they have suppressed many have imprisoned a number of the leaders of the people. But still the agitation for Home Rule goes on actively. The Catholics of Ireland demand that the days of ascendancy shall be put an end to forever. They are not dispirited, and their voices cannot be stifled by the present methods of coercion. Balfour sm will not succed; it must be either Home Rule or Cromwellism

THE LATE MGR. BRUYERE.

FUNERAL SERVICE. &

The solemn rites of the interment los Right Rev. Mgr Bruyere took place in St. Peter's Cathedral on Thursday, the 16th inst. The body was clothed in the purple robes which indicate the office of a private chaplain to the Pope, to which position he was elevated by a brief of Lordship Bishop Walsh. On Wednesday and Thursday the body remained in state in the Cathedral, vested as for the celebration of the holy sacrifice of the Mass, and between the hands was placed the magnificent gold chalice which was presented to him by the priests of the diocese when he was appointed Monsignore. There was a large number of elegant floral designs placed upon and surrounding the coffin the gift of intimate friends of the Right Reverend Prelate, composed, of beautiful and fragrant flowers.

THE FLORAL DESIGNS.

A magnificent floral cross, six feet high A magnificent floral cross, six feet high, surmounted by a dove, sent with the condolence of the following members of St. Peter's congregation:—Andrew Munro, Wm. Masuret, John Curtin, P. J. Daly, P. Mulkern, M. F. O'Mara, P. J. Cook, Wm McPhillips, Alex Fredericks, Aloysius McCarthy, James Burke, C. S. Wright, A. J. Miller, Fred F. Harper, Chas. G. Harper, John Quinn. Thos. Connor, Timothy O'Mara, Alex. Wilson, James Wilson, John Flynn, Alfred Massuret, John Pocock, Jas. Vining, R. H. James Wilson John Flynn, Alfred Mesuret, John Pocock, Jas. Vining, R. H. Dignam, J. J. Gibbons, Louis Graves, W. A. Hurley, E. J. Carlin, Simeon Walsh, James Butler, John M. Daly, Philip Pocock, Wm. Coles.

Bunches of roses and other choice flowers—Wm., John, Maggie and Sarah Flynn, London.

Heart, encircled by a star—Hon. John and Mrs. Carling, Ottawa.

Crown—Mr. and Mrs. McClary.

Sickle—Mr. and Mrs. Mesuret.

Large crown—Mr. aud Mrs. Leys.

Dove—Mrs. John Wright.

Pillow, with words "Our father"—Mrs.

McMillan.

Cross and Heart. with words "Our

Cross and Heart, with words father"—Sisters of St. Joseph.
Sickle—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Glass.
Oross and Heart, with scroll, on which
was inscribed in immotelles the word
"Gratitude"—Ladies of the Sacred

Heart.
Bunch of Camillas, on a sheaf of wheat

Bunch of Camillas, on a sheat of wheat

—Mrs. Jas Wilson.
Spray of calla lillies—Mrs. Long.
Heart—Mrs. Millar.
Heart and Circle—Sodality of the
Bleased Virgin,
Chalice—Mr. and Mrs. Coffey,
The cathedral was visited by over two
thousand people on Wednesday, desir
ous to take a last lock at the venerable

people how distressed I am at the death of Monsignor Bruyere. The diocese has suffered an irreparable loss, and the Bishop has lost a devoted friend. A truer and a better priest I never met.

Father Tiernan continued : Dear you, the flock of this Parish; and his life was a model to us, the priests of the city and the Diocese. You remember that a few short weeks ago, on New Year's day, he spoke to us on the uncertainty of life, and said that some amongst us who were listening to him, on that first day of the New Year, would not live to see the end

of the year.

Aud now, dearly beloved, the vener-And now, dearly beloved, the venerable prelate who spoke those words lies here, his eyes closed in death. It has not been granted him to see the termination of the year he spoke to you about, and especially of this occasion. How appropriate is his death in unison with the spirit of the Church, for yesterday morning (Ash Wednesday) the priests of God throughout the world in distributing the sahes reminded the children of the Caurch of their mortality. While he applied the blessed ashes to the foreheads of the children of the Church, he used these words:

of the children of the Church, he used these words:

"R-member man that thou art dust and unto dust thou shalt return."

We have then, dear brethren, before us a most striking illustration of the truth contained in these words of Holy Writ, and therefore this lesson each and every one of us should take to heart to prepare us for our last moment, for we know not when that time will come. In conclusion, I desire of you, dear brethren, to offer a sincere and heartlelt prayer for the repose of the soul of Mgr. Bruyere, our late Vicar General, that God in His infinite mercy and goodness may bestew upon him the crown of immortal glory and that happiness which He has premised to His faithful servants here on earth.

The Sermon.

Rev. Father Flannery, of St. Thomas, preached the sermon. He took as his text:

"If any man come to Me and hate not

"If any man come to me and nate hothis father and mother, and wife, and ciddren, and brothers, and sisters, yea, and his own life also, he cannot be My disciple." St. Luke xiv, 26.

And a little lower down in the same chapter we read:

chapter we read:
"So likewise every one of you that

doth not renounce all that he possesseth, cannot be My disciple."—St. Lake, xiv., 33.

These words of heavenly counsel, although spoken by Him whose words never shall pass away, seem to have no significance for the great majority of maukind. Very few people in the world are found ready to acknowledge themselves called upon to make the sacrifice of all they hold precious and dear, that they may be accounted true disciples of Him who is the Life, the Way, and the Truth. In the Catholic Church, herever, men have been found in every age, and women also, who, from apostote times down to our day have embrased poverty and given up the pursuits of all worldly pleasures and of all earthly ambitions, in order that they might devete their whole time and all their talents and all their energies, to the securing of higher interests, the imperishable goods of eternity. Such a one was the Very Rev. J. M. Bruyere, whose remains we are assembled here to honor with christian sepulture, and whose soul we are come to intercede for, in fervent prayer and holy sacrifice. His youth was spent among the vine clad hills and olive groves of what he himself loved to call la Belle France, lovely France. His home, a suburb of Lyons, the most attractive city in that beautiful country. His parents almost worshipped him, for he was an only son. His two asters, who are still living, idolised him, for he was their honor and their stay, their fond protector and comfort and solace, and their glory—for what good brother is not the glory of the sisters whose love the has earned by the practice of virtue? He had finished all his long and difficult course of studies; he was ordained to the priesthood and appointed to an honerable if any long appointed to an honerable if any long and difficult course of studies; he was ordained to the priesthood and appointed to an honerable if any long and difficult course of studies; he was ordained to the priesthood and appointed to an honerable if any long and difficult course of studies; he was ordained to the pri He had finished all his long and diffi-cult course of studies; he was ordained to the priesthood and appointed to an honorable, if not lucrative, position. He haved in the midst of kind friends and contreves of the clerical order, and was contributing with his own individual work and merit, though ever so humble, to the glory of the French priesthood, the

meet distinguished body of men in Europe, and to the weal and honor of his native country. All these incentives to patriotic ambition were powerful, indeed. The links which bound him to Bruyere, to one, wrote ever penne he proved Ryerson's which he indeed. The links which bound him to heme and country were strong indeed, one should think indissoluble, but the voice of God was yet stronger. The call was yet more powerful, it came from the depths of America's primeval forests; it issued from the solitude of our mighty lakes. In his ear rang the words addressed to Abraham of old, 'Go forth cut of thy country, and from thy kin dred, and out of thy father's house, and come into the land which I shall show thee." Gen. xii. The American bishops were then calling for help, the harvest was great, indeed, but the laborers were few. Fifty years ago one half dozen priests, sometimes even less, were obliged to minister to the spiritual wants of a whole diocese. Railway communication did not exist in those days. The life of a diocese. Railway communication did not exist in those days. The life of a priest was an everyday sacrifice, it was a never ending series of journeyings from one distant part of the diocese to another. our presen Bishop.
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And no mever ending series of journeyings from one distant part of the diocese to another. There were few consolations, but many stribulations. It was all work, and very little, if any, earthly recompense. The bishops could scarcely attend te any literary or clerical work. They had to fulfil all the duttes incumbent on a missionary priest and at the same time uphold the dignity and attend to the sublime functions of the episcopacy. And there were great men smong them. These were the days of the Fenwicks, the Spaldings and the Kenricks, the days of Carroll, of Flaget and Cheverus, men of inspired genius, of eloquent tongue and brilliant pen. The wonder is to day how those noble bishops could attend to such harrassing missionary labors, and, at the same time, build up such monuments of kiterary fame, and leave us as a precious inheritance, those great theological and polemical works so valuable to every that in M ance, those great theological and cal works so valuable to every student and to every searcher of truth in their day and time, as they shall be for all time to come. The reasons, therefore, why Europe should be appealed to for frequent found by the student ways were many and press to the student found by the student found for the student found found for the student for the student found for the student found for the student found for the student found for the student for the student for the student found for the student for the s why Europe should be appealed to for missionaries were many and pressing. France especially was considered as one vast seminary, whence learned priests and holy nuns and levites thirsting for martyrdon, went out into all parts of the civilized world. France, though for the time being governed by men who make a profession of infidelity, is yet intensely Catholic. One part of the population, deaf to the warm ing voice of the Church, is infidel and byrannical in its infidelity; but the part that is Christian, and it is the vast majority, is Catholic to the heart's core. The elequent, energetic, talented young priest, J. M. Bruyere, heard the call of Bishop Flaget, of Bardstown, in distant Kentucky. He did not heestate a moment, but like Abraham of the country of t town, in distant Kentucky. He did not heartate a moment, but like Abraham of encour old, he went out from his country and his tion ob father's house; like the Apostles who left their ships and their fishing nets; he abandoned home and country and friends and the dear relatives to devote himself henceforth to God's work and to God's work alone. One peculiarity in the character of the lamented deceased was his unwillippeas events. by in the character of the lamented And it eccessed was his unwillingness ever to peak of self. He could speak of others with delight, he could entertain you for towars with the virtues and great deeds tude of hours with the virtues and given priests of America's earliest missionaries, priests and bishops, among whom he lived and moved so k ng. An innate modesty and deep sense of Christian humility, how ever, sealed his lips when his own personal ever, sealed his lips when his own personal secrifices were referred to. Hence much obscurity, and we deplore it, exists as to the detailed history of his early priestly life in America. From almost illegible manuscripts found in his library, how ever, we learn that his first few years were spent amid the plague-stricken of New Orleans. The yellow fever had decimated the residents of that ill-fated eity. Of the priests who sacrificed their young lives in the heavenly task of mainistering to the dead and dying, few ministering to the dead and dying, few if any were left when the young Father Trayere cast in his lot amongst them, and shared in their loathsome duties, as he did, in the danger of being hourly numbered among those who had already perished victims of holy seal.

We hear of Fr. Bruyere being engaged, at a later period, in teaching, as professor of dogmatic theology, in the Grand Semimary erected by Bishop Flaget, in Bards town, Kentucky. The hope of a future church in America was based on the education of a native priesthood. Missionaries from foreign lands could not be relied on to supply for ever the demands

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In 1854, Bishop Spalding of Louisville, invited the Bishop of Toronto, the great and learned Bishop de Charbonel, to preach a retreat to the priests of his discuss. So well did he accomplish his back that Rishop Spalding asked him and learned Bishop de Charbone, to preach a retreat to the priests of his discose. So well did he accomplish his task that Bishop Spalding asked him what recompense he could make for coming so far and working so gloriously. "Or is it possible," he said, "I can at all compensate you?" "You can indeed," replied our Bishop (he was them Bishop of London as well as Toronto); "you can recompense me by giving me one of your priests, for I am addly in need of priests in Canada." "You must be gratified," replied Bishop de Manada, "take your choice." The choice of Bishop de Charbonel was Father Bruyere, who accompanied him to Toronto, and who remained ever afterwards attached to him as to a father. He was scarcely settled in Toronto when the choice of 1854 broke out, and well did Father Bruyere give proof of his apostolic spirit. Cholera had no terrors for him. Early and late he was at the bedside of the stricken and the dying—he never complained of fatigue; his zeal for the dying and for the salvation of souls—

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Bruyere, to the astonishment of everyone, wrote perhaps the ablest letters ever penned by a foreign hand, in which he proved the very contrary of Dr. Ryerson's assumptions to exist, and in which he fully demonstrated the enormous contrast between the liberality shown to the Protestant minority in Lower Canada and the few paltry concessions then granted to the Catholic minority in Upper Canada. These monu mental letters were printed in pamphlet form and had a wide circulation—they were vastly instrumental in obtaining, for the Catholic Separate Schools in Ontario, the many privileges and immunities from exceptional legislation which they now *pigy. Very R-v. Father Bruyere, in 1859 in obedience to the pressing solicitations of Bishop Pinsonneault, came to this diocese, did all the work of a missionary priest and vicar general, in Sandwich until the consecration of our present venerable and much-loved Bishop. In February, 1868 exactly twenty years ago, he came with Right Rev. Dr. Walsh to reside in your midst, and well and faithfully has every day and every hour been employed in your behalf since that suspicious event.

And now what shall I say of his virtues that you are not already conversant with? you have just heard the message of condolence cabled to us across the deep—in which his Lordship, our afflicted Bishop, declares that in the doacese has suffered an irveparable lors. You have just heard the Bishop's voice from beyond the ocean telling us, "te never knew and never met with a truer priest." Is it possible to add to so just and so authoritative an eulogium, Shall I speak of his unpretentious piet, and of his constant fidelity to every duty? But you were witnesses to all that, and many were often heard to say that in Mgr. Bruyere, London was blessed

duty? But you were witnesses to all that, and many were often heard to say that in Mgr Bruyere, London was blessed

with a living saint in its midst.

Shall I speak of his assiduous and Shall I speak of his assiduous and never tiring zeal in the confessional? of how on all Saturdays and vigils, and frequently on Fridays, midnight still found him bent to his work? And, ere morning dawned, was he not again found at his post, his book of Meditation in hand, kneeling at his Pric Dicu, or before the altar, awaiting the return of some repenting sinner, or like the Father of the Prodigal son, looking for him "who was lost, but was found again, who was dead but came to life again." O, how you shall miss him, you who were in the habit of confiding to him all your heart's secrets and all your difficulties, your sor rows and your joys, your temptations and rows and your joys, your temptations and your griefs. Oh, how you shall mourn him as a tender, compassionate father is mourned for by ever confising, everloving children. On, how you shall miss nim, the gentle reproach, the smite of encouragement, the longed for absolution obtained and pardon granted? the unwearied patience, the paternal kindness, the dove's simplicity of manner, the prudent advice, the meekness of the lamb—all these and more endearing virtues were united in your character, dear, gentle, kindly Father Bruyere. And it is no wonder tears should fall and sobs be heard in this congregation while we speak your praises and mention some of your many claims to the gratitude of the Catholics of London, now in deep distress, "and not willing to be consoled, for you are not."

What shall I say of his zeal in the pulpit. Was he not always prepared to dispense God's word to you in season and out of season? Was he not most an xincus that every occasion should be availed of, whether in lent or advent, or during the beautiful month of Mary, to have sermons preached either by himself personally or by his zealous co-laborers, the priests of the Cathedral parish, for your edification and your spiritual advancement, for your comfort and encouragement. Two days prerows and your joys, your temptations and your griefs. Oh, how you shall mourn

was surely ninety—was he not here addressing you on the daugerous occasions of sin, and doing so with all the vigor of an apostle and the prophetic tones of a saint of God?

saint of God?

Snall I speak of his charities?—but they are only known to God and to the devoted sister, who have charge of the orphan and of helpless old sge, in Mount Hope A-youm. Here was a man who had toiled fully sixty years in an office that might have been lucrative. He might have laid by to his credit in some bank at lesst \$200 every year of his life. He never was a spend-thrift, he never induled in any of the common luxuries of least \$200 every year of his life. He never was a spend-thrift, he never induged in any of the common luxuries of life, he was satisfied with a few books and a little singing bird. He was simply clad, but always neatly and tastily attired as became his exalted position in the church Where, then, did all the money go? Where is his fortune? Where have all his exprings gone? Where but into the wide the glad tidings of the gospel of mesoe and truth.

In 1854, Bishop Spalding of Louisville, invitent the Bishop of Toronto, the great and learned Bishop de Charbonel, to presson a retreat to the priests of his discesse. So well did he accomplish his task that Bishop Spalding asked him what recompense he could make for coming so far and working so gloriously.

"Or is it possible," he said, "I can at all compensate you!" "You can intaked," replied our Bishop (he was them Bishop of London as well as Toronto); "you can recompense me by the said in this dying mo moutain to make; I have no will to make; I have nothing to leave anyone." But he had a great legacy to bequeath to all the priests who mourn his less to day, the legacy of holy example, the legacy of disinterestedness, the legacy of a well-spent life, the legacy of a well-spent life, the legacy of solid work done and continued till the last fatal stroke that deprived him of life and bereft us of a common father whose like we ne'er shall see again. May we all and every that deprived him or life and bereit us of a common father whose like we ne'er shall see again. May we all and every one of us profit by the contemplation of such a blameless life and such a glorious career. May we, while honoring his virtues, strive to imitate them; may we, like him, improve each opportunity of

career. May we, while honoring his virtues, strive to imitate them; may we, like him, improve each opportunity of laying up treasures in heaven, and of sending on before us works of piety and virtue, so that when we fail, they may receive us, as they receive him this day, into "EVERLASTING TABREMAGLES"

From an early hour on Thursday morning masses had been constantly offered up for the deceased Prelate, at all the alters of the Cathedral, and at St. Joseph's Convent. After the High Mass in St. Peter's Cathedral a procession was formed by the clergy and the acolytes, bearing torches and singing the Missrere and other appropriate Paslms, according to the Ritual. The procession passed by the bier on which lay the body of the deceased prelate, so that all might take a farewell look upon him, and the congregation followed for the same purpose. This occupied about half an hour, after which the remains were lowered through

an opening which had been made in the floor of the sanctuary, so that the body could be interred according to the direction of the Bishop. The pall bearers were the Very Reverend Victors General F P Rooney and Joseph Lurent, Lindsay, and E J Heenan of Hamilton, the Very Rev. Dean Denis & Connor, President of Assumption College, Sand wich, and the Rev. Dr. Kilroy, P. P., of Stratford.

Besides those named, the following clergy were also present in the sanctuary: The Very Rev. Dean James Murphy, Irishtown, Very Rev. Dean Month and the Very Reverered D. Cushin, President of St Michael's College, Toronto, Rev. Wm Gausepohl, Superior O. S. F. Cnatham, and the following reverent gentlemen: P Conway, Peterboro', M J Tiernan, Canacellor of the Doocse, and rector of St Peter's Cathedral; M. Kelly and N Gahan, Offs.; J Scanloo, Windsor; Joseph Bayard, Sarnis; B. Roubat, Ashfield; James Walsh and Jos. Kennedy, of St Peter's Cathedral; London Joseph Molphy, Ingersoll; P. Len onn, Brantford; G Room, Wyoming; D. McRae, West Williams; A D Villeneuve Paincourt; L. Bechard, Soney Point; C Magee, Corunns; B. J. Watters, and H. B. Lotz, God Grand, Wyoming; D. McRae, West Williams; A D Villeneuve Paincourt; L. Bechard, Soney Point; C Magee, Corunns; B. J. Watters, and H. B. Lotz, God Grand, Wyoming; D. McRae, West Williams; A D Villeneuve, Paincourt; L. Bechard, Soney Point; C Magee, Corunns; B. J. Watters, and H. B. Lotz, God Grand, Wyoming; D. McRae, West Williams; A D Villeneuve, Paincourt; L. Bechard, Soney Point; C Magee, Corunns; B. J. Watters, and H. B. Lotz, God Grand, Wyoming; D. McRae, West Williams; A D Villeneuve, Standard, Control of the Carnollo Recons; J. Ronan, Wallacehurg; T. West, Wawanosh; John O'Nell, Kinkora; A McKeon, Bothwell; J Aylward, Wawanosh.

The cathedral was crowded during the function of the Carnollo Roome, Control o

The cathedral was crowded during the funeral ceremony, and many were un able to gain admittance. Rev. Father Tiernan aiso announced that he had received letters of condolence from Archbishop Lynch and Bishop Dowling, who being unable to be present were represented by their Vicars General.

At the Sacred Heart Convent much respect was shown to the memory of the late distinguished prelate. On Wednes day mass was offered up for the repose of his soul in the convent chapel by Rev. Father Kennedy. The community and the children who had made their first communion approached the holy table in remembrance of their friend and benefactor. On Thursday morning five benefactor. On Thursday morning five masses were celebrated in the same place One was a solemn requiem mass, Rev. Fatner Gerard, of Belle River, being celebrant, Rev. Father Brady, deacon; and Rav. Father Lorion, sub deacon; Rev. Father Kennedy, master of cere Rev. Father Kennedy, master of cere monies. The convent choir sang in a most touching manner the Gregorian Requiem Mass, and at the Offertory was given a selection from Schmidt's requiem. The "Dies Irae" was chanted alternately by the Reverend Father and the choir. The chapel was heavily draped in black and white for the occasion giving a most salemy savest to the draped in black and white for the occa sion, giving a most solemn aspect to the ceremonies. Ou Wednesday the pupils of the convent were escorted to the cath-edral to view for the last time the mortal remains and offer up a prayer for the repose of the soul of the good Vicar General.

The music at the Cathedral was very beautiful. Many former members of the choir assisted on the occasion.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. MONTREAL CURRESPONDENCE.

On February 16th Mr. and Mrs Edward Murphy, of this city, celebrated the 25th anniversary of their marriage. The worthy and justly respected couple had made arrangements to celebrate the event in a very quiet and most fitting manner by attending mass at M. Parishly. specially stipulating that the service would be an ordinary low mass. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were therefore greatly sur-prised on entering the sacred edifice, with their children, to find themselves with their children, to find themselves greeted with a full choir, under the circotion of Prof. J. A. Fowler, and the church and altars appropriately decorated, and a large attendance of members of the congregation to witness their renewal of the marriage vows. Rev. Father Dowd, the venerable and beloved pastor, who performed the ceremony twenty-five years ago, officiated. During the day Mc and Mrs. Murphy were the recipients of many choice and coatly gifts from friends, notably amongst which was a handsome solid silver desert set from Mr, and Mrs. James O'Brien.

was a handsome solid silver desert set from Mr. and Mrs. James O'Brien.

In the evening a deputation from the St Patricks T. A. & B Society, in full regalia, proceeded to Mr. and Mrs. Murphy's residence. The visit was a great surprise to that most worthy couple, as it was not in any way anticipated. Nevertheless the deputation were received by Mr. and Mrs. Murphy in that truly hospitable manner for which both are noted. After congratulations on the event of the day the officers of the society requested their fellow-nember, Mr. J. J requested their fellow number, Mr. J. J. Ourran, Q C. M. P., one of the warmest friends of Mr. Murphy, to read the follow-

ing address:—
To Edward Murphy, Esq., its respected vice-president, and to his devoted wife, on the occasion of the silver jubiles of their marriage February 16, 1888
DEAR AND RESPECTED SIR AND MADAME

DEAR AND RESPECTED SIR AND MADAME

The impor ant relations which you, our
worthy vice president, have had with our
society during the last forty-sight years,
and the encouragement given both by
word and example to the cause of temperance by you, his esteemed wife make
it a pleasing duty, indeed, to congratulate
you both on so happy an event as the
celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary
of your marriage.

Mr Murphy said in reply: Mr. Curran and gentlemen, you have taken me so completely by surprise that I am utterly unequal to the task of replying to your beautifully worded address which has been so feelingly read. We all know that the eloquent replies made by governorageneral, cabinet ministers, judges and others are so appropriate, because the recipients have had furnished to them copies of the address in advance. I am forced to speak, and without warning, from a heart too full to allow me to give utterance to the sentiments I now feel at your kindness to Mrs. Murphy and myself. Of course I do not deserve all the compliments you now pay me, nor myself. Of course I do not deserve all the compliments you now pay me, nor those you have been good enough to pay me from time to time. My exertions in behalf of total abstinence deserve no thanks; I can assure you I loved the work, and it has been a pleasure tome. Your references to my efforts as a citizen and one whose heart everymain common with your own for the

Mr. Edward Murphy was own in 1816 in the County of Carlow, Ireland. He came to Canada with his parents at the early age of six years. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. Daniel Murphy, who was in his lifetime a most respected citi-

zen of Montreal.

Mr. Edward Murphy, at the age of fourteen, was engaged as a clerk in the hardware trade. In 1846 he became head salesman for the extensive firm of Trothingham & Workman, hardware Trothingham & Workman, hardware merchants, and became a partner in that firm in 1859. His first step in the phil anthropic efforts which have so marked his whole career, was in the formation of the first Irish Catholic Temperance Society organized in Canada, in 1840 Mr. Murphy has labored unceasingly in the advancement of that good work. Long years of active work have not caused him to abate his efforts; he is as active in the promotion of the cause at Long years of active work have not caused him to abate his efforts; he is as active in the promotion of the cause at the present as he was in the beginning. His devotion to the interests of the T. A. and B Society has earned for him the undying affection of its members. They have on several occasions presented him with souvenirs, in token of their esteem and in recognition of his services. Mr. Murphy was in 1860 elected President of the St. Patrick's Society. In 1862 he visited Ireland. During his absence he was elected a Director of the City and District Savings Bank's and became the President of that institution in 1877, an office he still holds. In 1873 he organised the Montreal Branch of the Home Rule League, an association which has done much towards the progress now being achieved. Mr. Murphy has always been first in any and all movements tending towards the benefit of his native land.

He is a member of the Natural History of your marriage.

On your most happy union, the practice of every Christian virtue has had its reward. Blessed with kindred sympathies you have found the marriage yoke light and sweet. Between you, self has been unknown. Joys and trials have ever been in common and equally shared. May this happiness be yours, without interruption, to the end, and may the crown of "length of days" retard that for many long years to come.

Our heartfelt prayer is that your domestic happiness may go on increasing with increasing years, and that all the

with St. Patrick's Church and Orphan Asslum. Mr Murphy has repeatedly declined Parliamentary and civic honors.

Mis Murphy is a daughter of the Hon. George Power, of Quebec, a man who was remarkable for his piety and good works. He was by his impartiality on the bench of the Superior Court of Quebec known by the title of the Just Judge. He was a most charitable Christian gentlemae, and a sterling good Irishman, ever faithful to the traditions of dear old Irishma He belonged to the old and patriotic family of the Powersef Waterfold. Mrs Murphy has largely inherited her well known gen has largely inherited her well known generosity and Irish warmth of heart from her good father. Like her husband, she is a most energetic worker and most happ when engaged in promoting any good cause in connection with her Church and people. Her untiring devotion to the poor and the orphaus has made her name

you" follows her as she wends her way through the city.

Ms Murphy is descended on her mother's side from the distinguished family of the de Gaspes, of St. John, Port Joli, below Qiebec. Her mother was the daughter of Philip Aubre de Gaspe, author of the "Memories of Les Ancien Canadiens," and other well known works on Canadien history.

May God spare both for many years.

A meeting of the various I ish Cetholic societies will be held shortly to make the necessary arrangements for the annual

a household word, and many a "God bless you" follows her as she wends her way

n-cessary arrangements for the annual procession in honor of St. Patrick's day procession in honor of St. Patrick's day.

The Young Irishmen will hold their
anousl concert in the Queen's Hall the same evening, and the St. Ann's Young Men's Society will also celebrate the festi val by an entertainment in their own hall

ACADEMY OF ST. JOSEPH. TORONTO.

CELEBRATION OF THE POPE'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

A scene of rare grandeur and solem

A scene of rare grandeur and solemnity well belitting the occasion was wit nessed at St. Juseph's Convent, on Saturday, the 11th inst., the occasion being the celebration of grand High Mass in honor of the Golden Jubilee of His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII.

The magnificent convent chapel was througed with the very large number of the pupils of the academy, the members of the community and invited guests. At 9 a. m. the solemn ceremonies were commenced by the procession of the venerable clergy, who, preceding His Grace the Archbishop with mitre and crozier, slowly paced along the aisle to the sanctuary.

sublime. Especially was this the case when a grand chorus swell ing through the chapel would suddenly hush into silence, and one sweet solitary voice alone would catch the refrain, only to be in turn lost in the mighty volume. The solos, Rossini's "Ave Maria," "Qui Tollis," and "Et Incarnatus," deserve particular mention for their sweetness of tone and correctness of rendering.

correctness of rendering
After the mass, His Grace addressed those present. He referred especially to the universal congratulations of which the Holy Father was the recipient. He also gave the pupils some salutary advice in his usual kind and thoughtful manner. In the afternoon a cablegram
was dispatched to His Holiness notifying him of the ceremony, and offering
him the congratulations of the nuns and their pupils.
THE CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF ST.

JOSEPH.

Grand as were the honors paid our Holy Father by the community of St. Joseph on Saturday, they were seemingly not the final ones, for on Monday, the 10th

the final ones, for on Monday, the 10:n inst., at 4 p. m., a musical entertainment, such as is seldom ours to enjoy, was given in his honor.

Besides his Grace the archbishop, the Basilian fathers, Redemptorists and secular priests of the diocese, there were present the elits of the city. The brilliant assemblage showed their great appreciation of the performance by their intense interest, which continued unabated for two hours, and which was only disturbed

interest, which continued unabated for two hours, and which was only disturbed by the frequent applause awarded to the pupils who particularly distinguished themselves.

The lofty pillars of the spacious dis-tribution hall were ornamented with appropriate Jubilee tributes; while scat tered around the stately halls of the Academy in elegant confusion, beautiful mottoes and bannerettes of various forms and device arrested the attention.

The opening piece on the programme forms and device arrested the attention.

The opening piece on the programme was a most beautiful and fitting Introductory styled, "A Tribute to His Holtness Pope Leo XIII," arranged expressly for the Golden Jubilee by the ladies of the community. The three young ladies, Misses Dunn, Maxwell, and Way, who took part in it reflect great credit on their teachers for their perfect elocution and graceful deportment.

The Introductory was concluded by all the young ladies of the Academy singing a chorus "Hall to Our Pontif's Jubilee."

Of the Youal and instrumental music

we have only to say, Saturday's harmony was repeated. Harps, planes and violins blended together in perfect unison and wondrous melody; and when the fresh, pure voices of the well trained pupils added their notes the effect was magnificent. The most attractive instrumental piece was a harp and violin duett in which the Misses Ida Hughes, Mand Smith and Geraldine Hastings particularly distinguished themselves.

Geraidine Hastings particularly distinguished themselves.

A vocal trio by the Misses McKeown, T. Kormann and Moore, and a duett by the Misses McKeown, McKsy, Remand and Conway were especially pleasing A vocal chorus, the "Sieigh Song," and instrumental duett, "The Sieigh Race," were much applauded. A reading, Leo XIII., by Miss Dunn, delivered with great elocutionary effect, was warmly received.

But perhaps the most taking piece on But perhaps the most taking piece on the programme was the "Gypsi S Revel" song and tableaux by the little ones, who robed in Gypsy costume of white, crimson and gold, glided gracefully over the platform in their revel round their "Queen." The scene was charming and the swarm of St. Joseph's "Little Ones" received a storm of applause which they richly merited.

received a storm of applause which they richly merited.

The concert was concluded by the grand chorus "Illustrious Leo, joy to Thee." His Grace then addressed the young ladies, highly complimenting them on the success of their entertainment, and requesting the Lady Superior to grant them a holiday. The audience then dispersed, exceedingly gratified with the musical treat which they enjoyed at St. Joseph's.

DESERVING OF PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record. SR—The tollowing is taken from the Irish Canadian of the 22ad September,

1887:
Mr. Kenny has been in the employ of
the Oatario Government for upwards of
eleven years and has rendered first class eleven years and has rendered hist class service. He has always been an able supporter of the Hon Mr. Mowat and his party and surely with such a record it is not too much for Mr. Kenny and his friends to expect that something better than the position of night-watchman should be given him

Yours truly,

Fate Plat.

Toronto, 16th Fabruary, 1888.

The magnificent convent chappel was myself. Of course I do not deserve all the compliments you now pay me, nor those you have been good enough to pay me from time to time. My exertions in betaif of total abstincence deserve no thanks; I can assure you I loved the work, and it has been a pleasure torme. Your references to my efforts as a citizen and one whose heart yearns in common with your own for the old land, I thank you to rome stoncerely. I shall say no more about myself; but as regards my devoted wife and loving children, all that you have said is true as a busband and a father I have, indeed, been blessed. Apart from her exertion in those good offices which, naturally, have fallen to her suare, Mrs. Murphy has sever been constant in her aits to enable me to carry out the projects I have made for the benefit of your sous made for the benefit of your sous and any other good work. I thank you have said in the work of the wonerable and any other good work. I thank you have said in the work of the wonerable and all the complete in the work of the wonerable and all the complete in the work of the wonerable and belowed noise to the wonerable and a target our points of the wonerable and belowed noise to the wonerable and belowed noise to the wonerable and a transposed to the wonerable and belowed noise to the wonerable and a transposed to the wonerable and a work of the wonerable and belowed noise to the wonerable and belowed noise to the wonerable and the wonerable a

service of the Crown, in the asylums seven and at Toronto.

"An officer of such experience and distinction would be a valuable acquisition to any Government, and might fairly claim a position be coming to the record sketched by the Packet, but notwitustancing his qualifications Sergeant Majer Kenny is assigned to the duty of watchman at the employ of the Ontario Government the employ of the Ontario Government drawing handsome saisries with not a quarter of the ability of the Sergeant, while he is left to drudge at a bare pittance. Cannot the stovernment do something better fer

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. FROM DUNNVILLE.

ASH WEDNESDAY. I arrived in Dunnville yesterday and was present this morning at the blessing and distribution of the ashes in the new was present this morning at the blession and distribution of the ashes in the new church, which is a perfect gem. When I visited here last year the church was not half built, but to day few towns in the province has a church so completely and tastefully finished. One article of furniture is in keeping with the other and each article in keeping with the style of the church. The pews were made in your city, and are of Bennett & Co's best style. The shar is the gift of the late lamented Bishop Carbery, and when the large picture of the crucifixion just received from Rome, the gift also of Bishop Carbery, and the work of an Italian artist, is placed in the ope, with circular top designed for it, the altar and sanctuary will present a very neat and pleasing aspect. The new organ is the sift of one of the parishion ers, Mr. Jeremish Hartnett A new coal furnace on trial from the E & C. Gurney Co., Hamilton, completes the church. church. Since my last visit a priest's house too

has been erected on another corner lot immediately opposite the church. So specify was it erected that it is said "it grew up spontaneously." It is a two-tory, with main part 33 by 20, and kitchen part also two story 23 by 18.

It is the town and not the bonus that

It is the town and not the bonus that should attract the manufacturers. This being the case, and Dunwille so well situated, and having such fine water and other facilities, it should have more manufactories. The Grand River at this point is so wide that at the races just ever there was a circular track on the ice a mile in circumference.

L. K.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

National side.

Wexford

The Wexford Quarter Sessions were opened on January 23rd. There were only five trifling criminal cases to go before the Grahd Jury, a fact which accounts for the significant silence of Mr. Judge Darley. If the calendar is heavy, the Irish are soundly and roundly abused; if light, they are either reminded of the vast number of unrecorded crimes, and shown that they are even the more wicked because they have not been proved to be guilty; or the judge drops that calendar like a hot potato, and is more eloquent by his silence. The latter course was adopted at the Wexford Sessions. But if there were no cases of importance to be tried on the criminal calendar, there were other matters of dreadful import to be attended to. There were entered no less than one hundred and twenty six ejectments. Every decree meant a death sentence—a sentence surely, silently and safely executed by the refined process of the new Land Act which makes a teannt a caretaker without eviction. It makes a sad commentary upon our times—five eriminal cases and one hundred and twenty six sentences of death to be disposed of! And this in times of unparalleled coercion, It is worthy of con aideration, too, that there were no less than three hundred and fifty nine civil bills entered, a melancholy fact which but too truly illustrates the atate of the country in regard to financial affairs. Notwithstanding this, and the plain fact that people are unable to meet their liabilities, the ukase goes forth, and the farmer whose distress is the accurce of all the financial trouble is told to pay or quit, payment being impossible, and quitting meaning plundering of, perhaps, thousands of invested capital.

Cork.

A large and thoroughly representative Wexford

A large and thoroughly representative meeting of the constituents and fellow citizens of Mr. W. J. Lane, M. P., was held in the Cuamber of Commerce, Cork, on Tuesday, January 24th, for the purpose of inaugurating a testimonial to indemnity the hohorable gentleman against the loss he has sustained, owing to his arrest and imprisonment. The Mayor presided, and there was an immense attendance of ciergy. was an immense attendance of ciergymen and representative men of the city.
Resolutions were passed protesting
against the treatment of Mr. Lane, in
augurating a testimonial, and appointing committees to act in the different
districts of his constituency. About
£350 was subscribed on the spot.

tenant on the same estate, who is stated
to have received the injuries to which
he succumbed when defending his
homestead against the crowbar brigade
Galway.

At Ardrahan, on Monday, January 23rd,
the Rev. Thomas Burke, P. P., and the

Kerry.

At a Coercion Act Court, held at Tarbert, on Tuesday, January 24th, nine prominent members of the local National League branch, named Michael Kennedy, Gerald Fitzgibbon, John Lavery, Patrick Connors James Sullivan, William Wren, James McAuliffe, Michael Unnors, and Michael Murphy were charged with taking part in a meeting of the branch, on November 27th, after the "suppression" of the National League in Kerry. Three policemen who were present at the meeting deposed that no business was transacted beyond the selection of bazaar tickets received from Mrs. Parnell. The police refused to leave when called on. They could not swear it was a National League meeting; but it was held at the usual place of meeting of the local branch. Mr. J. E. Redmond, M. P., defended the accused. The resident magistrates, Captain Massey, and Mr. Irwin, sen tenced Messrs. Fitzgibbon and Kennedy to six weeks' imprisonment each, with hard labor, and dismissed the other cases. Notice of appeal was given. James O Connor was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment for assault on the police.

Limerick.

coing imprisonment as a new vendor, for selling United Ireland within a proclaimed district, and cautioned his wife against continuing to circulate that journal. Mrs. McNamara replied that she would, and would shide the consequences. Mr. McNamara has, through his legal advisers, commenced an action against District Inspector Hill, for obstructing him in the ordinary pursuit of his business, having entered his premises on the authority of a warrant to search for arma, and, finding none having seized thirty dozen copies of United Ireland. Damages are laid at £500 Writs have also been served on Sergeant Murray, Constables Crohan, Calt, and Costello for the removal by them of boards on which were posted placards of United Ireland, damages in a similar amount being claimed. The writs are issued out of the Exchequer Division, and the venue is haid in the county of the city of Dublin.

Tipperary:

On Jan. 23rd, the Mayor of Clonmel, Mr. Edward Murphy, paid a visit to Mr. John Cullinane in Clonmel Jall, and found that at an early hour that morn ing he had been forcebly stripped of his clothes, including all underclothing. Of necessity he had to don the prison garb. He is being punished for refusing to do menial work; and the want of exercise—as he refuses to exercise with criminals—is felt by him acutely.

Michael Davitt, writing in reply to an

Michael Davitt, writing in reply to an article in the Scotman on the situation in Iteland, in which it was stated that the Nationalists proposed to tax textile imports in order to further the interests of Irish farmers in the South and West at the expense of Ulster, say no responsible Nationalist has ever put forward any such insane proposition. In his judgment, the only protection Irish innen or Irish agriculture requires if protection against Irish landlordism, which hinders Irish farmers from competing with the flax-producers of the Continent.

No wonder the supporters of the Gov Antrim.

peting with the flax-producers of the Continent.

No wonder the supporters of the Government are wavering. One of the most remarkable features of the rejoicings at the Dublin visit of Morley and Ripon was the large number of delegates from Ulster in that representative gathering from all parts of Ireland, the most important ever known in Irish history. These delegates express the positive conviction that the Nationalists will capture four more Ulster seats next capture four more Ulster seats next election, viz, North Tyrone, South Tyrone, North Derry and South Derry.

On Sunday, January 22d, a curious incident occurred in the old Catholic Courch, Newry. It seems that at early Mass, a precess server, named Thomas Doyle, who resides in Chapel street, entered the chapel, when the congregation, becoming aware of his presence in their midst, rose up and walked out Doyle, it seems, had served several processes for rent within the previous few days. Down.

A Carrickfergus correspondent states that one of Mr. Shirley's evicted tenants has become a raving lunatic owing to the persecutions to which she has been subjected. This comes soon after the death of Peter Ward, also an evicted tenant on the same estate. Who is stated

meaninath the restance of Mr. Load, against the crowbe brighted Galwar.

At all samp mass of continuours, and officient districts of his continuours, and officient districts of his continuours, and the same of the foundation of the foundation of the same of the foundation of

MR. SULLIVAN'S POETRY.

HE TOOK HIS MUSE TO TULLAMORE JAIL

WITE IMMENSE RESULTS.

London, Feb 4.—Mr. Sullivan, Ireland's poet-patroit, is out of prison, and to all appearance, little the worse for his two monthe' sojourn in the gloomy jail at Tullamore. He told your Dublin correspondent quite cheerfully that he will probably be in jail again soon, for of course he does not intend to cease publishing in his newspaper reports of so-called suppressed branches of the National League. That was the heinous orime for which he was sentence, and he is going to commit it every week that he is out of prison, or until Balfour shall summon the courage to sease Mr. Sullivan's printing plant and suppress his newspaper altogether, a la Basse

Mr. Sullivan, after the manner of poets, passed a part of the weary time in prison composing verse, which he will publish in a week or two under the title of "Lays of Tullamore" The title page of the little volume will be ornamented with pictures of prison bars and manacles, and at the end will be an engraving of the prison card which was fastened to the door of Sullivan's cell, and bore upon its face a description of his person, the offence for which he had been imprisoned, and other particulars dear to jailers.

Among the contents will be a comic ballad entitled "Tullamore Tweed." There will be a stirring poem on the plan of campaign, and among other subjects of the poet's muse are the ! Clattering of Bolts and Bars in Prison" and the "Letters of Sympathy and Gifts Sent to the Prisoner by an Euglish Friend "The pieces which perbaps will most commend themselves to popular taste are "The Brogue" and "A Vision." In the former the poet scornfully deals with the sneer against the trish brogue in Parliament, in which Lord Salisbury included in his speech at Oxford last November. A copy of the book will doubtless find its way into the library of Hatfield, and perhaps his lordship will ponder on this question put by the patriotic poet.

ing tide Had some high Captain, puffed with foolish pri e.
Told the brogue speakers they might stand

Mr. Sullivan must have been in high phenomenal spirits for a prisoner when ne wrote "A Vision," the reading of which by every man, Tory or Liberal, who is familiar with Balfour's personal appearance and peculiarities, will be a delightful treat. Here it is:

A Vision Rendered Into Poetry.

"Tis the nation that is stronger that has been the other's wronger: Let her bay this part no longer, but this cruelty give o'er— And have peace forever more,

While unto myself thus speaking on the stairs I heard the oreaking as if some one softly attacking up to listen at the orea.

Then said i: "You need not fear me; you caulut come in and hear me; take a seat or stand anear me; iet us talk this matter o'. r—

"Its a grave and serious ubject; let us talk it calmy o'er."

Then I opened wide the door.

ARABI-PANKA TO LADY BLUNT.

tect her (after salutations). I have the honor of receiving your letters, dated October 14 and November 10, and I have read the cuttings from the Dublin paper, and found them full of horrible things not to be met with among barbarous nations, and yet they were enacted by a free government like England. I do not understand how it is competent to the police to attack women and children with batons and other weapons. What an infamous thing! What an abomination! What horror! It makes one shudder—makes my hair stand on end. It is delying God and man. But I thank God that you are safe and well, and I rejoice in the support that you are receiving in your success, and I trust that Mr. Blunt's carnest endeavor to obtain justice for Ireland will not be slackened in the slightest degree by any reverse of fortune parallel to that which overtook the Egyptian people. I pray for him to the Most Powerful for help in all his actions. With my sincerest regards to your daughter, and with best remembrances from my son Mahomed Hey and his family. May God protect you and help you, the servant of this country. Your sincere friend,

AHAMID ARBH, the Egyptian.

Joseph's Story.

Joseph's Ntery.

A young Irish boy, having set a trap in the woods, was delighted one morning to find a female song bird in his trap.

In the afternoon the schoolmaster was called in by the boy's mother, who wished him to persuade the boy to set the poor bird free.

While the teacher was examining the bird through the cage, his attention was called to another bird thrush perched on a branch opposite the window.

"Yes!" exclaimed the boy; "and it followed me from the woods." It was the captive's mate, which having faithfully followed his captive to her prison had perched himself where he might see her, and she hear the sad broken notes that chirped his grief.

Springing to the top most spray of the tree, he trilled out two or three exultant notes, and then alighted on the cage, through the hole in which the captive had thrust her head and neck. Then followed a touching scene. The male bird, after billing and cooing with the captive, dressing her feathers and stroking her reck all the while fluttering his wings and cooing an under song of encouragement, suddenly assumed another attitude. Gathering up his wings, he erected himself and began to peck and pull away at the edges of the hole in the cage.

The cage was carried to the spot where the bird had been snared, the cock thrush followed, sweeping occasionally past the boy carrying the cage and chriping abrupt notes, as if assuring his mate that he was still near her. As soon as the cage door was opened the female thrush dashed out with a scream of terror and joy; while the male followed like an arrow shot from a bow and both disappeared behind a clump of trees.

Pain Cannet Stay

A Vision Rendered Into Poetry.

Once within my little study, while the fire-like in many little study, while the fire-like it is study. Where Polson's Nerviline is used. Composed of the most powerful pain subduing remedies known, Nerviline cannot fail to give prompt relief in rheumatism, neural gia, cramps, pain in the back and side, and the host of painful affections, internal contention sad and sore, Going on forevermore.

And I thought all this is blameful, 'tis not only sad but shameful all this plundering and oppressing and this spilling takes of gore, 'Tis the nation that is stronger that has been the fire point in the properties of the most powerful pain subduing remedies known, Nerviline cannot fail to give prompt relief in rheumatism, neural gia, cramps, pain in the back and side, and the host of painful affections, internal or external, arising from inflammatory action. A 10 cent sample bottle of its superiority over every known remedy.

Try Nerviline Large bottles 2. cents; trial bottles only 10 cents. Nasal Catarrh—Not Consumption

Naval Catarrh—Net Consumption
GENTLEMEN:—I have obeyed you to the
leater, by ol-ansing my nose, and inserting
the saturated tent to-night. Have taken
the Cannabis Indica as directed, and am
happy to tell you that I am perfectly cured
of NASAL CATARRH. YOR were rigit,
my trouble was not Consumption, but
CATARRH. Very gratefully yours, JAMES
M. CALDWELL, Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
This remedy speaks for itself. DB. H.
JAMES preparation of EAST IN DIA HEMP
will arrest Catarrh, and prevent it entering
the lung, and will positively cure
CONSUMPTION. ASTHMA, SRONCHI'S,
NA 14. CAT RRH AND GENERAL DEBI .ITY. \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles
\$8.60. Pills and Unitment \$1,35 each.
CR ADDO JK & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS,
1632 RACK STREET,
Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road,

A WANT SUPPLIED.

stoot difficulties is to supply food that can be relished vill quickly neurish and strengthen. These TS ARE FULLY SUPPLIED by

It Contains More Concentrated Nourishment

Than any other preparation. There is no food the sick can take that will so quickly and permanently strengthen. It is the most perfect form of concentrated food,

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

ey invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all moderate incidental to Females of all ages. Eor Children and the aged they are priceless THE OINTMENT

infailible remedy for Sad Legs. Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is amous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chert it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Glandular Swellings and all skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533 OXFORD ST.), LONDON. And are sold at is. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not Oxford Street, Loudon, they are spurious.

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the hland Lassic Cigar? Why customers huse any other Brand? Why is it other on a re becoming it a stock on the shelves? In visit that y see Highland Lassic Cigars everywhy. The reply is not far to seek. It manufacturers, H. McKay & Co., L. don, daye by straight dealing won the unfidence of the trade, and the public ry rest assurred that the confidence wil not be abused. The Kighland Lassic a made from the finest humas to do and is certainly the best five confirmation and is canade.

BORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW MASSES.

MATTER, FORM, AND NECESSITY OF BAL

DEAR PROPER: The previous preliming instructions on the sacraments in general were intended to prepare you for this courses that are to follow on the sacraments. eral were intended to prepare you for the discourses that are to follow on the sacraments in particular. The sources of information we propose to impart are the logical text-books, Catechisms, the decrees of various councils and synode for purposes of illustration, we wifrequently refer to the writings of the fathers and the lives of the saints. You task will be an easy one. You have one logical the saints of the saints will be an easy one. You have our cluded these instructions, you will know all that intelligent Catholies ought know about the sacraments. We wifellow the divisions of subjects usual adopted in theological text-books, for the case. One instruction will often serve a key to the one that follows. For the reason, we would say that if you wish reap the full benefit derivable from the discourses you ought not to miss events.

To begin our subject, we may state once that the only valid matter of the sacrament of Baptism is natural water. This is an Article of Faith, defined the Council of Trent. But what is meaby natural water? Water taken for rivers, wells, fountains, lakes, etc. Millood, tears, oil, wine, and many oth fluids are certainly invalid. There some fluids which are of doubtful valid but it is useless to enumerate the The general rule for determining whis real and natural water is the comme estimation of men. Natural water calways be so easily had that it is diffic to conceive a case where doubtful mer must be employed. When St. Pe was cast into the Mamertine prison Rome, his two jailors were converted his patience and fortitude. St. Pe was cast into the Mamertine prison Rome, his two jailors were converted his patience and fortitude. St. Pe instructed them, but how we they to be baptized, for the was no water in this dark prison. The Aposte knelt down and began pray. Instantly a miraculous fount was no in the prison. With The Aposte knelt down and began pray. Instantly a miraculous fount sprung up in the prison. With water flowing from it St. Peter bapti the two soldiers, who shortly a suffered martyrdom. Out of response is used. It is not necess however, for the validity of the sament that the water be blessed; out of respect for the sacrament, bles water should always be used if it be hand.

The form of the sacrament of bapt is: "I baptize thee in the name of Father, and of the Son, and of the E Ghost." This form is prescribed Ghost." This form is prescribed Christ Himself: "Go forth, teach nations, baptizing them in the nam the Father, and of the Son, and of Holy Ghost." If you ever have occato administer this sacrament, be cell to administer this sacrament, be ceed that you use the proper form. Innguage may be used, but if you or change one word of this sacrame formula, you may render the bap null and void. The words must be while the water is being poured on person's head, and must be spoke the person who pours the water. I are some mistakes that freque occur: The person baptizing put hand into water and then places fingers on the child's head, or si fillips a few drops from the finger the child's head. This will not suf The water must flow. If you have seen a priest baptizing—and who not?—you have only to do what he It sometimes happens that one persons the water. In this case no second the second sec

pours the water. In this case no sment is administered. Many a tinave asked persons who bap privately how they performed ceremony, and have found that made mistakes, both as to the matter form. "What were the words you us "In the name of the Father, and of Son, and of the Holy Ghost." hardly necessary to say to you once that this form is useless. You musevery word of the formula: "I be thee in the name of the Father, at the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." aced not say Amen.

Eaptism is absolutely necessar salvation. Not even an infant without it will be saved. This is per plain from the words of our Sas "Unless a man be born again of wat the Holy Ghost, he cannot enter the dom of heaven."

"If anybody says that Baptism necessary for salvation let his accurace," says the Council of Tren What is to be thought of those p who put off for weeks and even me the baptism of their children? It wish of the Church that, even there is no danger of death, Be should not be deferred beyond the day after the birth. St. Liguori that a delay which does not exceer eleven days. If the child be in of death, any delay that would it he child's salvation would be a sin. Surely those parents who the Baptism of their children for time can have no faith. "My ohi without Baptism through my own Can a parent carry to the grasorrow greater than this? You km delicate children are after their Lose no time in having them be if God spares them you can class to your breast more lovingly, k that they have become children If He take them to himself, they angels in Paradise. They will it their parents, and God will he prayers. It may be that you on salvation to the prayers of tho little angels.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn It has no equal for removing these some excrescences, as many have who have tried it.

BT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW MASSES.

Delivered by the Rev. James Donohoe, stor of the church of St. Thomas quinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

MATTER, FORM, AND NECESSITY OF BAP

DEAR PROPLE: The previous preliminary instructions on the secrements in general were intended to prepare you for the discourses that are to follow on the sacraments in particular. The sources of information we propose to impart are theological text-books, Catechisms, the decrees of various councils and synods. For purposes of illustration, we will frequently refer to the writings of the Fathers and the lives of the saints. Your task will be an easy one. You have only Pathers and the lives of the saints. Your task will be an easy one. You have only to listen attentively for five minutes every Sunday, and by the time we have concluded these instructions, you will know all that intelligent Catholics ought to know about the sacraments. We will follow the divisions of subjects usually adopted in theological text-books, for the reason that these divisions are scientific ones. One instruction will often serve as a key to the one that follows. For this reason, we would say that if you wish to reap the full benefit derivable from these dissourses you ought not to miss even one.

reap the full benefit derivable from these discourses you ought not to miss even ones.

To begin our subject, we may state at once that the only valid matter of the sacrament of Baptism is natural water. This is an Article of Faith, defined by the Council of Trent. But what is meant by natural water? Water taken from rivers, wells, fountains, lakes, etc. Milk, blood, tears, oil, wine, and many other fluids are certainly invalid. There are some fluids which are of doubtful validity, but it is useless to enumerate them. The general rule for determining what is real and natural water is the common estimation of men. Natural water can always be so easily had that it is difficult to conceive a case where doubtful matter must be employed. When St. Peter was cast into the Mamertine prison at Rome, his two jailors were converted by his patience and fortitude. St. Peter instructed them, but how were they to be baptized, for there was no water in this dark prison. The Aposte knelt down and began to pray. Instantly a miraculous fountain sprung up in the prison. With the water flowing from it St. Peter baptized the two soldiers, who shortly after suffered martyrdom. Out of respect for the sacrament, ordinarily only water that has been specially blessed for this purpose is used. It is not necessary, however, for the validity of the sacrament that the water be blessed; but, out of respect for the sacrament, blessed water should always be used if it be at hand.

The form of the sacrament of baptism is: "I baptize thee in the name of the

hand.
The form of the sacrament of baptism is: "I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." This form is prescribed by Christ Himself: "Go forth, teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." If you ever have occasion to administer this sacrament, be certain that you use the proper form. Any tites have exuded. The length of the cave is two hundred and twenty-seven feet, breadth at the mouth fifty-three feet, breadth at the f

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can a parent carry to the grave any sorrow greater than this? You know how delicate children are after their birth. Lose no time in having them baptized. If God spares them you can clasp them to your breast more lovingly, knowing that they have become children of God. If He take them to himself, they will be angels in Paradise. They will pray for their parents, and God will hear their prayers. It may be that you owe your salvation to the prayers of those dear little angels.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these trouble-some excrescences, as many have testified who have tried it.

IONA-THE ISLAND OF WAVES,

Is about nine miles from Staffa on the western coast of Scotland. The tower of the cathedral is a conspicuous object, and is seen as one approaches the island. Dr. Johnson states "that this small place was once the luminary of Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion." In 565 the famous St. Columba came here from Ireland, to preach Christianity to the Picts, who gave him a grant of the island. He died here, but the religious establishments founded by him, flourished for two hundred years. In 807 the Danes invaded the island, alew some of the monks, and compelled the others to fise. After the retreat of the Danes, the monastery was in possession of the monks, of the order of Clum, until the dissolution of monastic institutions, when the revenues were united to the see of Argyle. Of the dates of the remains of antiquity on the island little or nothing is known.

The cathedral ot St. Mary, the most prominent of these remains, is in the form of a cross, and is one hundred and sixty feet long, twenty four feet broad, and the length of the transept is seventy feet. Over the centre is a handsome square tower, seventy feet high, divided in three stories and supported by four arches. The architecture is of various styles. Contiguous to the cathedral are remains of cloisters. On the south is the small chapel of "St. Oran's," unroofed, but still very entire, supposed to be of higher antiquity than the other edifices. Within it are many tombs of various dates, Iona was the cemetery of the Scottish kings. So great was its repute as a burial place that besides forty eight kings of Scotland, four kings of Ireland, eight Norwegian monarchs, and one of France repose here. This distinction it acquired partly from its peculiar sanctity, and partly from its peculiar sanctity, and partly from its peculiar is an ancient Gaelic prophecy, thus rendered into English.

"Seven years before that awful day, When time shall be no more.

"Seven years before that awful day,
When time shall be no more,
A dreadful deluge shall o'er sweep
Hibernia's moasy shore.
The green-clad list, too, shall sink,
While, with the great and good,
Columba's happier isle shall rear
Her towers above the flood."

Columba's nappler isle snall rear
Her towers above the flood."

A chapel of the nunnery is in a tolerable state of preservation. Among other interesting objects on the island is a beautiful cross called "Maclean's Cross," one of a great number, which were standing at the time of the Reformation, but which were then ordered to be demolished. There were formerly three hundred of these crosses. Iona is three miles long and one mile broad. Its surface is unequal, but on the east side it is level, and here is the city of Threld, containing about four hundred inhabitants.

Fingal's Cave is north of Iona, and it owes its reputation to its curiosity. The entrance is about sixty feet high, forty-two feet wide, resembles a Gothic arch. The columns are frequently perpendicular, and frequently broken, grouped in various ways produce a picturesque effect. The roof in some places is formed of rock, in others of the ends of broken pillars, from the interstices of which stalactites have exuded. The length of the cave is two hundred and twenty-seven feet, breadth at the mouth fifty-three feet. The other caves are Scallop, Shell, Cormorant, and the Boat, all names either ascribed to an imaginary resemblance, or fancy of discoverers.—Guide Book

not?—you have only to do what he does, it sometimes happens that one person says the words and another person pours the water. In this case no sacrament is administered. Many a time I have asked persons who baptized privately how they performed the caremony, and have found that they made mistakes, both as to the matter and form. "What were the word you used?" 'In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." It is hardly necessary to say to you once more that this form is useles. You must use very word of the formula: "I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." You are more than the form is useles. You must use very word of the formula: "I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." You are don't say Amen.

Baptiam is absolutely necessary for salvation. Not even an infant dying without it will be aved. This is perfectly plain from the words of our Saviour: "Unless a man be born again of water and the Holy Ghost, be cannot enter the king dom of heaven."

"If anybody says that Baptiam is not necessary for salvation let him be accursed," says that Baptiam is not necessary for salvation let him be accursed," says that Baptiam is not necessary for salvation let him be accursed," says the Council of Trent. What is to be thought of those parent who put off for weeks and even monthat the baptism of their children I it is the wish of the Church that, even when there is no danger of death, Baptism of their children I is the wish of the Church that, even when there is no danger of death, Baptism of their children I is not not an ordal sin. Surely those parents who put off seven days in the two months that a delay which does not exceed ten releven days in not a mortal sin. Surely those parents who put off the salvation would be a mortal sin. Surely those parents who put off the salvation of their children I is the without Baptim through my own fault." Can a parent carry to the grave any sorrow greater than this? You know how delica

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most-to be dreaded disease Dyspepsia, and at times worn out with pain and want of sleep, and after trying almost everything recommended, I tried one box of Parmelee's Valuable Pills, I am now nearly well, and believe they will cure me. I would not be without them for any money."

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay Fever.

Fever.

A New TREATMENT.

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

Is one that is based on previous knowledge or experience, therefore those who use B. B. B. may reasonably hope for a cure because the previous experience of thousands who have used it, shows it to have succeeded even in the worst cases.

Destroy the Worms or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of worms. Definite Warning.

Neglected coughs and colds so frequently produce serious results as to constitute a definite warning. There is no better, safer or more pleasant remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Colds and all throat and lung troubles than Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

DR. Low's WORM STRUP will remove Worms and Cause, quicker than any other Medicine. A Rare Combination.

There is no other remedy or combination of medicines that meets so many requirements as does Burdock Blood Bitters in its wide range of power over such chronic diseases as Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Scrofula and all humors of the blood.

NATIONAL PILLS purify the Blood, regu-late Stomach, Liver and Bowels.



When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them re-turn again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS,

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R. F. LACEY & CO'Y Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Every Variety of BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS 398 CLARENCE STREET.

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FRTS: All Pits stopped free by Dr. Kline's
Great Herre Rectorer. No Fits after first day's use Marvelous curse. Treatis and 93.00 trial bottle free to Yit cases.

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Send to Dr. Kline, 981 Arch 81. Palls. Pg. ESTABLISHED 1855.

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With Self-Fitting Base.

The general favor with which our Hand made and Moulded BE*S-WAX CANDLES have al-ways been received by the Rev. Clergy, by Religious Communities and the Catholic Public, encour-ages us in now offering our

NEW STYLE CANDLES WITH SELF-PITTING BASE. The advantage in this style of Candle over the ordinary shape consists in the tapering base, which is so graduated as to fit any approximate candlestick socket

For the present, we make this style in a Bees-wax Candle, also in a Stearine Candle, and in sizes 4, 5 and 6 to the pound, securely pectee in 6 lb. paper boxes, and we guarantee safe arrival.

Ask your desiler for R. ECKERMANN & WILL'S Altar Brand

BEES-WAX CANDLES and take no substitutes. If not kept in stock, send for our prices.

R. ECKERMANN & WILL, SYRACUSE N Y.

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Another lot of those cheap Silk Pockets.

Another lot of those 50c. Kid Gloves.

Another lot of Bed Comforters \$1.25, worth

See our Toboggan Blankets. See our Knitted Wool Shawls from 25c. up. See our Wool Long Shawls—Great value. See our Men's All-Wool Shirts, only 45c. Come and see all the great bargains now offering at

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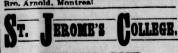
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there will be only one express or freight charge.

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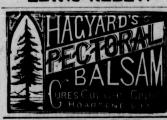
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now before the Ontario Legis f parced in its present state, will ly affect our C. M. B. A., as well all such associations.

Bection 3 of said Bill places the meximum
mount of insurance any such society can
acc on the life of any of its members, at

be endorsement thereon; and no term or condition, other than those so set forth, shall be admitted in evidence to the prejutive of the benefit ary, or of his legal representatives, or assigos.

Bection 20 No forfecture shall be incurred by any member, or presentatives, or assigos.

Bection 20 No forfecture shall be incurred by any member, or presentatives or research of any default in paying any contributes or assessment, until after a written or printed notice has been delivered or sent by reprinted notice has been delivered or sent by reprinted notice has been delivered or sent by reprinted notice has been delivered or sent by him and apprising him that in case of default of payment by him within a reasonable time, not bring less than thirty days and a a place, to be specified in suon notice, has interest or ber fit with be forfeited, and after default has been made by him in paying his contribution or assessment in secontance with such notice. When the been defined or orfeited for any other reason than for non-payment of premium moneys, or money in the nature thereof, no such a second or orfeited for any other reason than for non-payment of premium moneys, or money in the nature thereof, no such a sent that is a such as such as

all the objectionable features. I may, however, state that in compliance with said sections all our Beneficiary Certificates would have to be changed; notices

To the other sections of the bill, such as Registration, Auditing, Statements of Financial Condition, "signed and verified under oath," etc., I can see no objection whatever, but on the contrary, I consider them highly important and satisfactory. I am of the opinion, too, that the bill would force our Grand Council to control the Beneficiary Fund in Canada, and thereby cause fluancial separation from the United States. I would suggest the advisability of every C, M. B. A. Branch in Canada adopting resolutions epposing those sections of the bill above referred to, and sending said resolutions to the members of parliament of their various constituencies as soon as possible various constituencies as soon as possible Our Grand Council will also take action in the matter. Yours fraternally,
SAMUEL R BROWN,
Grand Secretary.

Anniversary of Branch No. 1. Branch No. 1, C. M. B A., Windsor, Ont., celebrated the tenth anniversary of their organisation by a grand banquet in the Opera House, Thursday evening, Mr D. B. Odette acted as chair-

man on the occasion. The banquet began at 830, before which prayer was

began at 830, before which prayer was said by Rev. Fr. Scanlan.

After suppor was over the toastmaster welcomed all the vicitors, who consisted of about one hundred from Detroit, and or acout one nundred from Detroit, and others from Amherstburg, Tecumseb, Maidstone, River Canard, Belle River, etc., on behalf of the members of the Branch. He was proud of the progress the C M B A. was making in the Wnited States and Canada and said that

before long they could boast of three thousand members in Canada alone.

Mr. A. Papin then gave a piano solo.

The toast "His Holiness Pope Leo XIII" was the first offered and was responded to at length by Rev. Father Ferguson of L'Assumption College, Sandwish. He

A toast to the Grand Council of Canthe society's contracts, shall be infable to
the society's contracts of the society shall be society to
the society's contracts of the society shall be society sha all the objectionable features. I may, hewever, state that in compliance with said sections all our Benefictary Certificates would have to be changed; notices to members of an assessment would have to be by registered letter; thirty days would be allowed a member to replace his beneficiary money; sixty days only would be allowed our Council, within which time the Beneficiary would have to be paid; a member might cease to be a practical Catholic, in fact might become a Protestant or infidel, and still claim the benefits of our association.

To the other sections of the bill, such as Registration, Auditing, Statements of we might, in our ingress into eternity, the love he had for his brother members, we might, in our ingress into eternity, expect to find Brother Larkins standing by the side of St. Peter telling him to allow so and so to pass through, that he was a C. M. B. A. men.

A song, "The Sentinal and I," was then beautifully sung by Mr. T. Manning of Data.it

beautifully sung by Mr. T. Manning of Datroit.

Mr. D. B. Odette then toasted the "Day we celebrate." He said that Branch No. 1 of Windeor, which was first known as Branch No. 9, out of the 68 Branches in Canada, was the largest, and lost only two members since its organization, and has so far contributed to the beneficiary fund \$18 000. He coupled with the toast Mr. Bourke, who organized the Windsor Branch and said out of the 30 branches which he organized No. 1 was the exicat

Branch and said out of the 30 branches which he organized No 1 was the easiest formed. We were not only celebrating the anniversay of Branch No. 1 but of the numerous branches around us that had grown from it.

President of Branch No. 1, Mr. P. Hanraban, then proposed a toast to the "Sister Branches" and was responded to by Messrs. Thos. Hallaron of Detroit, D. Petrimouex, River Canard; Dougall, Tecumseh; P. Ouellette, Amherstburg; Deare, Maidstone; Henry Leiliker of Detroit.

Other toasts were appropriately responded to, after which Mr. D. B. Odette, president, congratulated Mr. Jos. Winters on the success he had made in getting up the supper, which he thought certainly pleased every one. He also thanked the visitors for their kindness in coming, and at twelve o'clock everybody dispersed, most happily pleased.

detailed that the highest house that could be belowed on may man these was a desided one belowed of him to college in the him to the present property of the present property of the present property of the form and the form and the form the present property of the lower and the Hoy See, and referred particularly to Emperor Winter of Cornary, when the him to the control when he had brought about between rules of various countries and the Hoy See, and referred particularly to Emperor Winter of Cornary, when the two the control was a form of Cornary, when the work of the posterial jobiles mass. I have proposed by M. A McSugh. Be referred to the citizen of the cornary of the co

Resolution of Condolence

Brantford, Feb 13, 1888. To the Editor of the Catholic Record To the Educr of the Catholic Record

The following resolution of condolence
was adopted at our last regular meeting,

was adopted at our last regular meeting, held on the evening of the 6 h instant. Moved by Marshall John Daly, seconded by Bro. W. J. Brown,

"That, Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in His Infinite Wisdom, to remove by the hand of death, the beloved mother of our esteemed Bro A. Hawkins, therefore, be it.

Resolved, That we the members of Branch No. 5, C. M. B. A., whilst nowing in humble submission to the Holy Will of God, desire to extend to our worthy Bro. and family our sincerestex pressions of condolence in this their sad bereavement. ressions of condol ad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Bro. Hawkins, spread upon the minutes, and also sent to the CATHOLIC REGION for publication.

WM. HABRINGTON James McGregor John P. Quinlan. Committee.

Montreal, Feb 16, 1888.
THOS. COFFEY, Esq., DEAR SIR AND BRO
—At the last regular meeting of Branch
26, C M B. A., the Recording Secretary
was instructed to frame and publish re
solutions of condolence in behalf of the

In Memoriam.

"God's finger touched him and he alept."
—Tennyson.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call away to himself our late brother, Thomas Quinn, from this earthly life to a future state beyond the grave, be it Resolved, that Branch 26, C. M. B. A., do recognize in the death of our late respected brother member, Thomas Quinn, the loss of a genual and kind friend, his sorrowing widow a still greater loss of a devoted husband, and his dear young children a kind and protecting father, who was a much respected citizen.

of these receivations be sen Thomas Quinn, recorded in to minutes, and the same be pu London CATHOLIC RECORD

A Tribute of Sympathy.

Whereas, Gad has been pleased to afflict our worthy and much esteemed First Vice President, J J Curran, by the death of his effectionate and re-First Vice President, J J Curran, by the death of his affectionate and re aprected brother, be it.

B-solved, that a united vote of condicione be off-red to him to testify the esteem in which he is held by the members of Branch 26, C M B A., and express their sincere sympathy for him in his affliction, and also for the family of his decessed brother.

Recolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our first Vice-President, recorded in our Branch minutes, and the same he published in the London CATHOLIC RECORD.

F C LAWLUR, Rec Sec. Branch 26.

sflicted by the death of the dear mounts, be it

Resolved, That Branch 26 C M B A, do tender him a vote of condolence, to express our deep sympathy for him in his great loss, and to testify the esteem in which he is held by his brother associates. That God, in His mercy, may console and strengthen him to bear such a great and send trial, is the fervent prayer of Branch 26.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our afficted brother member, recorded and published.

F C LAWLOR, Rec. Sec. Branch 26. ber, recorded and published.

F. C. LAWLOR, Rec. Sec. Branch 26.

At the last regular meeting of Hamilton Branch, No 37, the following resolutions of condolence with the bereaved wife and family of their late Brother, John Noonan, were unanimeusly adopted: "Whereas it has been the decree of an Ali Wise Providence that Brother John Noonan should be called to the reward merited by the faithful; Whereas the Branch lese a good and z-alous worker, and the wife and family a loving husband and father; R solved, that the members of Branch N. 637, C M B. A., join in extending to the bereaved wife and family of our late brother our heartfelt sympatry and regrets in their sad loss; Resolved, that these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of the Branch and published in the CATHOLIC RECORD, O M B A Monthly and city papers, also a copy sent to the wife and family of deceased."

WOODSTOCK B ZAAR.

WOODSTOUK B ZAAR.

In our report of the bszaar beld at Woodstock in the early part of this month we were not in a position to give a complete report. We have already given the names of those who were successful in drawing prizes on the large ticket, but there were besides a large number of handsome articles, the gift of friends, on which were realized a good sum Amongst the more important we might mention a handsome smoking cap and slippers, the gift of Miss Buckley, won by Thos. Lyons, and realized the sum of \$24.50.

A beautiful sofa cushion, the gift of Miss Ella Brady, of Ing-reall, won by Miss Dunn, and realized \$14.25.

A cu-hion, the gift of Kate Dunn, wen by M Dunn, realized \$19.

Dressing case, gift of W D Karns, won by Mr. Elward O Neil, \$10.45.

Cazy curtain, d nated by the choir, won by W. Broughton, \$24.41.

Beautiful plaque, donated by Miss Murray, wen by Mr. T Ried, \$13.17.

M. guificant panel, donated by a friend, won by T. B Potts, \$15.00.

Table drape, donated by Miss Kendall, won by M. J. Develin.

Work backet, donated by Miss Kendall, won by M. J. Develin.

Work backet, donated by Miss Kendall, one sum of \$10.200 was realized.

Master O Neil contecting \$16.30, Master Farrell \$21.25 and Master Figure of a handsome and valuable set of diamond ear rings to the person selling the greatest number of tickets; this

diamond ear rings to the person selling the greatest number of tickets; this prize was easily carried off by Miss Mollie Fury, of Woodstock, who sold nearly one thousand tickets, at twenty five cents each. She had some competitions in this contest, who came up a

five cents each. She had some competitors in this contest, who came up a long distance in the rear.

The great success of the bazaar was due, in a great measure, to the ladies of the committee, who did everything in their power to advance its interests. The following ladies formed the committee: Misses M. Fury, President; Mrs. Hickey. Mrs. Harwood, Mrs. Frynn, Mrs. Vanyalkenburg, the Misses Lappan, Mrs. Tully, Mrs. Kelly, the Misses Thompson, the Misses Egan, Miss Lvons, the Misses Karney, Mrs. and Miss Kendall, Mrs and Miss Murphy. Too much praise cannot be given to the constant interest taken in the success of the basaar by the following gentlemen: Messrs. Thomas Dunn, T. Lyons, Patrick Kelly, M. Egan, Henry Harwood, Joseph Thompson.

A POETIC TRINITY.

do recognize in the death of our late respected brother member, Thomas Quian, the loss of a gental and kind friend, his sorrowing widow a still greater loss of a devoted husband, and his dear young children a kind and protecting father, who was a much respected citisen.

Resolved, that we, the members of Branch 26, do, at this meeting, our earliest opportunity, unite in offering our sincere ay mpathy to his sadly afflicted family, and pray that God in his mercy may be pleased to bless and console them in their sad bereavement, and that through His mercy the loving partner of our late associate and comrade member, may be strengthened to bear her trial, and spared for many years to watch over and rear up her young family.

Resolved, that in respect to the memory of our departed friend, the Charter of our Branch be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days; also, that a copy Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, M. A., one of

ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

COMCERT AT BILLIMGEBAIDGE.

The grand concert in aid of the Cath olic Church at Billings' Bridge was held last night at the Town Hall, and was numerically and financially a succeas beyond the highest hopes of its promoters. Notwithstanding the many inducements of a similar character in the city, the busses provided to take its patrons to the entertainment proved entirely inadequate and a number of cabs had to be brought into requisition. The large/number present from the city, supplemented by the denigene of the suburb by the bridge and the crowds from the surrounding country, packed the hall at an early hour. By the request of the Rev. Father Barry, Mr. M. F. Walsh acted as chairman, and presided with grace and dignity over the evening's entertainment. The programme was varied and select, the talent including Mass Teeky, Miss Lacey and Messra. Maveity, St. George, O'Donoghue, Varney, Matthews, Mc. Gillicuddy, Fossy and O'Connor, The chairman announced that, besides the regular proceeds of the concert, Mr. Reynolds, of St. John, N. B., when in the city, had, besides taking a large number of tickets, donated \$10 towards an organ for the church He also read letters from two gentlemen, stating that not having had time to dispose of the tickets sent them, they would keep them for the benefit of the object in view. At the conclusion, the chairman in the 'name of Father Barry, thanked the talent for their kind assistance, and the audience for their liberal patronage. It is but fair to add that Miss Lacey especially received the highest encomiums for the fine rendering of her man). iums for the fine rendering of her many beautiful songs. The entertainment from all standpoints was one of the most successful ever held at Billings' Bridge, and reflects credit en the popularity of GRev. Father Barry (all creeds and classes being present), and the energy of Mr M Finn, of the Post Office Department, who acted as manager.—Ottawa Citizen, February 14

F. M. T. A. Society, almonte.

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Second Vice President—E Letang
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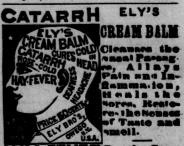
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AR CEILIDH.

NEAR TALBOT.

Writing of Bishop Fraser a fortnight ago, I said that he had completed hi theological studies, and received Hol Orders at the Scots' College in Valladoli Spain. As was customary with studen of that institution, he took the "missic cath," which bound him to the missic n Scotland and to his Bishop. I ha und among the archives of Charlott own, the document which released hi from that oath and of which I give

From an audience had of the Ho Father, the 4th August, 1822.

"Whereas, His Lordship the Rig Reverend Ranald Macdonald, Bishop Æeryndelensis and Vicar Apostolic the Highlands and the adjacent islan of the kingdom of Scotland, has hum supplicated that the Reverend Willie Fraser, priest, under his spiritual jun supplicated that the Reverend Will Fraser, priest, under his spiritual ju diction, who has taken the oath of seing in those missions, may by our Artolic authority be released from the by which he is bound, in order to able him to go to the Scottish color in America and there give the assista of his spiritual ministrations, our m Holy Father, Pius VII, by Divine I vidence Pope, on the report made Holy Father, Pius VII, by Divine I vidence Pope, on the report made him by me, the undersigned Secret of the Sacred Congregation of the Jaganda, kindly granted the petit notwithstanding the oath taken by (the aforesaid Reverend William Frand all other impediments.

Given at Rome from the Palace of aforesaid Sacred Congregation, the and year above indicated.

Given gratis, without any children whatever."

whatever (Signed) C. M. PEDICINI, Secretar The following letter, written from Bishop MacDonald above mentione

Bishop McEachern, is interesting at some historic value. My DEAR LORD,—I wrote to Bi
Paterson several times before I accounts from him what pension who required for boys in the new col
At last he wrote me that it we require £40 per annum, including ething. We pay ourselves £30, be clothes and linen, which the parent bound to furnish.

clothes and linen, which the paren bound to furnish.

I am happy to inform you the have at last got everything settled satisfaction in spite of all opposed and we met with a good deal of out on from first to last. On the 2 September last, we had the consect of Dr. Scott as Coadjutor for the W. District. Along with Dr. Pattersome we had Dr. Penswick from nool. There were from eight tho

pool. There were from eight tho to nine thousand in the chapel, is ing Protestants, as far as can be jectured from the tickets of admissued. The following Sunday Dr. Ryle was ordained in Aberdee Dr. Ryle was ordained in Aberdee equal solemnity, as Bishop and Apostolic for the Northern district what were formerly Lowland and land districts, are now Eastern, W and Northern districts—tria pincta On the day of Bishop Ryle's consecue buried the Highland and L district in one grave; let them fight if they will.

district in one grave; let them fight if they will.

You are the only bishop fro Highlands who deigns to write brethren in the mother country, not had a scrap from Dr. Macsince he left Britain and as for Fraser, I don't expect ever to ge from him; he seems to have against writing.

I am sorry to say that we are al ill off for want of clergymen as yo America, so much so, that we ha obliged to take some Irish of whom we are getting tired, I es as I cannot get one of them to word of Gaelic. At this very the forced to put one of them in F liam in place of Mr. Macgregor going to South Ulat as successor Roderick MacDonald, decessed, in God we will get more young in Roderick MacDonald, deceased, in God we will get more young noted now, but the prospect is not than our wants would require general funds are now in computely have been much dilapidate the management of the late Bisheron and Mr. Reid, the Procur is now superseded minus haben, however, a priyate fund in is now superseded minus haves is, however, a private fund in lands, for twenty years back, s. s. society, from which the Highian were excluded. As their funds now to from £3000 to £4000, we expect to be admitted without participation as a near than the something handsome as a near the soller to soller the soller to soller the soller than the solle which we are beginning to collegalas! we will be long a making of

As Bishop Fraser should be As Bishop Fraser should be thing in his power now, I wish thave the goodness to rouse him tion in our favor. I have fu on your exertions. The time yet, when we may be able to meturn, tho' not in money. great sum due for celebrati Americs, which Bishop Fraser to look after, but has not except some you sent me for