

The Catholic Record.

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

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Catholic Record

London, Sat., Dec. 13th. 1890.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THROUGH the President of the Women Voters' Association, the One Hundred Know Nothings of Boston who manage now the political affairs of that city have protested against the nomination of Catholics for the School Board, and they have brought the Republican committee to apologize for the fact that two Catholics have been named on their ticket for the position of School Commissioners. They stated that the nomination of some Catholics was necessary in order that they might gain the Catholic vote for the majority. The Democratic ticket has the names of three Catholics out of eight who are to be elected. It rests with the Catholics of the city themselves to decide whether they are to be totally ignored in the administration of the city.

ONE of the "two hundred thousand" fanatics who during the dog days of 1889 proclaimed their intention of holding a military picnic for an implied purpose, to be held on the Plains of Abraham, about the 12th of July last, brays out a mournful strain in the *Mail* of the 28th ult., making complaint against Dr. Bourinot, because the doctor in a recent lecture deprecated the sectionalism and sectarianism which stirred up so much ill-feeling in the Dominion during the last two years. The *Mail's* correspondent complains that "if the learned doctor would, on some Corpus Christi day, take a holiday trip to the military school, established and officered by the Canadian Government in the beautiful but unfortunate Eastern townships, he might probably witness a march out of the young English and French soldiers there. It could see them pass with bugles, file and drum, and colors flying to the Roman Church. He might observe the ranks opening as robed priests and chanting acolytes advance and pass between them. The word is given, 'Worship God!' and these young soldiers of a Protestant Queen, [said and supported at the expense of all Canada] will soon be difficult to find a layman there. But as there have been until recently just 28 priests belonging to religious orders in the whole Archdiocese of Quebec, with a Catholic population of 320,000 or one for every 11,429 souls, it does not appear that the fears of the *Mail* are exceedingly likely to be realized. We are sure that there is plenty of room both for the Franciscans and the Trappists, who have lately come to the Province, and they will mind their own business, an occupation in which the *Mail* might profitably imitate them.

return of the Jesuits to Germany, as the efforts of this illustrious Order to spread education have secured to them the good will even of those who might be expected to be their greatest enemies.

A WELL-known school history by Fredet has been placed in the Boston High School library by the committee on historical instruction, as a book of reference. This was done as a small recognition that Catholics have some rights regarding the schools of a city which has more than half its population Catholic, yet one member of the committee protested. Now the committee, of one hundred bigots, who are at present controlling school and municipal affairs in that city, demand formally the exclusion of the book. The Boston *Pilot* asks, "How are the Catholics of Boston going to meet it?" Why not turn the bigots out?

FROM Vienna the news comes that Count Apponyi, the Hungarian Conservative leader, advocated in the Hungarian Parliament House that civil marriage before a magistrate be established. The Catholic and the National press very properly denounced this attempt to take away the religious character of the matrimonial bond. In Protestant countries this has been done, and the result is the deplorable state of things which is so deeply regretted by those who have the welfare of the country at heart. It is this course which has destroyed the peace of so many families, breaking them up entirely for the most trivial causes in the United States. Merely civil marriages have been the cause of immense evils already, but in Protestant countries the evil is growing, and there seems to be no way to avert it. A Catholic country like Austria ought to be on its guard to prevent similar evils from becoming legalized.

THE Trappists are to obtain from the Quebec Government 5000 acres on the River Mistassini for the establishment of a model farm, and their monastery will soon be established at Lake St. John. The *Mail* is very much troubled about the ingress of this religious community, and the Franciscans in the sister Province, and it makes the remark that it will soon be difficult to find a layman there. But as there have been until recently just 28 priests belonging to religious orders in the whole Archdiocese of Quebec, with a Catholic population of 320,000 or one for every 11,429 souls, it does not appear that the fears of the *Mail* are exceedingly likely to be realized. We are sure that there is plenty of room both for the Franciscans and the Trappists, who have lately come to the Province, and they will mind their own business, an occupation in which the *Mail* might profitably imitate them.

A RITUALISTIC CONFLICT.

Dublin, Nov. 14.—As I had anticipated, the quarrel about Ritualism broke out afresh in the Dublin Diocesan Synod of the disestablished Church, and the conflict was carried on with an animation not in the least degree subdued by the liveliness of the previous discussion. Vigorous denunciations were the order of the day; several statements were flatly declared untrue; and calls to withdraw, calls to name, calls to sit down, and calls to order, were both loud and frequent. Eventually a resolution condemnatory of ritualistic practices was passed; while a resolution condemning the introduction of ritualistic principles and teaching in this "Christian" Church was rejected by a vote of seventy three to thirty-five. Can one feel sure, then, that the majority of the synod are Christians? On the facts I should say it is exceedingly doubtful.

Again, is this disestablished Church going forward or backward? At the holding of the Diocesan Synod of Glendalough the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, who presided, announced that during the previous twelve months there had been a decrease of about three hundred in the Church population, which numbered about ten thousand in that Wicklow diocese. How the decrease came about in a rural community he did not attempt to explain. Had some of the Wicklow landlords been evicting Protestants as well as Catholics occupiers from their holdings? Or had three hundred Protestant of the farming class, becoming disgusted with the exactions of their landlords, gone away into voluntary exile? Or, again, had three hundred of the landlord class left the district with the feeling that their occupation was gone like Ohello's? Whatever the cause may be, the three hundred of Glendalough are as much out of the way as the three hundred of Thermopylae, and if any Protestants are ever found to supply their places they must be imported.

The Church is making rapid progress in Sweden and Norway, notwithstanding the persecution to which Catholics have been subjected in those countries. There are also many Scandinavian Catholics in America, and in Brooklyn Bishop Loughlin has appointed a priest to form the Scandinavian Catholics of that city into a parish.

The new Minister of Crown Lands in the colony of Victoria is Mr. Allan McLellan, a Scotchman and a Catholic.

THE PARNELL DIFFICULTY.

THE ADDRESS OF THE BISHOPS.
Dublin, Dec. 5.—The committee of the Archbishop and Bishops of the Catholic Church of Ireland that met at the residence of Archbishop Walsh consists of four Archbishops and six Bishops elected to represent the several ecclesiastical Provinces in Ireland. At the meeting the following address was unanimously adopted:

The standing committee has deemed it a duty to communicate by telegraph with their absent brethren of the episcopacy and have received up to this writing the adhesion of the Bishops whose names with their own are signed to the following address:

The Bishops of Ireland can no longer keep silent in the presence of the engaging question which touches not Ireland and England alone, but every spot where Irishmen have formed homes. That question is: Who in the future is to be the leader of the Irish people, or rather, who is not to be their leader?

Without hesitation or doubt, and in the plainest possible terms, we give it as our unanimous judgment that whoever else is fitted to fill that highly responsible position, Mr. Parnell is decidedly not.

As the pastors of a Catholic nation we do not base our judgment and solemn declaration on political grounds, but simply and solely on the facts and circumstances as revealed in a London divorce court. After the verdict was given in court, we cannot regard Mr. Parnell in any other light than as a man convicted of one of the gravest offences known to religious society, aggravated as it is in his case by almost every circumstance that could possibly attach to it, so as to give it scandalous pre-eminence in guilt and shame.

Surely Catholic Ireland, so eminently conspicuous for the virtue and purity of its social life, will not accept as its leader a man thus discredited and wholly unworthy of Christian confidence. And further, as Irishmen who are devoted to our country and eager for its elevation, and earnestly intent on securing for it the benefits of domestic legislation, we cannot but be impressed by the conviction that a continuance of Mr. Parnell as leader of even a section of the Irish party must have the effect of disorganizing our ranks and raising in the hostile camps the hitherto united forces of our country.

Confronted with the prospect of contingencies so disastrous, we see nothing but inevitable defeat at the approaching general election, and, as a result, home rule indefinitely postponed, coercion perpetuated, the hands of the evictors strengthened, and the tenants already evicted left without a show of hope of being ever restored in their homes.

Your devoted servants in Christ,
This is signed by the Archbishops of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel and Tuam, and eleven bishops.

CARDINAL MANNING'S VIEW.
London, Dec. 5.—The *Chronicle* publishes an interview with Cardinal Manning, in which he says his opinion is admirably expressed by the manifesto issued by the Irish hierarchy, which he believes will gain influence because it took time to consider the question before issuing the manifesto. He thought the manifesto would carry great weight both in Ireland and America. He agreed with the views it expressed both politically and morally, but Parnell's retirement should be made compulsory on those of moral grounds, politics being a secondary consideration. Parnell's followers, however, were justified in demanding his resignation on political grounds alone.

CONFERENCE WITH GLADSTONE.
London, Dec. 5.—Mr. Gladstone declined to accept Mr. Parnell's suggestion that he summon Mr. Morley and Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt to receive with him the joint delegation of two sections of the Irish party. He insisted that if he received them the arrangements should be at his own discretion. The Irish whips, acting for the Irish party, insisted that Mr. Gladstone unconditionally receive Delegates Leamy and Redmond, representing Mr. Parnell, and Sexton and Healy representing Parnell's opponents. To this Mr. Gladstone consented. The colleagues of the Liberal leader were not present at the meeting. Their attendance was considered unnecessary. Mr. Gladstone having consulted them prior to the interview. Mr. Gladstone, at the meeting with the Irish delegates in no way pledged himself, nor did he use language importing that he was able himself to define the course that the Liberal party would adopt in the position in which it was placed. Mr. Gladstone gave the Irish delegates a cordial reception. He acted throughout with the full approval of his colleagues. He discussed the whole political situation and probable effect of Parnell's retention of the Irish leadership on the Liberal party. Arnold Morley was present at the conference, and when it was over he remained in consultation with Mr. Gladstone. Subsequently he told two reporters that Mr. Gladstone did not intend to publish anything regarding the meeting. The delegates were also reluctant to give the particulars of the interview, which they regarded as strictly confidential. It is doubtful whether Parnell will consider that Gladstone's reception of the delegates without the presence of Morley and Harcourt fulfils the conditions of the arrangements of the meeting. Messrs. Healy and Sexton, the anti-Parnell members of the delegation, are satisfied with the result of the interview with Gladstone. The Liberal leader gave no definite promise regarding the points submitted, but he said sufficient in his opinion to justify the majority of the Irish party in con-

sidering his assurances satisfactory. The interview took place in the cozy and comfortable library of Mr. Stuart Rendell's house, in Carlton Gardens, which Mr. Gladstone occupies.

IS PARNELL INNOCENT?
New York, Dec. 5.—The *Catholic News* has received from its Dublin correspondent, Thomas Sherlock, an Irish journalist, whose relations with the Nationalist members of Parliament are very close, a despatch which says: "On authority, which I have good reason to consider excellent, I make the statement that Mr. Parnell has assured at least two members of the Irish Parliamentary party that the charge made against him by Capt. O'Shea is utterly without foundation in fact, and that he looks forward to a near time when he will be able to prove as much, with good results to the Irish cause. These two members are convinced Mr. Parnell is simply bidding his time to vindicate himself at the right moment when the vindication will have more effect for Ireland." The despatch makes mention of "the private statement of a servant who lived with Mrs. O'Shea for three years, and who avers she was offered a large bribe to swear falsely that she had seen something more happening between Mr. Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea than would occur in the case of an ordinary gentleman visitor."

WILLIAM O'BRIEN.
Chicago, Dec. 5.—Wm. O'Brien to-day received a telegram from Aid. Hooper, proprietor of the *Cork Herald*, stating that Munster was sound and there need not be the least fear for the country at large. O'Brien sent the following reply: "I have kept silent out of respect for deliberations of our colleagues, and the fact that of the Irish people. Don't be misled by hasty or ill-informed American telegrams. All sober opinion overwhelmingly with us. Not a single daily throughout the United States but agrees with us that Gladstone's bona fides is unimpeachable; that disruption of the Liberal alliance means destruction, and that if the Irish party come to a prompt decision, the Irish cause will occupy a more important position than ever. Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, Minn., called upon the envoys to-day, and assured them he had heard an excellent chorus of approbation of the stand taken by them in their manifesto. He was confident that if wise counsels prevailed in London American feeling on the Irish cause would be enlisted more enthusiastically than ever before."

DETAILS OF THE MEETING.
London, Dec. 6.—At the opening of the meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party to-day Mr. Parnell said they were assembled to receive the report of the delegates on the conference with Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Kenny proposed that the delegates retire to prepare their report. Mr. Healy said there was no necessity to retire, as the delegates had agreed on the matter. He opposed any further suspension of the proceedings. A resolution that the delegates retire to prepare their report was put and defeated by a vote of thirty four to twenty five.

Mr. Healy then proposed that all the communications which had passed between the Irish Parliamentary party and the Liberal leaders be read. After a prolonged squabble over this proposal, Mr. Healy moved that the chairman read the whole of the documents bearing on the position. Mr. Parnell objected. He insisted that the delegates prepare a report of their interview with Mr. Gladstone and submit it to the meeting. This course, he said, was absolutely necessary in order to put the public in possession of all the facts. This caused a heated debate. Mr. Sexton finally said that he and his friends felt that these interminable proceedings should be brought to a close, if not by the action of the chair, by some other means. If his friends, he said, were in the minority they would gladly retire, but the fact that they were in the majority placed the obligation upon them to exercise their powers.

After a brief adjournment Mr. Redmond read the report of the delegates, including letters of Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Morley, referring them to Mr. Gladstone as the sole leader of the Liberal party, empowered to speak in the name of the party, and the letter of Mr. Gladstone declining a joint consideration of the questions that the delegates might submit to him in combination with his colleagues, and finally, Mr. Gladstone's last letter to the Irish Parliamentary caucus.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report there was a scene of great confusion. Mr. Abraham and Mr. John O'Connor rose from their seats simultaneously, when Mr. Parnell declared that the latter had the floor.

Mr. Abraham persisted in an effort to move a resolution. He tried to read it, but could not amid the clamor. He then handed the resolution to Mr. McCarthy, who rose from his seat and was apparently about to read it when Mr. Parnell, who throughout the exciting scene had remained standing, grasped the resolution from Mr. McCarthy's hand, at the same time saying: "I won't receive it."

Mr. Parnell and Mr. McCarthy stood addressing each other, but their words were rendered inaudible owing to the confusion and cries of "Chair," "Order."

When quiet was restored, Mr. Parnell said: "Until the party deposes me I am your chairman."

Mr. Barry—You are not our chairman.

Mr. Parnell—Yes, and Mr. McCarthy attempted to move a resolution surreptitiously.

Mr. Healy—Give us back our resolution.

The disorder and interruption were renewed. Mr. Parnell continuing to rule that Mr. O'Connor had the floor. Mr.

Barry exclaimed, "You're a dirty trickster," which caused a further uproar.

Mr. Parnell—Respect the chair.

Mr. Sheehy—We will respect the chair if it respects the party.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor appealed to his friends to show every possible respect to their late leader. Mr. McCarthy said he had only risen to a point of order. Some one had handed him a paper, and the chairman struck it out of his hand.

Mr. Parnell—I took it out of your hand.

Chf. Nolan—He did not strike your hand.

Mr. McCarthy insisted that the paper was struck out of his hand.

Mr. Parnell—You were about to put some resolution, thereby usurping my functions.

Mr. McCarthy—I was not. I expected courtesy at your hands.

Mr. Healy moved that Mr. Abraham's motion be heard.

Mr. Parnell—I refuse to put it.

Mr. Healy—Then I'll put it myself.

(Cheers)

Mr. Fitzgerald—Who are you? You are not the leader of the Irish people.

John O'Connor—Healy is not the leader yet.

Mr. O'Connor then moved that the meeting be adjourned and calls the attention of the country to the fact that, though the original resolution was altered to meet Mr. Gladstone's objections to negotiate, he still refuses to confer with the party unless Mr. Parnell is removed.

Mr. O'Connor urged that Mr. Gladstone's reply proved Mr. Parnell's contention that it was impossible to get a direct answer from him. Mr. Gladstone, he said, was sacrificing Irish interests to a manufactured English feeling. He believed that Ireland would resent such dictation.

Mr. Abraham followed. He pointed out the danger of a Liberal defeat at the general election in case their action should induce Mr. Gladstone to retire. As Parnell refused to resign they would be wanting in respect to themselves if they longer delayed bringing matters to an issue, the chairman have ignominiously treated and torn Mr. McCarthy's resolution.

Mr. Parnell—That is untrue.

Mr. Abraham declined to enter into an altercation, but repeated that it would be shameful to allow the minority to continue making the party a laughing-stock. Parnell and his adherents desired to appeal to Caesar, but his side was quite willing to abide by the decision of the Irish people. He proposed an amendment that Parnell's chairmanship be terminated.

Mr. Nolan protested that Mr. Abraham was out of order, and a squabble ensued, the opponents of Parnell taunting him with allowing the introduction of Clancy's amendment against the wishes of the party. Finally Parnell decided that Mr. Abraham was out of order, whereupon Healy shouted "Bravo, bravo."

"Mr. Healy," said Mr. Parnell, "I won't stand very much more from you. The amendment is only admissible as a substantive motion."

Mr. Arthur O'Connor, in a quiet speech, protested against the obstructive tactics of the minority, which he said would indefinitely delay the decision that the majority had a right to record. Mr. Parnell interposed that O'Connor was well qualified to lecture them on obstruction (laughter), but he was wandering from the resolution.

Mr. O'Connor—I am leading up to the amendment. We have been very modest. There is danger that over moderation may be misconstrued as shirking our duty.

Mr. O'Connor continued amid a crescendo of approving cheers to argue that the time had arrived to cease talking and to act and put an end to what was rapidly becoming a disgraceful farce. "I ask the overwhelming majority of this party," he concluded, "at once to record their decision—If not here, then elsewhere."

(Cheers)

Mr. Parnell—Mr. O'Connor knows it is not an amendment.

Mr. O'Connor—Very well, if it cannot be put here it must be elsewhere.

Justin McCarthy said he thought that the time had come to close the debate. He had hoped up to last night that Parnell would still help them out of their terrible national difficulty. He felt that it would be a waste of time to discuss matters further. He suggested that all agreeing with him withdraw.

THE MAJORITY MEETING.
London, Dec. 7.—The opponents of Mr. Parnell, who withdrew from the Nationalist meeting in a body last night, held a meeting in a conference room. The meeting was unanimously elected Mr. Justin McCarthy chairman. It is the intention to appoint a council of eight members to assist the chair. When Mr. McCarthy had assumed the chair the meeting proceeded to consider the following resolution:

We, the members of the Irish Parliamentary party, solemnly renew our adherence to the principle, in devotion to which we have never wavered, that the Irish party is and always must remain independent of all other parties.

Further, we declare that we will never entertain any proposal for a settlement of the Home Rule question except such as satisfies the aspirations of the Irish party and the Irish people.

The resolution, which was proposed by Timothy Healy, and seconded by Mr. Sexton, was unanimously adopted. The result was immediately communicated to Mr. Gladstone. Upon learning what had been done, Mr. Gladstone said, "Thank God, Home Rule is saved."

The conference of the McCarthy party was prolonged until after midnight last night. Mr. McCarthy presided throughout the session. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Murphy, Barry, Marzough, Healy, Sexton and Power, was appointed to draft a prospectus for a limited company to establish a daily newspaper in Ireland to be devoted to the interests of

the Nationalist party. Harry Webb, the treasurer of the new company, opened a list and the members present subscribed £1020. It is probable that *United Ireland* will become a daily publication. The nominal capital of the company proposed is £100,000, of which £30,000 will be paid up. The majority party are keenly alive to the disadvantage of the leading Nationalist paper, *United Ireland*, and the whole of the machinery of the National League being under its control. They are hopeful, however, that the bishops and priests will assist them to obtain a popular verdict. Both sides are preparing for an immediate campaign in Ireland.

Messrs. Sexton, John Redmond, C. Reilly and others who were present at the closing scene when the majority voted from the Parliamentary caucus request that a double be made of the sensational statements printed in certain English papers, and probably in some American Journals, to the effect that some members of the caucus stood upon tables and threatened to fight, and that it was necessary to call in the police to quell the disturbance. On the contrary, it is stated that the members who seceded left the room without any disorder, and almost in silence, no offensive epithets being exchanged. As they quietly filed out those who remained kept their seats without remark until all had left.

MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTER.
London, Dec. 6.—Mr. Gladstone, in his letter to the Nationalist meeting, acknowledged the receipt of the two resolutions adopted by the Irish caucus and says:

By the first resolution the subject of our correspondence is entirely detached from connection with the conversation at Hawarden. In the second I am requested to receive a denunciation which, besides stating the party's views, is to request an explanation of my and my colleagues' intentions regarding the details of a settlement of the land question and the control of the constabulary. I have not yet had an opportunity to consult my colleagues regarding such a declaration of intention on two out of the many points which may be regarded as vital to the construction of a good measure for Home Rule. The question raised by the publication of my letter to Mr. Morley was a question of leadership which, separately, has no proper connection with Home Rule.

I cannot undertake to make any statement of our intentions on these or any other provisions of a Home Rule bill in connection with a question of leadership. When the Irish party settles this question, belonging entirely to their own competence, in such manner as will enable us to renew my former relations with the Irish party, it will be my desire to enter without prejudice into confidential communication such as heretofore occurred, as occasion may serve, upon all amendments of particulars and suggestion of improvement in my plan for a measure for Home Rule. I assure you that it is my desire to press forward at the first favorable opportunity a just and effective measure for Home Rule. I recognize and earnestly seek to uphold the independence of the Irish party no less than that of the Liberal party. I acknowledge with satisfaction the harmony prevailing between the two parties since 1886. When the present difficulty is removed, I know no reason to anticipate its interruption. From what has taken place on both sides of the channel during the past four years I look forward with confidence, as do my colleagues, to the formation and prosecution of a measure which, in meeting all the just claims of Ireland, will likewise obtain the approval of the people of Great Britain.

I shall at all suitable times prize the privilege of free communication with the Irish National party.

Finally, I would remind you of my declaration that, apart from personal confidence, there is but one guarantee that can be of real value to Ireland. It is that recently pointed out by Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt in his letter of Dec. 2, when he called attention to the unquestionable political fact that no party nor no leaders could propose or hope to carry a scheme for Home Rule that did not have the cordial concurrence and support of the Irish nation.

With this statement of my views and those of my colleagues, I anticipate that you will agree with my opinion that there would be no advantage in a further personal interview.

A LETTER FROM THE HIERARCHY.
London, Dec. 7.—A letter from the archbishops and bishops was read in all the Catholic Churches in Ireland after the celebration of the masses to-day. At St. Clement's Cathedral, Queenstown, after the letter had been read, Rev. Father Fisk addressed the congregation. He declared that it was no longer possible for Parnell to remain at the head of the Irish party. He had disgraced, dishonoured and degraded himself by his own acts, and could not lead the smallest section of the Irish people. In refusing to recognize the authority of the bishops Parnell was doing inescapable mischief to the Irish cause, was performing the work of the enemy, and was rendering the people disunited and distracted.

A FAVORITE ANNUAL.
Beniger's Catholic Home Almanac for 1891 has been issued. It has a beautiful frontispiece of the Sacred Heart, in colors. The illustrations are of a very fine order, while the best writers in the country were employed to supply matter that will render the volume a treasure in every Catholic home. The price is twenty-five cents. Orders sent to this office will be promptly filled.

Prison in Lancashire is said to be the most Catholic town in England. The people of the town have a ways retained the faith, and they are well supplied with churches, schools and convents.

The Immortality of the Soul.

It must be so—Plato, too, reasoned well,
Else why this pleasing hope, this fond
Desire—This clinging after immortality?

MOONDYNE.

BOOK FIRST.
THE GOLD MINE OF THE VASSE.

By JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

IV.
BY THE MOUNTAINS.

Three years passed. It was believed
Joe had perished in the bush. B'woman
had entered the convict service as a
trooper, but even his vigilance brought no
dise.

But Joe was no common criminal nor
common man. When he set his face
toward the bush, he meant to take no
half measure.

Suddenly there was a cry above, sharp
short, terrible—"Look out, down there!"

Three of the men above escaped in time
They dared not look behind—they clung
to the quarry side, out of danger, they
closed their eyes, waiting for the horrible
crash.

Another instant, and the roar went
down the ledge, as if the hungry rocks
knew they had been misled.

Moondyne Joe escaped—the bar saved
him. When the crash came, the bar was
driven across the chert, and he leaped
over it.

No wonder the natives to whom he fled
soon began to look upon him with a
strange feeling. Far into the mountains
of the Vasse he had journeyed before he
fell in with them.

expression oftenest heard was "Moon-
dyne." The convicts and soldiers con-
stantly heard the word, but dreamt not
of its significance.

Toward the end of the third year of his
freedom, when Moondyne and a party of
natives were far from the mountains, they
were surprised by a Government survey-

The chain-gang of Fremantle is the
depth of the penal degradation. The
convicts wear from thirty to fifty pounds
of iron, according to their offence.

For two years the chain-gang toiled
among the stones, and the black men
talked on the great unbroken rocks, and
never seemed to tire of the scene.

One day the convict disappeared from
the quarry, and an officer who passed through
his village of myers, found them deserted.

Two days following, an answer came to
these queries. When the chain gang was
formed, to return to the prison, one link
was gone—Moondyne was missing.

He was in the bush, he had worked, and
from that day the black face of a bush-
man was never seen in Fremantle.

THE KOAGULUP SWAMP.
We arrive now at the opening scene of
this story. Eight days after his escape
from Fremantle, Moondyne was seen by
the convict Dave Terrell, on the shores of
the Koagulup Swamp.

Three of the men above escaped in time
They dared not look behind—they clung
to the quarry side, out of danger, they
closed their eyes, waiting for the horrible
crash.

Another instant, and the roar went
down the ledge, as if the hungry rocks
knew they had been misled.

but blind-hearted fellow thought he asked
for water, and softly brought him a pan-
nicle, which he held to his lips.

After a time the face of the prisoner
was one more riled, and with a silent lip
but earnest expression he begged the sur-
veyor to come to him.

When the prisoner saw this, with a look
of utter weariness, though not of resig-
nation, he at last closed his eyes and sank to
rest.

"I heard you say you had spent twenty-
five years in this colony," said Moondyne,
"and now you might as well have re-
mained a convict. Would you go away
to another country, and live the rest of
your life in wealth and power?"

"Listen," he said impressively; "I am
not mad. You know there is a reward
offered for the discovery of the Vasse
gold mine. I can lead you to the spot!"

"I have treated you badly, and you
hate me," he said. "How can I trust
you? How can you prove to me that
this is true?"

"I will not; but if you do not, keep
the skin on my wrist till I show you the
gold!"

Without a word, the disciplined trooper
shook the drowsiness from him, saddled
his horse, and mounted. In half an hour
they were gone.

"You must trust me," said Moondyne
quietly. "You may give it to me, if you
will, when I have kept my word."

trembling hand, and his evil face had an
awful look as he mounted.

Moondyne took a straight line for the
Koagulup Swamp, which they "struck"
after a couple of hours' ride.

"You must trust me," said Moondyne
quietly. "You may give it to me, if you
will, when I have kept my word."

They went ahead rapidly, thanks to
Moondyne's smarting strength; and by
daylight a long distance from the
point at which they started.

It was late in the afternoon when they
halted for the day's first meal. Moondyne
climbed a mango tree, which he had
selected from certain fern marks on

They were in the saddle before sunrise,
and travelling in a strange and wild coun-
try, which no white man, except Moondyne,
had ever before entered.

"Now," said Moondyne, dismounting by
the lakeside, and turning loose his horse
to crop the rich grass, "now we may rest."

"You must trust me," said Moondyne
quietly. "You may give it to me, if you
will, when I have kept my word."

"You must trust me," said Moondyne
quietly. "You may give it to me, if you
will, when I have kept my word."

after hour passed, and the jaded horses
lagged on the way; but still the valleys
opened before the riders, and Moondyne
advanced as confidently as if the road were
familiar.

Toward sunset he rode slowly, and with
an air of expectancy. The sun had gone
down behind the mountains, and the nar-
row valley was deep in shadow.

It was a wild scene. At noonday the
flood was black as ink, and the arches
were filled with gloomy shadows. Open
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were matted into a dense roof, now pierced
by a few thin pencils of moonlight.

"They're on the sand. We must
keep along till morning, and then strike
toward the hills."

Often during my rambles in the wilds
of the Sierras has my curiosity been ex-
cited by some strange bloom, plant or
natural formation.

"What is a Bishop?" was a question
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rough, which covered the only level
place in all that mining camp.

Toward sunset he rode slowly, and with
an air of expectancy. The sun had gone
down behind the mountains, and the nar-
row valley was deep in shadow.

It was a wild scene. At noonday the
flood was black as ink, and the arches
were filled with gloomy shadows. Open
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covered the only level... passage-way some... The roof was arched... We proceeded... The skeleton was... an organization which had filled all with... an organization which had filled all with... an organization which had filled all with...

CATHOLIC AND THE SALVATION ARMY. CO-OPERATION IN THE REGENERATION OF ENGLAND. London Universe, November 15. S. May, being within the octave of the Feast of St. Charles, was observed with great solemnity at St. Charles Church, Oldham...

and crime which existed around them... MOT ONE IN TWO OR THREE HUNDRED OF ORDINARY LONDONERS who professed to belong to the Church of England, ever attended services... THE SALVATION ARMY. What ought Catholics think of it? It could not fall to be an object of interest to them...

clous? Were they to approve of the Salvation Army or were they to condemn it? He thought there was no doubt that in one respect they might be greatly benefited by its work... THE SALVATION ARMY. He did not think that any one who knew anything of that organization could say that it was doing at the present day, and were doing all that by means of an organization which was certainly very perfect of its kind...

Purify Your Blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists... BENNET FURNISHING COMPANY. MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH, SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE...

Dr. Morse's INDIAN ROOT PILLS. Thousands testify to their being the best Family Pill in use. They purify the system, regulate the bowels, thereby cleansing the blood...

ROYAL CANADIAN INS. CO. FIRE AND MARINE. HENRY TANK, AGT. THE DOMINION Savings and Investment Society LONDON, ONT.

LADIES INCREASE YOUR COMFORT BY WEARING FEATHERBONE CORSETS. THEY ARE MORE DURABLE, THEY ARE MORE GRACEFUL, THEY ARE MORE STYLISH...

FARMERS AND MILL MEN, McCOLL'S CELEBRATED Lardine Machine Oil. Is the only Safe and Sure Oil for Self-binders, Threshing Machines and Mill Machinery generally.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE. For Public Purposes, such as Educational Establishment and Large Hall for St. John Baptist Society of Montreal. MONTHLY DRAWINGS FOR THE YEAR 1890...

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions...

The Drink for the Cold Weather! PALATABLE AND GRATEFUL STRENGTHENING JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF SATISFYING. THERE IS SOLID COMFORT IN A CUP OF HOT FLUID BEEF.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. Cured of Gravel. CHATEAUX, N.C., July 20, 1888. SIR—For years I have been afflicted with gravel and after trying the best doctors in this locality with out receiving any benefit...

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, partially cut off.

The Catholic Record.

Published weekly at 46 and 48 Richmond street, London, Ontario.

Price of subscription—\$1 00 per annum.

REV. GEORGE R. MORTIMER.

REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY.

REV. THOMAS COFFEY.

Publisher and Proprietor—Thos. Coffey.

Address: 46 and 48 Richmond Street, London, Ontario.

Advertisement rates per line per week.

Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Dec. 13th, 1890.

EVANGELIST WEAVER ON HOME RULE.

London Free Press reporter interviewed Evangelist Weaver on Friday last...

There is every difference, however, in Ireland there is poverty—in England crime; in Ireland mud walls—in England...

All these horrors General Booth is taking upon himself to remove; and let us hope that he will succeed.

THE NORTH OF IRELAND IS THE BEST... The whole English-speaking world knows that the Province of Ulster at the last general election sent a majority of Home Rulers to Parliament...

proving himself to be every time he opens his mouth.

Entering into details of the poverty witnessed in some parts of Ireland, and brought on, of course, by the priests...

These are some of the details of poverty prevailing in the south and west parts of Ireland. They are grossly exaggerated, however, if not burlesqued, by this canting hypocrite from Grimsby.

Evangelist Weaver, however, confines his description to mud walls, ragged clothes and defective chimneys, and in these the Free Press finds a pendant for 'Darkest England,' for it heads Weaver's insouciantly with the title 'In Darkest Ireland.'

And what a slough it is, he says, 'no man can gauge who has not waded therein, as some of us have done, up to the very neck for long years. Talk about Dante's Hell, and all the horrors and cruelties of the torture chamber of the lost! The man who walks with open eyes and with bleeding heart through the chambers of our civilization needs no such fantastic images of the past to teach him horror.'

The Government of a country is, of course, backed up by the physical force which is at its command, but it is none the less a tyranny to interfere with the conscientious convictions of the people...

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL LAW.

Judge Killam, of Manitoba, has given his decision in the suit which was brought before him to dispute the constitutionality of the tyrannical school law which was passed at the last session of the Legislature of that Province.

The case has been appealed, however, to the whole bench of judges, and if Judge Killam's decision is sustained, it will be brought before the Privy Council in England.

niper objected to being compelled to pay a tax for the Public schools, inasmuch as they support and send their children to Catholic schools, just as they did before Manitoba became a Province.

Judge Killam has decided that the intention in framing the Act which protects minority rights was merely to preserve intact those rights which the minority possessed under Legislative enactment; and, as there was no law under which the Catholics of Manitoba enjoyed separate schools, he maintains that they are subject to school legislation abolishing the privileges they have hitherto enjoyed.

It is quite possible that the higher courts, to which the question is to be submitted, may sustain Judge Killam's decision; but the law is none the less odious and oppressive on this account, and it was enacted with the design of inflicting gross injustice upon Catholics.

The anti Catholic press of Ontario, and especially the Mail, are constantly dinning into our ears the duty of the State to provide for the education of children, and we do not deny that it is advisable that the State should assist parents in the discharge of their duties.

My son, hear the instruction of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother: that grace may be added to thy head and a chain of gold to thy neck. (Prov. 1, 8)

As the child is bound to receive instruction from his parents, the parents are equally bound to impart it.

And you, fathers, provoke not your children to anger; but bring them up in the discipline and correction of the Lord. (Eph. vi, 4)

Several Protestant colleges and universities have of late been gaining for themselves a notoriety for the disgraceful proceedings of their students. It is but a short time since a Michigan institution was in open armed rebellion.

It is well understood that the conscientious convictions of Catholics on the subject of education are firm and unalterable. The Catholics of Manitoba do not ask that Protestants shall be taxed for the support of Catholic schools; and so there will be no injury done to any one by preserving to Catholics the liberty they have hitherto

enjoyed, but a great wrong will be inflicted if, while Catholics sustain their own schools, they are to be obliged also to educate the children of Protestants who object to helping Catholics.

The reasons we have given are quite sufficient to justify such a course. But there are other powerful reasons especially applicable to Manitoba why it should be exercised.

It has been stated, and we shall probably see it stated again, that we are inconsistent in demanding that the veto power be exercised now, whereas we were opposed to its exercise when the Jesuit Estates Bill was under consideration.

DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDINGS IN A COLLEGE. Several Protestant colleges and universities have of late been gaining for themselves a notoriety for the disgraceful proceedings of their students.

In this manner they went to the bedrooms of the Freshmen, battering open the doors and dragging them from their beds to force them in their scanty night dresses to take part in their orgies.

The perpetrators of these outrages were known and on complaint of the ill-treated Freshmen they were duly punished by the faculty, though the majority of the students, namely, seventy out of one hundred and five, passed a vote of censure on those who laid the complaint.

known and on complaint of the ill-treated Freshmen they were duly punished by the faculty, though the majority of the students, namely, seventy out of one hundred and five, passed a vote of censure on those who laid the complaint.

The minority are now in nightly fear of violence, and are compelled to maintain an armed watch, pistols, swords, and bludgeons being freely displayed and weapons of defence.

It is impossible to conceive that occurrences like these should take place in an institution where a religious training is given to the students, and it is probable that this is the very reason that such things do not occur in the numerous Catholic educational institutions of America and England.

The enemies of Catholic education might learn from the frequency of such occurrences as we have described that a religious training is not so useless a thing as they imagine it to be.

THE TORONTO MAIL ON THE IRISH PROBLEM. The Mail of the 5th inst. takes occasion from the message sent by the Irish delegates who are now in America to the Nationalist Parliamentary party at London...

And for what has this sentence been passed upon them? Because they defend the people in the families threatened districts of Ireland to see their hardly-earned earnings in the first place, avert famine and starvation from themselves and their families, and to pay no rents until the grim skeleton of famine be driven off.

However, it is not true that either Mr. O'Brien or Mr. Dillon incited hatred of the British people, as the Mail asserts. The Mail states that Mr. O'Brien's blame of Mr. Parnell for using expressions of ill-will against the British people is 'the pot calling the kettle black'; and it attempts to prove this by stating that United Ireland, of which journal Mr. O'Brien has been editor for nine years, abounds in worse expressions than those which the Home Rule envoys now condemn.

It is thoroughly well recognized in the columns of United Ireland that there is in the British public an innate love of fair play which would lead them to do justice to Ireland if they were only made conscious of the nature of her just demands, and of the sufferings to which her people are subjected.

only put an obstacle in the way of legislation useful to England. Apatby becomes culpable when it prevents a ruling race from enquiring into the wrongs which are endured by those who are suffering from misgovernment, and in this respect the people of Great Britain were blameable for the treatment of Ireland. This will account for such strong expressions as United Ireland and other Irish Nationalist journals have used denouncing alien government—and all who sustain it for Ireland.

It will be remembered that the Mail has always been ready to misrepresent Ireland, and this late charge against the prominent leaders of the Nationalist movement is quite a piece with former statements of that journal in regard to the people of Ireland.

The Mail also states that Mr. O'Brien and the Nationalists generally want confiscation of the landlords' estates in Ireland. There is no truth in this. If the titles of the landlords were closely looked into, many of them would be found to have arisen out of confiscation, and they might very justly be disputed on this ground, but the Irish tenantry do not seek that so radical a measure of relief be afforded them.

A PROTESTANT MOVEMENT FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

In response to an invitation issued by the Presbyterian Synod, the ministers of twenty-three Protestant bodies met recently at the University of New York to take into consideration the necessity of introducing moral teaching into the Public schools.

Catholics cannot be satisfied with any such half measures as these gentlemen would wish to adopt. Catholic children must be taught the Catholic religion without the limitations which they would wish to impose; and the only way in which Catholics can be justly dealt with is for the State to assist the Catholic parochial schools equally with other schools, in proportion to the results attained in secular studies.

Beautiful Snow.

In the early part of the American war...

Oh! the snow, the beautiful snow...

How wild the crowd goes a-swaying along...

How strange it should be that this beautiful snow...

Helpless and foul as the tramped snow...

A precious little rascal was noticed on...

Like a rod the bell sonny?

A WITTY ANSWER.

"I'M NOT YOUR SON."

"You are mistaken, maiden; I am not your son."

A TOUCHING RAILWAY INCIDENT.

It was a hot, dusty day when two or three passengers entered a train on the...

Medam, can I be of any assistance to you?

Ab, yes, I see! and you have not money enough to go into a sleeping car...

The effect was electrical. The hat went around, and the way silver dollars and quarters...

Cold Waves.

Are predicted with reliable accuracy, and people liable to the pain and aches of rheumatism...

ANSWER TO AN INFIDEL.

PERE DIDON'S "LIFE OF CHRIST" IS PARIS' LITERARY SENSATION.

HOW THE BOOK WAS WRITTEN—IT IS INTENDED AS A REPLY TO RENAN'S "VIE DE JESUS"...

The literary sensation of the hour in France is Pere Didon's book—the "Life of Christ."

He traversed the whole region covered by the Gospel History; visited Jerusalem, Hebron and Samaria; made himself familiar with all the sacred localities...

Christian education is steadily gaining ground in France, as even its bitterest opponents are reluctantly forced to admit.

Rev. David Street, a Protestant clergyman of large experience as a home-missionary, gives his testimony to the decadence of Protestant denominations.

NASSAL BALM is an especial boon to the ladies, who feel the disagreeable effects of Catarrh of the Breast, and the stronger sex.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

Here and there and everywhere may be persons who have used and honestly praise Burdock Blood Bitters...

WILSON BROS. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS...

CATHOLIC PRESS.

These Protestants who regard Wolfes as their father in the Lord, as the precursor of the "glorious R formation," should take note of his sentiments in regard to the Mother of God...

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FLASH LIGHTNING. TURNS THE AIR TO OZONE. MAKES IT VITALIZING. THE SAME THING HAPPENS TO THE COMPOUND OXYGEN TREATMENT.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, NO. 1529 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

It will pay you BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE to write to...

PETERBOROUGH. Send for Circulars and Specimens of Penmanship.

CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC. For 1891.

MERCHANTS GARGLING OIL. CURES Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Chills...

BENZIGER BROTHERS. FRUITERS TO THE HOLY SPIRITS.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

WILSON BROS. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS.

SMITH: BROS. Plumbers, Gas-Fitters, Steam and Hot Water Heating Engineers.

FIVE BY T... From sleep... It is not from sleep... Know from sleep... It is not from sleep... Know from sleep... It is not from sleep...

Branch No. 4, London, Ontario, has been elected...

C. M. B. A. Notice of assessment No. 16 and 17 has been issued...

The Reserve Fund at present amounts to \$70,245.67, distributed as follows:

Branch No. 145 was organized in St. Basil's parish, Toronto, Ont., on the 4th inst., by District Deputy Rev. Henry J. McPhillips...

Spiritual Adviser, Rev. P. O'Donoghue, President, Laurence V Byrne...

It is to be regretted that the C. M. B. A. Weekly gives place to anonymous communications written by disturbing and reckless spirits...

At a meeting of Branch 84, held in North Bay on the 1st inst. the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

Resolved, That our most sincere feelings of sympathy be tendered to Brother Daley in his bereavement...

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Our Branch is beginning to increase in membership, and there is no reason to doubt that in another year we will be a flourishing condition...

Office of the Grand President, Ottawa, Nov. 17, 1890. My DEAR BROTHERS—The open letter of Branch 24, Toronto, addressed to me, calls for some remarks...

Anniversary of Branch 112. Branch 112 of the C. M. B. A. celebrated the first anniversary of its organization by a supper at the Merrickville hotel on the evening of the 27th ult.

Branch 43, Brockville. The following items in regard to this excellent Branch were taken from the Brockville Record of December 1st.

Branch 120, of Port Colborne, was organized in March of the present year and has grown steadily. No deaths have occurred during the present year.

Household Prize. 135 Adelaide St. W. Toronto, Ont.—Your reliable preparation, St. Jacobs Oil, has proved a benefit to me in many ways...

called on. He confined himself to an illustration of the system proposed by Branch 9, of Kingston, for assisting sick members to meet their liabilities to the Branch...

The C. M. B. A. in Eastern Ontario. DEAR SIR AND BROTHERS—As far as I have every reason to believe that our grand association is progressing in most satisfactory manner...

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HOME RULE. In defiance of the Government proclamation prohibiting any demonstration in honor of the "Manchester Martyrs," an attempt was made at Embsworthly to hold a meeting on the 23rd ult.

A CANDID ADMISSION BY THE CHRISTIAN UNION. It seems our brother, the Christian Union, was not very careful in one of its late issues when attempting to state several supposed errors in Catholic doctrine.

At a Conservative meeting held recently at Liverpool, Mr. Balfour made a ludicrous effort to convince his audience that the Irishman of Liverpool was for his Coercion policy and against Home Rule.

The Government has proclaimed the suppression of the National League in one hundred and twenty places, chiefly in the counties of Fermanagh and Monaghan.

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IMPORTANT TO THE CLERGY. The Freeman's Journal says: The feast of the following saints have been extended to the whole Church; the day of the month added to the name fixes the time when the feast is to be kept...

A NOTEWORTHY SCENE. Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 17.—A remarkable scene was witnessed in the village of Cicero, this country, on Sunday. All the Protestant churches displayed their congregations from evening services and gathered with their clergy at the Catholic church of the Sacred Heart to hear the lecture of Father Joseph Ternan, of St. John the Baptist's church, Syracuse, on the subject "Temperance."

A STARTLING CONTRADICTION. To the Editor of the Catholic Record: DEAR SIR—There is an old adage that says "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," and the saying is generally accepted as containing much truth.

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Household Prize. 135 Adelaide St. W. Toronto, Ont.—Your reliable preparation, St. Jacobs Oil, has proved a benefit to me in many ways...

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL. I have cured with it. You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences.

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