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MS DUNDAS STREET NEAR TALBOT.

AR CEILIDH.

From Antigonish down to Harbour Boucher, which was, I am sorry to say, the extent of my journey, the line of railway runs through an eminently negroes at Tracadic. There are also picturesque country. In the district of Indians, and there is, some distance back in the country, a settlement of Irish. river here is dotted with white islets, all of gypsum; high cliffs and low boulders grade of civilization, and marriages of gypsum; edge the shores, occasionally varied by hills of clay in which delicate and creeping plants have taken reot and struggle out to form a pale tracery over the adjacent white rocks. Little trees, too, bend into the water in a hyacinthine fashion—and and themselves fair to look upon. It was nightfall when we reached Havre Boucher. A short drive from the station brought us to the church and presbytery, at Pomquet, two had married Indiana where, also! we found the good oure of Summerside, while a fourth had this Acadian mission far from well, though we little thought at the time his illness was the beginning of the end. How well I remember the cheery voice of the good housekeeper as she bid us welcome, and the delicious hot milk that she prepared for us at a huge fire. place built in the middle of the large kitchen-and then it was so much easier to sek for du lait chaud than for bainne teth, I do not think I ever, in all my varied experience of journeyings by land and by water, apprestated any creature comforts as thoroughly as I did the luxury of the dainty little room and tempting linen-draped bed, provided for me by the good Victoire. bed, provided for me by the good Victoire.

Her lace curtains were festooned over pink cambric, her sheets were scented with dried lavender, her toilet appointments were of the whitest, altogether it was just such a room as might have given inauperable objection against embracing

which is famous for its oysters. Tracadie is alse famous for its large population of blacks. The parish church is beautifully situated and is a marvel of white and gold. The Trappist monastery is between two and three miles from the station. Its commencement was made by Pere Vincent, a monk who accidentally left behind his brothers owing to the vessel in which he had taken passage for Europe having sailed a few hours sooner than he expected, devoted himself to missionary work in Nova Scotia, In 1823 Father Vincent went back to Europe and in 1824 returned to Tracadi with another monk, one Father Francis and three lay brothers. In 1858 a new colony of Trappists came out, and took oharge of the monastery, which is governed under the rules and constitutions of Dom de Rance. It is called the Abbey of Petit Clairvaux, and is in a most flourishing condition, surrounded by a model farm of several hundred acres, on which is a water-mill, a fine stone quarry, and a magnificent orchard. The Abbot, one of the most charming of men, receives you with the air of a e, in his little parlour, ceiled in deal, provided with deal benches and a deal table for furniture and ornamented with a painting of the Magdalen which many a collector would envy him. He is a gentle and

Near to the monastery is the old convent of the Trappistine sisters, the original erection of Pere Vincent which he established in about 1822 Here in

its golden days some nuns who had had a year or two of training in Montreal, taught the rudiments or education to the children of the countryside. In the graveyard of their convent lie the repains of the truly saintly F ther Vincent, whose memory is venerated not only by the hundred thousand Catholics of Antigonish diocese, but by those of the sister provinces, to whose spiritual

needs he so often ministered. I have spoken of there being many None of these people are of a very high between the different races occasionally occur. A good story is told of an old woman, who in pouring out her woes to the priest of a neighboring parish, an enthusiastic Highlander, forgot certainly any lessons that she may have ever received in politeness. She was an Irish dame from the back settlement and her daughters had not married to her satisfaction. One had married a Frenchman trial was more than she could bear, and she exclaimed in wrath to the priest 'I cannot understand, Father, what taste my daughters have. I would as hef have seen them marry Scotch boys as Indians and negroes !"

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

Amongst Protestants, as there always have been among heretics, there are a few men that have a weakness to be called Catholics: they are the highest ments were of the whitest, altogether it was just such a room as might have given roseate dreams to one who was not too tired to dream about anything.

Next morning we saw Father Gerroir and had the pleasure and privilege of a long talk with him, and of an inspection of his good library.

Father Gerroir was a scholar and a patriot; in his lamented death, which took place in 1884, the Acadians lost one of their best priests and most representative men. The Church of Havre-Boucher is a large building, and on the morning upon which I attended mass there, showed in its congregation a goodly preponderance of the "devout female sex."

From Havre-Boucher to Tracadie is a very pleasant drive.

Tracadie fronts on an expanse of salt water, of which I forget the name, but which is famous for its oysters. Tracadie they who must so well understand the standard the interest of the word of the graph of the church, they will any lime sink all differences and unite for a common on laught. For a long time this curious fact had a restraining effect upon me. The conduct of "the sects" to the end of the conduct of the c found; but I had credited the "Catholics" with having a detailed knowledge
of papal affairs, and I thought that when
they who must so well understand the
whole thing so far lower their standards
as to fraternize with "the sects," they
make a praiseworthy sacrifice of feeling
and principles in the interests of human
freedom. For if the papacy be the sole
obstacle to their being recognized Catholics, it must be as abominable as Protestants have represented it. In short,
it held me for a long time to the opinion
that the Papacy, and especially that
phase of it called the Temporal Power,
has been in its origin and exercise something that should be reprobated by every
man that is inspired with a love for civil
liberty. Nor was I altogether without
particular proofs for my anti-papal posi
tion
Where it was I cannot say now, but

Where it was I cannot say now, bu where it was I cannot say now, but comwhere I once saw a picture, in which a pope had his foot upon the neck of a prostrate man, an emperor. It was Alexander III. and Barot a prostrate man, an emperor. It was Alexander III. and Barbarossa. To me it was for a long time a sample instance of papal haughtiness. In the arrogant and bitter look of the Pope there was enough to create in anyone an abiding hatred of all Popes. The picture, without words, was expressive enough. Now, an incident, offered as a sober historical fact, and considered worthy of a wood cut as well as a detailed narrative, ought to be true. But I was disgusted to find out, when reading Milman's L. C. that the whole affair is what delicate people call a figment. See Bk. viii., Ch. ix. Can it be possible, I thought, that all those terrible stories, so derogatory to the Papacy, will also be found, upon examination, to have been constructed for effect or have originated in hatred? ation, to have been constructed for effect or have originated in hatred? I would envy him. He is a gentle and dignified man of medium height, his white robes cling about his spare form, and his face is grave and intellectual. He wears a little black colotts and his eyes burn with a sort of sympathetic fire that draws one to trust and confide in him. A very charming guest master is Brother Richard, and generous with his collation of apples and chartresses, while as to the brother porter—one feels when looking at him an inclination to ask the question put by indiscreet children to their grandfathers: "Please sir, are you a hundred years old?"

is a man that generally charges a very low fee for his show.

There is nothing in history that deserves a more careful and dispassionate study than the history of the Papsor; nor is there any other historical subject that will require so much time, patience, or assiduous application. When we bear in mind that for the first three hundred years the church's external organisation was frequently broken up, or apparently crushed, by the attacks of Paganam, that most of the Popes were martyrs for the faith, and that all Christians lived in expectation of a speedy death, there should be no marvel that the history of the period seems to be somewhat obscure and fragmentary. The wonder should be, that the accounts of the virtues and sufferings of every Pope that ruled throughout the period were chronicled and have been preserved for us. But several writers fluurished at that time, and, if they did not accoundate the particulars with which a consecutive and full history of ecclesiastical matters might be constructed, they have provided sufficient to show that, although the Church was fiercely assailed, and enclosing in her fold multiplying num bers; and that nothing spparently contributed as much to her progress, nothing so much attracted converts or recommended her to the respect of her enemies, as the mortified lives, the self-denying labors, and the eminent virtues of the clergy. The sterling otheracters of the bishops contrasted so sharply with the profligate lives of the Fismens, that in authority and influence the former were steadily. If slowly, gaining of the bishops contrasted so sharply with the profligate lives of the Flamens, that in authority and influence the former were steadily, if slowly, gaining the ascendant. Like all ancient natious. the beneficial nature of their functions, the ministers of religion were held in high consideration, and accorded a high standing in the state. They received ample revenues and were exempt from municipal and civil duties; and so extansive were the rower and to discover in what respect he was in terior to the highest civil magistrate But all their authority and emoluments

the change.
According to the Roman laws, which peremptorily forbade the introduction or the practice of a new religion, the Caurch, although in the state, had been the practice of a new religion, the Courch, although in the state, had been considered and treated by the Emperors as an alien to the state. She had been an outlaw; and as an institution had had no legal rights. But Constantine shortly after his conversion, in conjunction with Licinius, passed the Etict of Milan, A. D 313, which gave the Christian religion full toleration and a legal status; so that what property the Church had held before by suffrance, she could henceforth hold by law. Constantine also conferred upon the clergy special tokens of his confidence and esteem; and by granting that cases of appeal from secular judges might be referred to the arbitration of Bishops for a definitive semence, he raised to commanding influence the Episcopal order. But as the bishops the Episcopal order. But as the bishops the bishop of bishops, was raised with them, and above them. To these pledges of his respect and reverence for the Christian clergy, he added several munificent donations, and settled grants that placed them in a position of worldly respectability, which among people such as the Romans were, greatly enhanced in that piaced them in a position of worldly respectability, which among people such as the Romans were, greatly enhanced in popular estimation the religion of which they were the prolessors and teachers. Against all this there have been two objections strongly urged: That tem poral power is incompatible with spirit ual power, and that the ministers of religion are di-qualified from holding property. The first objection is easily confuted by Scriptural examples. Both temporal and spiritual power were exertised by Moses and by the holiest characters of the Old Testament times, and acters of the Old Testament times , and they all derived their powers from the institution of the Almiguty. And where in the New Testament has Christ for bidden His ministers to wield temporal power? Where has He declared that power? Where has He declared that they are, or must be, incapacitated for the duties of intelligent and useful civil

the duties of intelligent and useful civil rulers? Do the notions of morality, justice and humanity, which they learnt from Him, disqualify them? The second objection is pattrier still, as it cannot be sustained by anything, positive or inferential, from Scripture.

The motives that prevailed with Constantine to bestow such lavish endowments on the Church and to make the stantine to bestow such lavish endowments on the Church and to make the clergy administrators of civil affairs, are neither deep nor hidden. He well knew with what a high sense of justice the clergy were imbued; with what satisfaction their impartial decisions had been received, when their jurisdiction had been limited to the differences of Christians, before the Church had had Impensal recognition; and that their disengagement from the world would be a good guarantee that they would be proof against the seductions of bribery. But a motive, no less probable, is that, having detected the germs of dissolution that had even then taken deep root in the heart of the

less probable, is that, having detected the germs of dissolution that had even then taken deep root in the heart of the Empire, he saw in a firmly erected Christian Church a powerful agent for making moral and loyal subjects, and so a proper and stay to the State.

On a superficial view it may seem that Constantine's confidence was sadly misplaced, since the Church was powerless to prevent the downfall of the Empire. But Constantine himself broke it up by partitioning it among his sons; and if the Church did not then save it, she eased its fall. It should be borne in mind though that after Constantine's death she was beset with difficulties that greatly embarrassed

pressing requests of the people that sneltered the meelves under its beneficent protection, it appeared in Gregory toe Great almost equal to independent sovereiguty. And Milman will tell us whether it was the fruit of iong calculating ambition, or not: "In the person of Gregory the Bishop of Rome first became, in act and in influence, it not in avowed authority, a temporal sovereign. Nor were his acts the ambitious encreachments of ecclesiastical usurpation on the civil power. They were forced upon him by the purest motives, if not by absolute necessity. The virtual sovereignty fell to him as abdicated by the neglect or powerlessness of its rightful owners; he must assume it or leave the city and the people to anarchy. He alme could protect Rome and the rem nant of her citizens from barbaric servitude; his authority rested on the universal feeling of its beneficence; his title was the accurity afforded by his govern

tude; his authority rested on the universal feeling of its beneficence; his title was the security afforded by his government" (L.C. Bk III Ca. VII.)

"The merits of Gregory were treated by the B, zantine court with reproach and insuit; but in the attachment of a grateful people, he found the purest reward of a citizen, and the best right of a sovereign." Gibbon's Hist., Vol. 4, p. 425

Milman says further, in the same book and chapter: "Now was the crisis in which the Papacy must re awaken its obscured and suspended life. It was the only power which lay not entirely and absolutely prostrate before the disasters of the times—a power which had an inherent strength, and might resume its maje ty. It was this power which was most imperatively required to preserve all which was to survive out of the crambing wreck of Roman civilization. To Western Orristianty was abeclutely necessary a centre, standing alone, strong in traditionary reverence, and in acknowledged claims to supremacy. Even the in traditionary reverence, and in acknowledged claims to supremacy. Even the perfect organization of the Caristian hierarchy might in all human probability have fallen to pleess in perpetual conflict: it might have degenerated into a naif secular feudal casts with hereditary benefices more and more entirely subservient to the civil authority, a priesthood of each nation or each tribe, gradually sinking to the intellectual religious level of the nation or tribe. On the rise of a hung, humanly speaking, the fire and death of Oristianity. Provid ence might have otherwise ordained, but it is impossible for man to imagine by what other organizing or consolidating force the common-wealth of the Western nations could have grown up to a discordant, indeed, and conflicting league, but still to a league, with that unity and conformity of manners, usages, laws, religion, which have made their rivalries, oppugnancies, and even their long ceaseless wars, on the whole to issue in the noblest, highest, most intellectual form of civilization known to man."

> From the time of dregory tale defenders of Rome and many other Italian cities against the uncessing attacks of the Lombards. In all their measures for the general safety they were cheer fully obeyed by the citizens. During the pontificate of Gregory III, Luitprand laid close siege to Rome; the city was reduced to the last extremity; Leo the reduced to the last extremity; Leo the Issurian would not, or could not, come to its relief. The Pope implored aid from CharlesMartel. No other course was open. Abandoned to fate by the Emperor, the Pope, to avert the destruction of the city, and to save his people from slavery or death, called the French into Italy. Martel's immediate outset for Rome was prevented by his sudden death. Pope Zaphary, the successor of Gregory, not prevented by his sudden death. Pope I Zechary, the successor of Gregory, not conly managed to tranquilize Italy for a time but prevailed on the Lombard to restore to the Holy See several cities that he had taken from it. After the death of Pope Zechary, the Lombard king, Astolphus, besieged Rome in regular form. The new Pope, Stephen II., arrested the progress of the siege by negotiation; but discovering that the perfidious Lombard paid no respect to treaties, he went to France to seek the protection and aid of Pekin. The French king, at the head of a well appointed army, went into Italy, inflicted on the Lombards a crushing defeat, and compelled Astolphus to swear that he would restore to the Pope what he had wrested restore to the Pope what he had wrested from him. No sooner had the French turned their backs on Italy than Astolphus turned their backs on Italy than Astolphus recommenced hostilities. Again Pepin entered Italy and compelled Astolphus to fulfil still harder conditions; he was forced to grant by a formal deed all the territories and cities of which the Holy See had been plundered. Renewed aggressions of the Lombards forced Pope Adrian to beseech the succor of Charlemagne, who came quickly into Italy,

From the time of Gregory the Great to

mate basis.

The Protestant, Sismondi, as cited by Gosselio, saye: "The more the Romans found themselves abandoned by the emperors, the more they atsohed themselves to the Popes, who during this period were almost all Romans by birth, and who, from their eminent virtues, have been placed in the calendar of saints. The defence of Rome was regarded as a religious war, because the Lombards were either Arians or still attached to paganism; the Popes, to protect their churches and convents from the profanation of those barbarians, employed all the ecclesiastical wealth at their disposal, and the alms which they obtained from the charity of the faithful of the West; so that the increasing

ben-ficence." History of I. R., Vol. I., p 122

"The reign of the Popes which gratified the prejudices was not incompatible with the liberties of Rome; and a more critical inquiry would have revealed a still nobler source of their power; the gratitude of a nation whom they had recued from the heresy and oppression of the Greek tyrant." Gibbon Vol. vi. p. 42

3 The history of the Papacy, during the the Greek tyrant." Gibbon Vol. VI. P. 42
3 The history of the Papacy, during the middle ages, is a history of the highest moral intelligence, patiently but persist ently engaged in bringing under rule and order, the hordes of northern barbarians that inundated south oaroarians that inundated south ern Europe; in curbing or controlling their wild passions, in interposing a bar between the tyrant and his victim, in interdicting with an authoritative voice the strife of sovereigns and their feuga

ceive what had been the confusion, the ceive what had been the confusion, the lawlessness, the chaotic state of the middle ages, without the Mediewal Papacy; and of the Medieval Papacy the real father is Gregory the Great." Bk. iii, ch. vii.

Hardwick expresses himself more guardedly: "It may have served indeed as a centralizing agent, to facilitate the fusion of discordant races; it may have proved itself in times of anarchy and ignorance a

itself in times of anarchy and ignorance a powerful instrument, and in some sort may have balanced the encroachments of

may have balanced the encroachments of the civil power." Middle Ages, p. 2.

Alzog quotes the Protestant Herder, for this: "Were all the emperors, kings, princes and cavaliers of Christendom obliged to make good the claims by which they rose to power, then might the man (Pope) wearing the triple crown and adored at Rome, borne aloft upon the shoulders of peaceful priests, bless them and say: "Without me you would not be what you are. The Popes have preserved antiquity, and Rome should remain the peaceful sanctuary of the precious treasures of the past." (Ideas. Vol. iv., p. 108.)

"We must not pass sentence on an institution without examining the opinion

institution without examining the opinion on which it is founded; and, before we on which it is founded; and, before we judge of the epinion, we must estimate the circumstances by which it was engen dered. The disorganized state of Europe produced a strong opinion that some power for appeal and protection should be constituted; a power with intelligence to guide its decisions, and sanctity to enforce respect for them: the revived papacy seemed an institution suited to these conditions, and under the circum stances it was capable of being rendered the great instrument for reforming civil society." (Taylor's Modern Hist, p. 402).

society." (Taylor's Modern Hist, p. 402).

The following is by the Catholic De Maistre, as reported by Gosselim: "The authority of the popes was the power chosen and established during the middle ages as a counterpoise for the temporal power, to make it supportable to men. In this there was certainly nothing contrary to the nature of things, which admits of every form of political association. If this power is not established, I do not mean to say that it ought to be established or re-established; I have repeatedly made this solemn disolaimer. I merely assert with reference to ancient times, that being established, it was as

invested Pavia, the stronghold of Desiderius, and in six months destroyed the Lombard kingdom Charlemagne then went to Rome, and not only restored to the Pope all his territories, but added to them several important provinces and the island of Corsica. So the temporal power of the Popes was established, and if the whole matter be well looked into, by the light of history, it will be seen that the claims of the Popes to their possessions rested originally on a legitimate basis.

The Protestant, Sismondi, as cited by Gosseliu, says: "The more the Romans found themselves abandoned by the emperors, the more they attached themselves to the Popes, who during this period were almost all Romans by birth, and who, from their eminent virtues, have been placed in the calendar of saints. The defence of Rome was regarded as a religious war, because the Lombards were either Arians or still attached to paganism; the Popes, to protect their churches and convents from the profanation of those barbarians, employed all the ecclesiastical wealth at the popes and only the same right on which all legitimate as any other; the sole foundation of all power being possession. The authority of popes over kings was disputed by none except those whom it judged. There never, therefore, was a more legitimate authority, because there never was one less disputed. What is there certain among men, if usage, especially when undisputed, is not the mother of legitimace? It is the greatest of all sophisms to arrangent a modern system to ancient times, and to judge by that rule the men and affairs of ages more or less remote. Such a principle would institutions could be subverted by that means, by judging them according to authority of the popes, and all modern objections are refuted. During the course of my life, I have often heard the question sked, by what right the popes authority reposes; possession on one side possession of the course of my life, I have often heard the question sked, by what right the popes authority reposes; possession on one

authority reposes; possession on one side, and assent on the other."

The contents of these quotations, taken from authors of the highest inobtained from the charity of the increasing of the West; so that the increasing power of those popes over the city of Rome was founded on the most legitimate of all titles, their virtues and their ben-ficence." History of I. R., Vol. I., pations, etc.," as some people fancy.

Mrs. Kate Morau.

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., Mrs.
Kate Moran, the wife of Mr. Thomas
Moran, died at her residence in Maidstone after a short illness. Mrs. Moran's
maiden name was Catharine Tierma.
Sho was a native of the parish of Maidmaiden name was Catharine Tiernaa. She was a native of the parish of Maidstone, in which parish she resided all her life. She was the sister of the Rev. M. J Tiernan, rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, in this city, and Chancellor of the Diocese of London. She leaves a family of nine children, whom she reared in the practice of a Caristian life, herself barbarians that inundated south ern Europe; in curbing or controlling in their wild cassions, in interposing a bar between the tyrant and his victim, in interdicting with an authoritative voice the strife of sovereigns and their feuda for yo chiefs, in amaltorating the condition of the poor and the oppressed; and in battling against half barbario princes for its own position to perform its own work. Nor were the organizing and the directing of the crusades the least of its meritorious enterprises; to the Papage belongs the credit and glory of saving Europe from the grasp of the Moslems, of maintaining the consessing at the creen. It was the only power in Europe shath had the intelligence to conceive, as well as the address to conduct of sate at a standard to collect all the nations for a common undertaking. And Europe united was necessary to keep at bay the swarms of Moslems that again and again essay ed to delage christendom.

The mao, though, whose knowledge of history amounts to little more than the long ago read in his school primer, but never well understood, will find it very hard to set his conscience at rest about the conduct of that tyrant at Canoss, and it may be some other well authenticated incident equality outrageous! But what right and justice were lavarishy on the side of St. Peter's successors. What would have been the condition of Europe, if those tyrannical and libertine monarchs had not been checked in their courses!

Milman says: "It is impossible to conceive what had been the confusion, the

The bereaved parents have the sincere ayunpathy of their said hour of trial May God give them strength and Christian fortitude to hear their loss.

Montreal True Witness please copy.

"MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS."

The following enthusiastic notice of the The following enthunastic notice of the Rev. Father Northgrave's book is taken from the Sunny Clinic of 3rd March, a paper published and edited by ladies in Dallas, Texas:

"The most agreeable surprise of our journalistic life was the receipt last week feet of low ripe laster from the author of

of the following letter from the author of the book on the "Mistakes of M dern In-fidels," a notice of which was recently re-published in our paper from the San

ndels," a notice of which was recently republished in our paper from the Sam Antonio Gossip:
Ingersoil, Ont., Can., 21st Feb., 1888;
RESPECTED MADAME.—A kind friend sent me a copy of the Sunny Clime of 11th inst containing a notice of my book, "Mistakes of Modern Infidels," taken from the San Antonio Gossip I notice that by the omission of the word no, you have unintentionally rather apoiled the effect of the Gossip's kind words. I would be much obliged if you would make correction, with such notice of the book as you may deem proper—after seeing it for yourself.

I have directed my Detroit agent to send you a copy, and I enclose my circular which shows how the work has been received by competent scholars. You will receive the book in a day or two. I shall be thankful to receive from you a copy of the Sunny Clime with your arrival in nation.

you a copy of the Sunny Clime with your review notice.

Yours respectfully,
GROBGE R. NORTHGRAVES

A TOUNG GIRL'S CONVERSION

it was so simple it would not be worth telling."
This was my reply when the suggestion was made to me; but I was still asked to consider it, and thinking, it came to me that it might be an act of gratitude for so great a grace and so I began to write.

In my youth I was far enough away from the Catholic Church. "A daughter of the Puritans"—for my ancestors crossed in the Mayflower—I only knew of the church to feel a supreme pity for her children as ignorant, idolatrous, and auperatitious. How I had sequired these ideas I cannot tell, for neither by my parents nor teachers had such things heen directly said, but I suppose the whole atmosphere of my surroundings led to it, and especially the books I read.

When I was about lifteen the good

as if Our Lord left us teachers who had authority, and whom He would guide always in all truth? If they could teach error would not the gates of hell have prevailed against the church of Christ?' I could not say anything to this, for these words of Our Lord were solemn words, and must mean something, and what could they mean but a divine and

infallible authority ?
Such conversations came often now in Such conversations came often now in our intercourse. The subject of the church as a divine teacher took precedence of all others with me; that admitted, everything else came as a matter of course. Still, I was much interested in seeing what the Scriptures said of other Catholic dogmas, and my surprise was great to read in them all that the church teaches in regard to Mary, the Mother of Jesus. I saw that they said she was full of grace, blessed among women, that the Lord was with her and that the Holy, which should be born of her, should be called the Son of God. I saw, too, that Mary herself had said that all generations should call her blessed. When I read these things I feit as if I had read before with my eyes only, and not with my intelligence.

my intelligence.

But what wonderful revelations of love But what wonderful revelations of love opened up to me when I read, in this new light, the promises of Our Lord when He instituted the sacrament of His Body and Blood! I wondered how I could ever have thought that such strong, simple, and plain words, such soleum and wonderful words, could mean nothing, or the very opposite of what they said.

they said.

I had not as yet speken of these thoughts and conversations to my parents, for it all seemed so strange and mexpected to me that I scarcely knew

where I stood.

I still watched my friend to see what were the fruits of Catholic faith. I found her life most edifying, and step by step I was led on, until I felt I must ask my father for that privilege of liberty of concience that, as a Protestant, he could not reasonably refuse. not reasonably refuse.

I knew that I should pain him to the

heart's core, but he was a most loving father; but God's claims were first, and it had to be done.

How well I remember that evening

when I first opened my heart to him! With the blood of the Puritans in his veins, and the faith of the Puritans in his heart, he walked bef re God, according to his light, pure, upright, and devout. He had, outside of his life-long

came to me test it uspet be an soft of Ispan to write.

In my youth I was far enough away from the Catholic Church. "A daughter to be led by these things at the country of the Parties of the Parties of the Catholic Church." A daughter to be led by these things at the country of the catholic church to feel a supreme pity for the parties in grant of the parties of the parties of the catholic church to feel a supreme pity for the parties of the parties of

she felt this change of faith in her sons very much, till she would not, by a word even, bring them back, if she could. They were happy, and full of peace, and she thought they could serve God where they were."

I listened with interest, and was glad of the interview, hoping it might be some comfort and help to my mother. I had alm at forgotten the whole in cident, when one evening, at the house of my first Oatholic triend, who was now married, and while we were celebrating, by a little festivity, the baptism of a son for whom I had been godmother, a gentleman called and was presented to me.

gentleman called and was presented to me.

I found that he was a convert, and was soon convinced that he was the son of the lady who had that interview with my mother. Had he, I wondered, heard my name or of my conversion? He spoke of his brother, to whom he was deeply attached. He was studying abroad, and was soon to be ordained a priest. I was very much interested, for converts in those days were not so frequently met with as now, and it was a pleasure to me to hear how they had come into the church.

Our acquaintance ripened, and ended in our receiving together another sacrament of the Holy Catholic church—the sacrament of matrimony. The dear brother is now an influential priest, whose writings are well known both here and abroad.

whose writings are well known both here and abroad.

I think I should beg pardon for introducing these last incidents; but since I write as an act of thanksgiving, I could not pass over the temporal blessing that followed my coming into the church; for Our Lord's promise was truly fulfilled to me, that "every one that hath left parents or brethren, or wife, or children, or lands, for the kingdom of God's sake, shall receive a hundredfold God's sake, shall receive a hundredfold in this present time"—may He grant me grace so to be faithful as to obtain the rest of the promise!—"and in the world to come, life everlasting."

Too well known to need lengthy adver-tisements—Dr. Sage's Catarrh remedy. Most Useful.

L. A. Hanson, of Bowmanville, Ont., says he has found Burdock Blood Bitters to be a good medicine for Liver Complaint, Dizziness, Headache and Dimness of Vision. B. B. B. improves the appetite, aids digestion and gives renewed strength to the worn out system.

communion railing many more women are found than men.

are found than men.

It is not because women crowd men away from the confessional, though this may at times have some influence. Neither is it because men have less time for their labor, if they are patient and humble under it, only helps to prepare them for the Sacraments, and the time required for immediate preparation is not long. It is true the greater responsibilities weighing on men's minds may prevent their attending to devotion, but even this springs from an illusion. Nothing so stays the mind and heart of a man as the familiar habit of piety toward God.

We must then conclude that, if men

familiar habit of piety toward God.

We must then conclude that, if men frequent the Sacraments less than women, it is either because they have some mistaken notion in their minds or are become the victims of aluggish habits in religion. The Sodalities of men equally with those of women ask monthly Communion of treir members. So in the Communion of Reparation by the Associates of our League, and in all other devotions. The Church recognizes no distinction in inviting all Christians to the Sacraments. If a distinction is made in practice, it is unauthorized and harmful.

In some countries where the spirit of

authorized and harmful.

In some countries where the spirit of Revolution is abroad, a fashion has sprung up by which nen who do not even comply with their Easter duty flatter themselves with being good Catholics. Thank God, this cannot yet be said openly of our own country. Yet it is true that, here too, the proportion of men faithfully frequenting the Sacraments is far too small. Against this evil, for it is an evil resulting in worldliness and coldness and indifference—the pious societies and popular devotion of the Church are instituted. This is a prime work of the League of the Sacred Heart and its Associates are to exercise their Apostleship of Prayer the month of February in favor of men's frequenting the Sacraments more faithfully.—Little Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

I have cast thy sine into the depth of the sea." "Though thy sine be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they should be red like crimson, they shall be like wool." "As I live," saith

they shall be as white as snow; though they should be red like crimson, they shall be like wool." "As I live," saith the Lord, "I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth; but that the wicked turn from his way and live." And our Lord said, "Ye will not come unto Me that ye may have life." What could be said, what could be done, that is not contained in all these promises? Well, there is one thing that has been done. Not orly did our Divine Lord did, and shed Hts Preclous Blood to wash away our sins, but He instituted a Sacrament of perpetual use and power when He said to Peter, "To thee will I give the keys of the kingdom of heaven. What soever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in beaven." And He gave the same power to the other Apostles, instituting thereby
A PERPETUAL SACRAMENT OF FORGIVENESS to continue to the end of the world—when He will come again. What, then, is there that has not been done to persuade us of our perfect absolution? Think, first of all, of the fullness of that Sacrament—how He gave His Most Precious Blood to be applied to all those who make contrite confession, and how He shed it for the whole world. As St. Augustine tells us, His Blood was shed for all mankind—for the heathen, for the Jew, for His crucifiers, for those that are born again in Baptism even after they fall away from Him. There are those who fall again and again—nevertheless the last time they come, if they come with true sorrow in their hearts and a firm resolve to persevere, the Precious Blood shall wash them from all their sins. And it was shed for all sin—for sins of the fiesh, for sins of the spirit, for sins against the commandments, for sins against the commandments for sins against the light of the Holy Spirit in our hearts. There is only one sin which will never be absolved. As our Lord said, "All sin and wickedness shall be forgiven save only the sin of blasphemy against the Holy Ghost. That sin shall never be forgiven aither in this world

loves us one by one—that from the first moment of our conscious—and even before we were conscious—His love encompassed us as the light of the sun, and that we live and move in the love of God—that is the one thing we stand in need of; and if we had this conviction our whole character would be changed. They who have not a sense of this personal love of God for them—if they are not hopeless and reckless, are ungenerous at least; they do not return Him love for love. On the other hand, the whole soul expands in this conviction, this consciousness, of the love of God for us. Everything on which the sun shines springs, ripens, blossoms, bears fruit, and so it is with the heart and soul of man in the consciousness of God's personal love for us. There are two thoughts that follow from this. We ought to live for God, because God hassaved us. It is not a future attainment only; it is a present gift, and unless we be impenitent or unbelieving we are saved—that is, we are in the state of salvation. These sound strong and bold words, and I would not venture to use them if they were not the words of God. Three hundred years ago those who thought

thought TO REFORM THE CHURCH OF GOD taught all manner of heresies, and one of which was an assurance of their own salvation, which led them into carelessness and sometimes into wickedness of life. Therefore, as I said in the beginning, no man can know that in the Sacrament of Danzel he western that of the sacrament of the sacrame whole world. As St. Augustine tells us, the properties of the search openly of our own country. Yet it is true that, here too, the proportion of men faithfully frequenting the Sacraments is far to small. Against this evil, for it is an evil resulting in worldliness and coldness and indifference—the pious secteties and indifference—the pious secteties and popular devotion of the Church are inside the search of the Sacraments of the Sacrament of the search Heart, and it was abed for all small and popular devotion of the Church are inside the search of the Sacrament of the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, the search Heart and its Associates and the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and it was abed for all simple the search Heart, and

desire a great deal that our eye can never see. Let us desire that the kingdom of God be our own hearts, that our will may be as the will of God, and let our daily prayer be that most beautiful prayer:
May the most wise, the most awest, the most holy will of God be done in me, about me, and by me this day and for ever.

"Salaries in the Catholic Church.

A pregnant indication of the democracy of the Catholic Courch is found in a comparison of the income of priests with that of many Protestant clergymen. Salaries of \$10,000 and \$12,000 are not Salaries of \$10,000 and \$12,000 are not uncommon among those of the latter who occupy fashionable pulpits, and many are wealthy. On the other amod, the rector of the great cathedral on Fifth avenue receives \$800 a year and his assistant \$600, while those priests who labor in the veriest alums of the town receive a like amount. There is no aristocraw of the est slums of the fown leceive a like amount. There is no aristocracy of the pulpit here—and whether a man preaches to the millionaire or the pauper, the result, as far as his personal pocket is concerned, remains the same. The fact is worthy of consideration, certainly, even by those who condemn the Roman Church.

New York Mail and Express.

FROM THEIRISH BENCHES.

House of Commons, Wednesday
We must have a disquisition on
these days upon the art of mendacity
practiced by the two curious persons,
mele and the nephew, who, by a he
win freak of political fortune, find the
selves engaged at the present time
severning the British Empire. It wil
a most interesting play chological sit
I promise you. It is a remarkable to
that neither one nor the other of
pair of Obadiahs opens his mouth or to
pair of Obadiahs opens his mouth or to
we his pen to deliver himself of wha
intends to be an important utter
without either telling a lie himsel
accusing somebody else of lying
have noted, of course, in your studihuman character that whenever a
has a failing which strongly predon
tee in his composition he is under a
stant impulse to impute the same is
to other people. So it is with I
Salistury and his promising nep
An overmastering propensity to
falsebood is the family failing. They
bence of shameless and consummate
and wherever anybedy confronts
with an unanswerable accusation the
retort is "You're another." Doe
Gledetone present a substantisted of
the gravest nature? Lord Salis
answers "He lies!" Do Irich and I
members in Parliament bring forwa
indictment bullt up of sworn depon
and notorious facts? Mr. Balfour;
they are but "repetitions of the limitatements of a mendacious."

Frem many igaominious comin
grief the Old Obadish has learned
this caution in his lying whic
Young Obadiah is too in-xperien
yet to reck. Lord Salisbury he
acquired the art of founding his qualitation
and added an eighth and a ninth a
lie to that professor's list. Lor
hefore his nephew rose to rival his
he had given his great name to a g
ferm of mendacious evasion, whi
henceforward to be recorded in the
isel dictionary as "a Salisbury."

"Ballsbury" he has now added the
bary Gunton." a style of lie whe
Pradlaugh, its first victim, would p
define as elandering a political o
with the sid of a Private Secreta
Family Solicitor in such a fashit
when the victim turns upon
yrivate Secretary enables you to
your assertion of needles !—from those early die could do no better than the about the Schouvaloff Meme (After that famous "Salisbury, by, he ought to have been dub Sheffleoff.) In this great art the may yet only a cude beginner.

not yet advanced even to the sheck Quarrelsome, but awkwardly with his Lie Direct, has not even learned how to g has not even learned how to go a faving If. But dear me! I am not yet

But, dear me! I am not yet disquisition upon the peer lier istic of this Ananias and Sa medern politics. I only intend to the fact that in all his spe my last letter, whether in the Commons or out of it, Mr Baid and mainstay has been his poblushing, reckless, and atupid why, even in describing for a Tory admirers at a dinner whas of Commons has been doing assembling, the ruling passion its grip. This luttle circum apparently trivial, has an instring on the whole, for it illustring on the whole, for it illustring and instructed with the Government of the common of the co individual whom a sardoni entrusted with the Governm lend in the present crisis So reader's attention to it for "The House," said Mr. Bal dinner at the Constitution Clu was there admirit g him, too been sitting for fifteen days, a of these had been spent in Thief Secretary for Ireland, as Friday night, had been spent rules whereby we are now aleep and not to dine." In me no stronger term, is stamp use no stronger term, is stamp eroposition of this singular at the time Mr Balfour was m Saturday, February 25, the F been sitting fifteen deys, it he litting twelve. (Mr. Balfour; Remppore, by counting the Saturdays.)

Fourteen days, of course, spent in abusing Mr. Batwelve days on which the been sitting only eight had to the Irish question. Of days, three (Monday, Wednesday, February 20 were taken up entirely flootch, Indian, and for mised on the Address. Ner spoke on these quest Baifour, on the other han ear on each of the three of far on Wednesday as to Scotch Bill (the Crofters) and to talk out another (a liabing Scotch Parochial, fourth day, was spent on but even the implication that the new rules in sou the dining arrangement that the new rules in solthe dining arrangement for they leave the histori with all thereunto apper it was. This little passag an instructive light on the menon, and fixes the vabon. gentleman's statement of the self-glorification. I Mr. Baltour did feel while dressing his admirers as Mr. Baltour did feel windressing his admirers as the hero of fourteen at debate—well perhaps mines two, those two whit ignominy and humiliatic cynosure of the scornf whole House. But let h

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's idebate it occasioned ce Balfour much more the

FROM THEIRING BESCHES.

United Ireland.

House of Commons, Wednesday.
We must have a disquisition one of these days upon the art of mendacity as practised by the two curious persons, the uncle and the nephew, who, by a harlemain freak of political fortune, find themselves engaged at the present time in governing the British Empire. It will be a most interesting phaychological study, I promise you. It is are markable thing that neither one nor the other of this pair of Obadiahs opens his mouth or takes up his pen to deliver himself of what he intends to be an important utterance that neither one nor the other of this par of Obadiahs opens his mouth or takes up his pen to deliver himself of what he intends to be an important utterance without either telling a lie himself or accusing somebody else of lying You have noted, of course, in your studies of human character that whenever a man has a failing which strongly predominates in his composition he is under a constant impulse to impute the same failing to other people. So it is with Uncle Raisitury and his promising nephew. An overmatering propensity to utter falsehood in the family failing They are always of the gravet nature? Lord Salisbury, and where the gravet nature? Lord Salisbury and when the content of the gravet nature? Lord Salisbury answers "He lies!" Do Irish and Liberal members in Parliament bring forward an indictment built up of swort depositioned and notorious facts? Mr. Balfour replies they are but "repetitions of the biazen mistatements of a mendactous press" From many faconinhous comings-toggiet the Old Obadish has learned a certain causiton in his lying which the Yeung Obadiah is too inxperienced as yet to reak. Lord Salisbury, has now saquired the set of founding bis quarreis, like Touchatone, upon "a lie seven times removed." Indeed I should say he has gone two removes beyond Touchatone, and added an eighth and a ninth style of lie to that profesor's list. Long gibt to the poly more and the strong of the control your assertion, while the Family Solicitor enables you to escape the consequences of an action at law. To such an attentated degree has the burly marquis per fected the art of wriggling—wriggling, not through loopholes, but through eyes of needles!—from those early days when he could do no better than the thumper about the Schouvaloff Memorandum. (After that famous "Salisbury," by the by, he ought to have been dubbed Lord Sheffleoff.) In this great art the nephew has yet only a crude beginner. He has met yet advanced even to the Cauntersheck Quarrelsome, but flunders awkwardly with his Lie Direct, which he has not even learned bow to guard with

Rash of electric light, the character of the individual whom a cardonic fate has individual whom a cardonic fate has entrusted with the Government of Ire land in the present crisis. So I invite the reader's attention to it for a moment. "The House," said Mr. Balfour at this disper at the Constitution Club—his uncle disper at the Constitution Club—his uncle disper at the Constitution Club—his uncle dispers the Constitution Club—his uncle of these had been spent in abusing the of these had been spent in abusing the Ghief Secretary for Ireland, and the other, Friday night, had been spent in passing rules whereby we are now allowed to sleep and not to dine." Insecuracy, to sleep and not to dine." Insecuracy, to sleep and not to dine. Insecuracy, to the time Mr Balfour was making it, last the time Mr Balfour was making it, last the time Mr Balfour yes, the House had not been sitting fifteen deys, it had only been setting fifteen deys, it had only been status. been sitting fifteen d.y., it had only been sitting fifteen d.y., it had only been sitting fuelve. (Mr. Balfour got his figure, Leuppose, by counting the Sundays and Saturdays.)

Fourteen days, of course, had not been spent in abusing Mr. Balfour; of the twelve days on which the House had been sitting only eight had been devoted to the Irish question. Of the other four days, three (Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, February 20 21, and 22) were taken up entirely with English, Sootch, Indian, and foreign questions mised on the Address. No Irish member spoke on these questions, but Mr. Balfour, on the other hand, put in his ear on each of the three days, going so Ber spoke on these questions, our in his Balfour, on the other hand, put in his ear on each of the three days, going so far on Wednesday as to obstruct one Scotch Bill (the Crofters' Holdings Bill), and to talk out another (a Bill for establishing Scotch Parcohial, Boards). The lishing Scotch Parcohial, Boards). The fourth day, was spent on the new rules, but even the implication on this matter that the new rules in some way affect the dining arrangement is misleading, for they leave the historic dinner hour, with all thereunto appertaining, just as it was. This little passage. I say, throws an instructive light on the Balfour phenomenon, and fixes the value of the right hon, gentleman's statements. You per bon. gentleman's statements. You per ceive, besides, the mendacity there is in ceive, besides, the mendacity there is in the self-glorification. I have no doubt Mr. Baltour did feel while he was addressing his admirers as if he had been the hero of fourteen nights of stormy debate—well perhaps fourteen nights minus two, those two which, covered with ignominy and humiliation, he was the cynosure of the scornful gase of the whole House. But let him be.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's motion and the debate it cocasioned certainly gave Mr. Belfour much more than he bargained

Dr. bad ving ides lief; not

for. He had come down with a very carefully prepared reply, the manuscript of which he anxiously studied, while Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, with quiet earnestness, delivered his lucid and damaging speech. The reply went off just as it was written, brilliant, ironical, shallow—only spoiled now and then by some ungenerous interruption, such as a sarcastic cheer from the Irish benches, or Mr. Matt Harris rising to declare that he never uttered the murderous speech attributed to him. It was a great effort meant to retrieve these two disastrous nights of the previous week. It dealt in quips and cranks at the expense of Mr. Snaw-Lefevre; it jibed at his mission, laughed at his courage, questioned his veracity. It attacked Mr. Blunt vindictively, only as Mr. Ballour can attack a prisoner he

ous problem they were all considering. The amendment dealt with arrears and with eviction about to become consequent on the inability of the tenants to pay these arrears, and the inadequacy of the Land Act of last session to solve the difficulty. The Chief Secretary had not said a single helpful word about arrears or evictions from beginning to end. On the contrary, he had said words of evil omen—words calculated to exasperate and madden the afflicted people still more—words boding of help for eviction, hate for the toiling and threatened masses. Mr. Balfour had at tacked the Plan o Campaign, and gloried in the alleged "desolation" it was supposed to have wrought wherever it had been successful. Mr. Dillon answered him here in the remarkable speech which wound up the evening's debate. The Plan of Campaign had wrought no desolation. It had breught neares accusity, and harmony in

On Monday there was a lively raking of the Removables in Gommittee on the Supplementary Estimates. The eccentricities of Mr. "Cudge!" Roche, the "legal knowledge" of Captain Segrave and Colonel Carew, the even-handed justice of Mr. Hodder and Mr. Meldon, the constitutional genius of Mr. Massey, were mercilessly exposed by both English and Irish members for hour after hour, while Mr. Balfour, timidly supported by Mr. Madden, made answers which were refuted as soon as made, and finally gave up the ghoat and lay upon the bench, like a mariner on a raft, until the approach of twelve o'clock the new rule, like a triendly sail, hove in sight.

Reader, do you care to hear about the hours of the House of Commons? Perhaps you think it is a small matter, of no importance to anybody except the members of the House of Commons themselves. If you do you make a great mistake—in my humble judgment at any rate. The hours kept by the House of Commons have an important influence mistake—in my humble judgment at any rate. The hours kept by the House of Commons have an important influence upon the character of that body; and I sincerely hope the coming House in College Green will never arrive at what I am sorry to see our friend the Star is mistaken enough to describe as "the true democratic ideal"—namely, "morning sittings, say from twelve to aix." The Star adds "paid members" to its ideal, and that is right enough. Members are paid—at any rate their expenses are paid—in every Legislature in the world, except the British Parliament, and, curious to say, in this, the mother of Parliaments, they were paid originally. In Edward the First's time we find some of the poorer boroughs willing to be dropped off the Parliament roll rather than bear the burthen of two shillings a day, the cost of maintaining their burgess at Westminster: the shires used to pay their knight four shillings a day; a tidy figure enough for a man's keep according to the value of money six hundred years ago. But morning sittings, O, Star of the evening, are not the democratic ideal. It is the late sittings which are democratic. Formerly the House used to sit from twelve to six. That was

before the Reform Act, before the word "democratic" was breathed in the precincts of St. Stephen's, when the Lower House consisted of the sons and private secretaries of the Upper House, and when the least important peer owned half-a dozen seats in Parliament, and bestowed them on whom he pleased, just as he does Church livings now-a days.

As the House grew less aristocratic, or, to speak strictly, as men entered the House and took an influential part in its proceedings, who had to work for their living during the day-time its hours grew later. If you restore the "morning sittings" you expel this class of men at a stroke. Mr. Rowlands, the watchmaker of Finsbury, Mr. Cremer, the carpenter, would have to neglect their business or quit Parliament. Democratic alwyers like Mr. Haldane and Dr. Hunter, democratic medical men like Sir Charles Foster, democratic professors Stuart, democratic business men of all kinds, would have to make a choice between their regular callings and the callings of a professional politician. It is such men who have constituted the best element of the House of Commons, and who have kept it so well in touch with the springs of national life, men representing in their own person the active interests of the country, and who securing success or even eminence in their various walks of life, bring their trained in elligence and experience to the service of the public cause. Evening sittings—I don't say all night sittings, or four o'clock in-the-morning sittings, but such rational hours as the House has fixed on now—were invented for such men. Exclude these men by making the House sit during the regular business hours, and the House then must consist entirely of men of no occupation. So long as members are not paid these men of no occupation must all be rict; men of fashion, squires, peer's sons, and so forth, whom the early hours would suit exactly, since it would leave them the whole evening free for the "duties of society," and men ratired from active life, such as ex-aldermen, ex military me

Well, the hours of the House now Well, the hours of the House now stand within very sensible limits, between three and twelve. That makes nine hours, a good working day; and if you recollect that a member may have been sitting from twelve meridian on a committee, you will perceive that it is possible for a M. P., without shining much in debate either, to do some very hard work for his country indeed. But now at any rate there is a chance of his getting out of the precincts of the House while the 'busses are in the streets and the trains are yet running. It is a novel sensation not to be meeting the milkman starting out on his morning round, or not to be one of the few lonely strag glers in the wind-swept streets whom

If you meet an atheist, do not let him entangle you into the discussion of side issues. As to many points which he raises you must learn to make the rabbi's answer: "I do not know." But ask him

these seven questions:

1. Ask him "What did matter com om? "Can a dead thing create itself?"

2. Ask him, "Where did motion come

2 Ask him, "Where does life come from save the finger tip of Omnipotence?"

4. Ask him, "Whence came the exquisite order and design in nature?" I quisite order and design in nature?" It one told you that millions of printers' types should fortuitously shape them selves into the divine comedy of Dante or the plays of Shakespeare would you not think him a madman? 5. Ask him, "Whence came con

"Who gave you free will ?" 7. Ask him, "Whence came con-ciences" He who says there is no God in the face of these questions talks simply

attipendous noisense.

This, then, is one of the things which cannot be shaken and will remain. From this belief in God follows the belief in God's providence, the belief that we are his people and the sheep of his pasture.

If you require a spring medicine, if you are suffering with languor, debility, pimples, boils, catarrh, chronic sores, scrofula, or loss of appetite, or any disease arising from impure blood, take Ayer's Saraaparilla—the safest and most economical of all blood purifiers. Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheumatism with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for Asthma, with the best results. It acts like a charm."

It Seldom Falls.

J. D. Cameron, of Westlake, Ainslie, Cape Breton, had inflammatory rheumat-ism which Hagyard's Yellow Oil cured after all other treatments had failed. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is sold by all dealers in medicine.

PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is highly recommended for the cure of Eruption, Chafes, Chapped hands, Pimples, Tan, &c.

O'BRIEN AND BALFOUR.

The following is the closing portion of Mr. O'Brien's great speech in denunciation of Balfour and his Irish policy:

There is absolutely only one redeeming feature of the right hon. gentleman's policy in Ireland and that is its colossal and monumental feature, and that is the one thing that softens the minds of the Irish people against the deeds he has committed Within the last few weeks—probably in view of the sitting of Parliament—the right hon, gentleman has made a more prodigious show of energy than ever, striking out right, left, and centre, outraging the feelings of the Irish people, and insulting and malveathr. Men of honor and courage. Notwithstanding that for the last few weeks he has been more wild and desperate than ever, the feeling honor and courage. Notwithstanding that for the last few weeks he has been more wild and desperate than ever, the feeling against the right hon, gentleman in Ireland has been steadily settling down from a passionate and almost uncontrollable sense of indignation to a feeling not quite flattering to the right hon, gentleman's vanity, though perfectly reassuring to his friends who surround him with detectives—a feeling—well I won't more particularly describle it than say that the hon, member for Cork very aptly illustrated it the other night by the apologue of the lion and the cat. The right hon, gentle man has the distinction of having developed an entirely new department of the Irish difficulty among her Majesty's soldiers. When my friend Mandeville and myself were hurried away in a special train in the middle of the night to Tullamore I felt it rather keenly, but I was considerably consoled when I learned that the next use the right hon gentleman had to make of special trains was to ship her Majesty's soldiers away from Tullamore for cheering Mandeville and me; and do not let them ride off upon the statement that these were mere Irieh soldiers.

The Chief Secretary was understood to any that they ware Irieh soldiers.

The Chief Secretary was understood to say that they were Irish soldiers.

The Chief Secretary was understood to say that they were Irish soldiers.

Mr. O'Brien—They were undoubtedly, but there was a Scotch regiment there, a regiment of his own countrymen, the Scottish Fusiliters, and by some unhappy accident they also had to be driven away by special train for some awkward manifestations at Mutchelstown. He had to employ police patrols to watch the prison officials. Yes, the police patrol in Tulla more jail was not between the outer world and me, but between me and the jail officials, and not only that, but to my own knowledge—the right hon gentieman caunot even counton the Royal Irish Constabulary—to my own knowledge he had to employ policemen to watch policemen. This is what the right hon, gentleman calls holding his own in Ireland. He has done one thing, and really now I remember it is about the only thing he succeeded in, and he botched that or nearly succeeded in —kicking about a number of bonfires that were lighted through Ireland on the occasion of our release. He did that in many instances, and had the heads opened of the misc sants who lit bonfires and who cheered for us and for the right hon, gentleman the member for Midlothian. He has kicked out a few bonfires of Irlsh Nationality, but the spirit that lighted them is beyond his power. The late Mr. Forster—and I do not recall the circumstances for the purpose of insulting his memory—the late Mr. Forster went down to Tullamore and addressed the people from the hotel windows, under the protection of a regiment of police, and he came back to this House, and there are many men in this House who can still remember the triumphant account he gave of his experiences at Tullamore, and the pathetic, the tragic sincerity with which he assured this House that he was winning, that the people were with him, and that is through loophoins, and they as when a street that in more "shall be proposed to a street that in more "shall be proposed to be a more than the thumper be the street that in more "shall be proposed as yet only as one beginner. He has a yet as reasoned even to the Control of the proposed as yet only as one beginner. He has not received the proposed as yet only as one beginner. He has not received the proposed as yet only as one beginner. He has not received the proposed as yet only as one beginner. He has not received the proposed as yet only as one beginner. He has not received the proposed as yet only as one beginner. He has not received the proposed as yet only as one beginner. He has not received the proposed as yet only as one beginner. He has not received the proposed as yet only as one beginner. He has not reverted the proposed as yet only to control the proposed as yet only as one beginner. He has not reverted the proposed as yet only to control the proposed as yet on the propos hon gentleman's best friends claim that he is a better man or a braver man than Mr. Forster, or that he is the deeper statesman of the two? No, sir; the right hon gentleman is, no doubt, in a position to inflict misery upon our people—misery and untold suffering. We acknowledge that the mere sufferings in prison are only a part, and a very small part, of the fright ful sufferings, calamittee, and troubles the right hon. gentleman is bringing upon many an humble family in Ireland A brutal persecution is going on at the hand of every village constable, every brutal constable who has a quarrel with the people; but the Irish people, you may constable who has a quarrel with the people; but the Irish people, you may depend upon it, will bear the strain. We have now tested the right hon, gentle man's strength and our own, and we are not cowed, we are not disheartened. We are not even embittered. The right hon, gentleman, the member for Midlothian, has accomplished within two years what seven hundred years of coercion have not accomplished, and what seven hundred years more of coercion will leave unaccom-

> one of the most powerful, though unconscious, instruments in the delivery of our When Mr. O'Brien sat down, the House When Mr. O'Brien sat down, the House felt—the Conservative side as well as the Opposition—that Mr. Balfour could not, without damage to his reputation, defer his reply to the following day. A shout for "Balfour, Balfour," filled the House, and was oft repeated, but the Chief Secretary would not stir. Mr. Finlay, a rene-

opposite for our little troubles at Tulis more, and we will bless his policy yet a

gade Liberal, was on his legs, but could not speak, so vehement was the demand for Balfour. The right hon, gentleman was glued to his seat. Lord Randolph Churchill afterwards repeated in the lobby — "Balfour should have answered him". To come to my letter in the Indianapo-Churchill afterwards repeated in the lobby

"Balfour should have answered him";
So it was thought by everyone, but the immediate reply was left to Mr. Finlay. Mr. Herbert Gardner, speaking on the Irish side, told the Government they would disfranchise Irish if they dared. After a splutter of drivel from the De Lisle, the Cawtholic, Mr. Evelyn drove thorns into the side of the Government, and expressed his deepest regret for having voted last year for coercion. His thrusts at Lord Salisbury were galling. He accused his lordship with vile and secret intention of using the Act—which he obtained upon false pretences—in a cruel and abominable menner. Coming from a Conservative, Mr. Evelyn's speech fell upon the Government benches like a shower of molten lead. Professor Stuart then took up the whip, and laidit on with such vigour that more than Mr. Balfour winced under his cuts. The Attorney-General having spoken from his brief, Mr. Morley twitted Mr. Balfour with his cowardice in not answering Mr. O Brien, and then turned to Mr. T. W. Russell, whom he pilloried as the spokesman of the ascendency rump in Ireland.

THE JESUITS.

REPLY TO THE REV. A. CLEVELAND COXE, BISHOP OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

A REPLY TO THE REV. A. CLEVELAND COLE, BISHOP OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

From the Independent.

RIGHT SYPERING NEW YORK.

From the Independent of February 12th, inclosing the opel letter, published in the Independent of February 12th, inclosing the opel letter, published in the Independent of February 12th, inclosing the opel letter, published in the Independent of February 12th, to which I reply, was received. I must thank you for the corn tooms manner in which it was sent. I can serving, there should be any appear ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a public of the part of the present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard, I did a present ance of want of regard and the result of the want of wa

tris. You make an attempt which savors of the Know Knothing days of your residence in Baitimore, to excite he stillity against the Catholic Church. You presume to call American Catholics "a foreign colony." You attempt to excite the feeling of the ignorant and prejudiced against them. You strive to put them before the public as disloyal to the Constitution, and have the courage to bring forward a resolution passed by a tumultuary meeting in New York, to support your assertions that Catholics are "in bondage to a foreign potentate." Truly, my duar Right Reverend Sir, your residence in Buffelo must have made you fall a little behind the times. Are you not dence in Bull 10 must have made you am
a little behind the times. Are you not
aware that the audience to which you
refer was a very mixed one? Did you
not know that beyond the insignificant not know that beyond the insignificant number that have shown contumacy, the Uatholics of New York are giving a grand example of how freemen submit to the "aweet yoke" of Jesus Carist? All New York knows this: you, it seems, do not. And, then, how could you have the conscience to refer to Catholics as disloyal, when the records of our wars, the grand work of the Catholic Church through her priests, her chaplains on the battle field, and her Sisters in the hospitals, is an open book to all? When to such acts, which speak louder than words, we add the bright example of the "hated" Jesuits, who, in Maryland, in concert with Lord Baltimore founded the first tolerant colony of what is now our country, it is incredible that a gentleman of your position should have wished to have from me an answer to the question, years more of coercion will leave unaccomplished still. He has knitted the heart plished still. He has knitted the hearts of the two peoples; he has knitted them by a more sacred and enduring bond than a bond of terror and of brute force. He has done that, and our quarrel with England, our bitterness towards England has gone, and it will be your fault, it will be your crime if it ever returns, a crime for which history will stigmatise you for ever. You are the Separatists to day. We are for peace and for the happiness and for the brotherhood of the two nations. If you are for eternal repression and eternal disbrotherhood of the two nations. If you are for eternal repression and eternal discord and eternal misery for you as well as for us, we are for appeasing the dark passions of the past. We shall be samply compensated if we should be destined, as I hope, please God, we may, to be the last of the long and mournful list of men who have had to fight for it, and believe upon the day of victory we will grant an essy amnesty to the right hon, gentleman opposite for our little troubles at Tulia

from me an answer to the question, whether the Catholic Church in America whether the Catholic Church in America, will be loyal to the Constitution! The facts are there to answer you. Next to her fidelity to God, all the affections of that Church is for this our country. And while the rest of you look hopelessly around on the surging masses, powerless to control them, with no Church author ity to speak in the name and with the truth of God, she alone gives the word of safety, curbs passion, lays down the law of social life, and the masses hear her, for they know she is their best adviser, their mother. You know as well as I do, that the property-holders of America, at this moment, regard the Catholic Church as the bulwark of scalety, the only influence capable of resisting the flood of Socialism; and this through the charity she has from God, which loves the poor as well as the will be loyal to the Constitution! The facts are there to answer you. Next to

To come to my letter in the Indianapolis Journal of January 13th, which you style a gratuitous attack on you, I must say, first, it was not gratuitous. For the first time I saw this letter from you, to refute which mine was written, published by a clergyman of Moncie. Its grees charges against the Jesuits were placed under the eves of my people, and before the non Catholic community. Such falsities I have a right and a duty to dispel. In speaking of that letter you complain that I misrepresent your "sermon" in Baltimore by calling it a violent attack on the Catholic Church. I was only giving my impressions of years ago, attack on the Catholic Church. I was only giving my impressions of years ago, for public opinion then gave you the character of bitter enemy of the Church. As you object I modify and use the term "vigorous" or "determined",—in short, something after the style of your present letter.

Then you say I instituate a want of theological knowledge on your part by the reference to your quoting from the 'Eucyclopm in Brittanica." Well, really, my dear Right Rev Sir, without off-nea, I did not know whether on that particular I did not know whether on that particular point you had gone further. It was your best excuse that you had not, and that you had been led to trust to Dr. Littledale; though even that cannot excuse you. Now that I know that you have written so much, and have edited a work on the moral theology of St. Liguoti, I am still more puzzled to understand how you could have written what you did. As I said in my previous letter, referred to

of the country, thus making them organs of the Jesuits. This will be as new to them as to myself. What I see in the press of America is, generally, a love of fair play and sound common sense. To be sure the papersabound with extraordinary and unwarranted matter. But there is a winnowing process always going ou amoug them, and when excitement subsides, they ordinarily reach the truth, and that is what we want. If we make mistakes they will undoubtedly take a that is what we want. If we make mistakes, they will undoubtedly take a
special delight in waking up Homer
when he gets sleepy. If just now you
have been a little indiscreet in your
attack, and they see it and disquiet you,
you must bear it with equanimity, as I
will try to do when my turn comes With
best wishes for your welfare, farthfully
yours, FRANCIS SILAS CHATARD,
Bishop of Vinceanes. Bishop of Vincennes.

At first a little, hacking cough,
"'I'ls nothing but a cold."
They say, "'Fe'll very soon wear off,"
Alaa, the story old!
The nectic cheek, the falling strength,
The grief that cannot save.
And life's wan fame goes out at length,
In a consumptive's grave. If persons would use Dr. Pierce's Golden

Medical Discovery, when irritation of the lungs is indicated by a cough, it would be an easy matter to avert consumption. Be wise in time. THE MEDICINE FOR LIVER AND KIDNEY

THE MEDICINE FOR LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINT.—Mr. Victor Anger, Ottawa, writes. 'I take great pleasure in recommending to the general public Parmelee's Pills, as a cure for Liver and Kidney Complaint. I have doctored for the last three years with leading physicians, and have taken many medicines which were recommended to me without relief, but after taking eight of Parmelee's Pills I was quite relieved, and new I feel as free from the disease as before I was troubled."

Cannot Be Excelled. I have pleasure in saying that Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cannot be excelled for curing Coughs, Colds and Loss of Voice, It cured my brother completely So says Ira McNead of Poplar Hill, Ont., regarding this popular remedy.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup has removed tape worm from 15 to 30 feet in length, It also destroys all kinds of worm.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD Weekly at 494 and 496 Ri treet, London, Ontario.

Catholic Record.

Loudon, Sat., March 24th, 1888.

velcome awaits our good Bishop and we egret this little mishap has made it secessary for him to be absent even for

His Lordship by Rev. Father Tiernan on Saturday, and read to the people in the Cathedral after mass : 153 West Twelfth street

On Sunday last I landed here in perfect On Sunday last I landed here in perfect health, but in the course of the day I met with an accident which sprained my right knee, and, although the injury done is not serious, yet it is of such a nature as will require time and medical treatment to remove it.

Under the circumstance it would not be

Under the circumstance it would not be prudent for me to undertake the jolting and fatigue of a long journey, and hence I will stay here until, with the help of God, I shall be able to meet my people in public and to thank them wice voce for their great kindness towards me.

great kindness towards me.

I am writing this with my own hand to show that I am well, with the exception of the temporary hurt referred to.

With kind wishes, I am faithfully yours,

+JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.

THE FAILURE OF COERCION.

The suppression of the Nationalist press in Ireland was, undoubtedly, the object most desired by Secretary Balfour, among all his darling projects, as the means by which the Nationalist sentiment was to be suppressed. For the express purpose of enabling him to carry out his design, the extraordinary powers given in the Crimes Act were conferred on him, and as Lord Salisbury said that it was the intention of the Government to govern Ireland on "scientific principles," scientifically the Goercion Act was employed to suppress the Press. Then when the people would be no longer able to gain information concerning the barbarities of the Govdefiance with which all Ireland met th attack upon the liberties of the people it was hoped that the Nationalist spirit would decay by degrees and finally die

The scheme was, in some respects, ably planned, for there is no doubt that if the National Press had been destroyed, or even muzzled, a serious blow would have been dealt against the cause of Ireland. Hence the Government put forth all its atrength to prevent the enlightenment of the people. The Coercion Act was mainly directed against the Press, and the vast majority of the prosecutions which took place under it were prosecutions directed against the Press. It was for publishing accounts of meetings of suppressed branches of the League that Lord Mayor Sullivan was imprisoned. Alderman Hooper, Mr. E Harrington, and Mr. Lane, members of Parliament were all prosecuted on a like charge, and were brutally treated in their prisons. Mr. T. Harrington was prosecuted on s similar charge, falsely trumped up

But this "scientific" administration of law has wofully failed in its object. United Ireland and the Dublin Freeman still continued to exist, and not only to exist, but to publish in every issue, page after page of proceedings of League which were "suppressed' on the paper proclamations of Dublin Castle. The Government could, with the aid of willing tools, magistrates or judges yelept, send editors and proprietors of the newspapers to prison-but the papers, like the branches of the League, refused to be suppressed, and though such vigorous pens as those wielded by Wm. O'Brien and Lord Mayor Sullivan could be prevented from doing their work, while the papers were able to appear as usual, filled with articles, seemingly no less vigorous

The Government, finding itself foiled, turned its attention to the news-yendors.

The correctness of the rejection of the relation of the resonance of the r

be so by the Government itself. The evidence of this is to be found in the fact that when announced publicly that the Press prosecutions were to be discontinued, Col. King-Harmon, in the name of the Government, denied in the House that this was the case. In the face of this falsehood, the humiliation of the Government is made more complete. They acknowledge by their acts that the Coercion Act has failed in its principal purpose, and by Col. King-Harmon's italeshood, they acknowledge that they are ashamed of their utter failure. The secret of the success of the newspapers against the determined attack made secret of the success of the newspapers upon them is that the people were at their back. The more resolute the Govhem, and where one agent or news endor was deterred or prevented from doing the work, a dozen volunteers were ready to take it up and to prosecute it with vigor, so that the sales were largely

The Government should learn rom this that the people have it in their power to make an op-pressive law a dead letter. If the law were a just one, it should be enforced. By not enforcing it now, the Government acknowledge, against their will, that it is an act of tyranny. If this acknowledgment were made with a good grace and were accompanied by a repeal of the obnoxious Act, there would be some reason to believe that they are alive to the responsibilities of their position, but as the case stands, their whole conduct is a proof that they have the will to tyrannize, without the ability to put their will into practical operation.
What is the use of the Coercion Act at all, if it fails thus miserably in its principal purpose?

But it is not alone in the collapse the Press prosecutions, that the Coercion Act is a failure. It is a discredit to civilization that the Land League, an association instituted for the protection of the tenantry, should be pronounced illegal; but being so pronounced by the Government, it is a most humiliating position for them that they are unable to enforce their laws. Every circumstance shows the Government to be as incompetent as it is brutal, and it is no wonder that there should be a growing disconnt among their supporters.

THE BLIZZARD.

On the morning of the 12th inst, on of the worst blissards ever witnessed visited New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. New York city was completely snowbound. Travel was suspended, and the places of business could not be opened till late in the day. The street railways were completely blocked, and the other railways were in similar condition, but late in the day mails were brought in by the Pennsylvania and New York Central railways. The telegraph and telephone wires were broken in many places by the weight of ice, and were in great confusion. wind blew at the rate of sixty four mile per hour. In Jersey City the snow drifted on the streets, to five or six feet in depth, and in Troy, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Canigoharie, N.Y., and New Haven, Conn., the condition of affairs was similar. In the blinding storm, there were several railway collisions, by which several persons were killed and a number seriously injured. On the 13th the city was in a state even more deplorable than on the previous day. The streets seemed like a barren waste of snow banks strewn with branches of trees and other debris. Fifth Avenue and Broadway presented the appearance of a "backwoods path." Several persons were frozen to death by the intense

The business of the Legislature in Albany was at a stand-still, as the Legislators visiting their homes could not reach the city from any direction, while those who were within were as if confined within the walls of a prison.

The roads in the country were blocked with snow to the depth of ten, eighteen. men that used them were in durance, the and in some instances twenty-five feet.

compiling a list of Irish martyrs for the faith. The roll already foots up over

that the House is strongly or the opinion that the Treaty was, on the part of Eng land, a trap to get the United States Government to act the duties of British detectives to ensure the successful working of the infamous Coercion

It is little to the purpose for the Coercionists to assert that the object is to catch criminal dynamiters. The Americans are not to be turned into British

England all Irish revolutionists who may in future be driven to resist her iniquit ous coercion laws with more effectual methods than Parliamentary agitation. Therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of representatives of the State of New Jersey, in session assembled, that we heartily commend the action of the Senate of the United States in practically defeating the British Extr-dition Treaty by postponing its further consideration until the first Monday in December, and we recommend when it is again placed before the Senate, that it be returned with the public condemnation of that honorable body.

A motion to lay on the table was lost, only receiving two votes. The resolution

EMPEROR FREDERIC'S POLICY.

The Emperor Frederic has issued a roclamation to his people in which, after xpressing his sorrow for the death of his father, "their fame-crowned king," and lauding the statesmanlike ability by which he constituted a United German Empire, he expresses his utmost confidence in the loyalty of his subjects and declares that he will be faithful to his royal obligations both in happiness and sorrow.

In a letter to Prince Bismark, he ac knowledges the obligations of Germany to the Prince. He says that he will ob serve conscientiously the constitution of the Empire and Prussia. He will hold sacred the principle of religious toleration towards all his subjects, for all stand equally near his heart, as all have shown equally complete devotion in times of danger.

He promises to support warmly all efforts to improve the prosperity of all classes, and to encourage education and financial reform.

SENATOR VEST ON THE JESUITS.

When a bill was under discuss the 7th inst., in the United States Senate, for the compulsory education of Indian children, Senator Vest thus did ustice to the earnest and self-sacrificing ody of men, whom Dr. Cleveland Coxe P. R. Bishop of Western New York, Dr. Wilde, Prof. Goldwin Smith, and others of their class, are so fond of maligning, viz, the Jesuits. He declared it utterly seless to attempt to educate Indian returned to spend the remainder of the day in the tepees. He took advantage, as he said, of the absence of Mr. Blair, to state that the best Indian schools on the continent were conducted by Jesuits. Wherever one saw an Indian school conducted by Jesuits he saw a school that was conducted on the proper system; and that was the result of nearly a cen tury of experience. He had been instrumental a few years ago in having an appropriation of \$8,000 made for an industrial school in charge of Jesuits on the Indian reservation in Montana. The result of that appropriation had been that travellers could now see from the windows of the railroad comfortable houses, fenced farms, horses and cattle grazing,

and a law-abiding population. Those Indians were, to day, the farthest ad. vanced in civilization of any North American Indians except those of the five civilized tribes. Jesuits devoted their whole lives to their work, being dedicated to it from their boyhood up. He had seen one of them who had been engag ed for fifty years among the North American Indians, and who had come to this country when he was only twenty years old.

Senate Cuamber not long before, words of Senator Vest are parti-cularly gratifying Mr. Blair declared seriously that every prominent news paper has on its staff a disguised Jesuit: and, horror of horrors! Jesuite had even been seen by him on the floor of the must have given to his nervous system

It is not very long since the sectaries dolaters for honoring Mary the Mother they are disposed to speak reverently and with enthusiasm. The following from the Ypsilanti Sentinel, (a Protest Mary of the Methodist is Mary Mag

Mary of the Methodist is Mary Magdalene.

More and more Catholic sentiment is
penetrating the Protestant body, which
cannot recognize the strange feeling but
finds it very pleasant, and toys with it,
as a child jingles a string of false coins,
quite as well pleased as with real gold.

We have heard much of Oatholic
"Mariolatry," from Protestant accusers,
and now the Methodist, have a "Mary"
of their own. A florid writer in the
Advecate expatiates in a column and a
bail, ou the virtues of Mary the Mag
dalenean, and her memorable act of
Cnarity in anointing the feet of the
Saviour. Hear him:

"the odor from the albaster box filled
first the house of Simon, then Bethany,
then the Roman Empire, the eighteen
centuries, and to-day it is hemispheric
and universal."

Again:—
"Through the tenuous mist of m than eighteen hundred years, reverent eyes still gaze upon the woman whose precious ointment has been wafted on the odoriferous wings of gentle gales all over the world."

DEATH OF SENATOR J. B. PLUMB.

The Hon, Senator J. B. Plumb, speaker at Nisgara on Monday, 12th inst. He left Ottawa on Friday, the 9th inst., apparently in good health, and expected to be back in time for the re-assembling of the Senate on Tuesday. His son, Mr. D. C Plumb, received a telegram on Mon-

at his deak he felt a sudden pain, and fell heavily backward on the floor, striking his head sharply against a piece of furniture, and it is believed that the breath, and in a few moments he breathed his last.

ITS A HABIT OF HIS.

In illustration of Mr. Balfour's now inveterate habit of mendacity, the Dublin correspondent of United Ireland records a new instance to be added to the catalogue of his lies. At a dinner at the Constitutional Club he said : "The House had been now sitting fifteen days, and fourteen of these had been spent in abusing the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the other, Friday night, had been spent in passing rules whereby we are now allowed to sleep and to dine." This statement was made on Saturday, 25th February, The House had then been sitting only twelve days, as there is no session on Saturdays or Sundays. Only eight days had been devoted to Irish questions, three days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, were devoted entirely to English, Scotch, Indian and foreign questions, raised in the debate on the Address, and on them no Irish member spoke. Mr. Balfour, however, obstructed two bills relating to Scotland On the fourth, the procedure rules were discussed, but they leave the dinnerhour exactly where it was before. It would be hard to compress more falsehoods into so few words as Mr. Balfour

the fact of the slander, and his inability to justify it. He has now a long cate logue of sins of this species.

Sr. Patrick's day was celebrated gener ally in the large towns and cities of the Dominion. Everything passed off satisfactorily and decorously.

TER Archdiocese of Cincinnati is making a strong and determined effort to extinguish the unfortunate debt of the late Most Rev. Archbish p Purcell.

Ir is reported that diplomatic relations will again be established between the Holy See and the Argentine Republic, and that the editor of the Union, pub-lished at Buenos Ayres, will represent the

Russia has nearly six hundred thousand men and three thousand guns threatening Austria. This great army is merely, be it

to be reconciled with the Church at some time, but he will postpone the event "until we have a new Archbishop in New "until we have a new Archbishop in New York and a new protectorate in Rome."
We fear that the reconciliation will be in the very distant future if the Doctor in the Very distant future if the Doctor quent and impressive sermon.

THE SERMON. trines and discipline to his views and

wait until the Caurch adapt her doctrines and discipline to his views and those of his quondam friend, Henry George.

In a sermon delivered in Trinity Chapel, New York, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, Protestant Episcopalian, recommended that the sign of the cross be made upon the breast by those who are tempted to anger, as aremedy against falling into that vice The advice is good; but it is certainly unexpected from a Protestant clergy man. It is not very long since Protest antism considered all reliance upon the sign of the cross, and reverence for the cross itself, to be acts of idolatry. Is Protestantism becoming more like real Christianity than it used to be?

The text was taken from the Lesson of the day, (Eccles xliv)

"Behold the Great Priest who in his life pleased God and was found just: therefore by an oath did the Lord make him great amongst the people. He gave him the blessing of all the nations."

The preacher seimon.

THE SERMON.

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The preacher said substantially:

The eyes of the nations have for a long time past been turned towards her with sympathy, because she has been and is still enduring aufferings almost unparalleled in the eyes of the nations."

The preacher said substantially:

The eyes of the nations have for a long time past been turned towards relaund, and for the most part they have been turned towards her with sympathy, because she has been and is still enduring aufferings almost unparalleled in the very long since Protest and the protect him the blessing of all the nations."

T

cross itself, to be acts of idolatry. Is Protestantism becoming more like real and and of St. Patrick, stiled from their native soil, and scattered throughout various land, and of St. Patrick, stiled from their native soil, and scattered throughout various land, and of St. Patrick, stiled from their native soil, and scattered throughout various land, should turn their thoughts become many years z prominent politician, a strong supporter and intimate friend of Sir John A. Macdonald. He was, however, well liked by members on both sides of the House.

Hon Mr. Plumb was the son of an Episcopal clergyman, and was born in East Haven, Coun., in 1816. He came to Canada in 1845, and married adaughter of Mr. Samuel Street of Nisgara Falls. He became member of Parliament for Nisgara in 1874. In 1883 he was called to the Senate. Both Houses of Parliament for Nisgara in 1874. In 1883 he was called to the Senate. Both Houses of Parliament for the funeral of the deceased Senator took place at Nisgara on Thursday, 15th inst.

The honorable gentleman's sickness was pronounced by Dr. Anderson to be congestion of the liver. While standing the bid state of the standard of St. Patrick, stiled from their native soil, and scattered throughout various land, as hould turn their thoughts honeward, and contemplate the position in which their country is at present placed. It is no wonder they also should symptomeward, and contemplate the position in which their country is at present placed. It is no wonder they also should symptomeward, and on St. Patrick, stiled from their native soil, and scattered throughout various land, and of St. Patrick, stiled from their soil, and scattered throughout various land, and of St. Patrick, stiled from their soil, and scattered throughout various land, and of St. Patrick, stiled from their soil, and scattered throughout various land, and of St. Patrick, stiled from their soil, and scattered throughout various land, and of St. Patrick, stiled from their standard of St. Patrick, say and ont st. Patrick's congestion of the liver. While standing who all feel grateful to their esteemed Archbishop, for giving them a priest so well qualified to meet their desires and to maintain by his urbanity, respect for authority and regard for the feelings of blow hastened his death. When the others, the friendliest relations between attendants and some guests rushed into the Irish and French populations of the room, they found him gasping for Octawa. We wish Father McGovern long years of usefulness and happiness in the holy ministry.

MANY leading Hebrews made magnifi cent presents to the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee. Among these is San Andra, the great Rabbi of Vienna, commonly called the "Pope of the Jews," on account of his immense influence Talmud, over nine hundred years old.

prived of Masses and the Storaments, but they are even forbidden to assemble in their church for public prayer, for Prince Trubetzkoi, the Governor-General, has sent a circular to the deans, prohibiting any use of the churches in the absence of the priest, and ordering the keys of the same, under severe penalties, to be kept in safe custody. When a church becomes dilapidated or requires repairs, the rebuilding or other improvements dependentiely upon the obtaining of the permission of the neighboring schismatic Russian "Pope."

To His apostles was reserved the work of prescning the faith to every creature. As Christ, "therefore, who thought it not robbery to be equal with God, is deserving of honor, even as man, so it is reasonable that His apostles who represent Him, and continue His labors, should be honored them by conferring on them a mission so truly divine: and St. Patrick, who did in the priest of the prescning the faith to every creature. As Christ, "therefore, who thought it not robbery to be equal with God, is deserving of honor, even as man, so it is reasonable that His apostles was reserved the work of prescning the faith to every creature. As they are even forbidden to assemble in try when he was only twenty years old. This experiment showed that the Indus trial Boarding School was the only hope for the Indians. There they were taken charge of by Jesuits, and were not allowed to return to their parents until their education was finished.

In view of the ridiculous exhibition of himself which Senator Blair made in the

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDOR.

The feest of Ireland's Patron Saint was celebrated last Saturday at St. Peter's Cathedral in this city, with all the devotion which affectionate veneration for the Apactle of Ireland dictated. The celebration most pleasing to the great Saint himself who planted the faith of Christ on Ireland's soil, must necessarily be its religious celebration, and in order to honor the Saint in this most appropriate way, large numbers were to be seen on Friday at the Cathedral, preparing to make a worthy Communion at Mass on Saturday.

Saturday was a bright sunny day, as if nature itself desired to pay its homege to the honored Saint whose featival was to be celebrated, and a large crowd gathered at the cathedral, notwithstanding that it was Saturday, and a market day in the city. The beautiful sanctury was rendered still more attractive by the artistic decorations which were superadded by the skilful hands of the Sisters of St. Joseph, whose agreeable task it is to prepare the altar on festal cocasions.

Solemn High Mass was begun at ten

Austria. This great army is merely, be it eaid, a feint to divert attention from the real point of attack. The Bussian plan is thought to be to swoop down on Constantinopie, and her concentration of troops on the frontiers of Austria and Germany is simply to keep those powers engaged at home, and thus preventing their interfering in her designs on the Black Sea.

Solemn High Mass was begun at ten o'clock a. m., by Rev. M. J. Tlernan, rector of the cathedral, and Chancellor of the diocese. The Rev. Jessel, and Rev. Joseph Kennedy, of the eathedral, as master of ceremonies. The Rev. P. Brennan, P. P., of St. Mary's, assisted in the canctuary. He has just returned from his trip to Rome in company with his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese.

Dr. Verrinder, organist of the cathedral,

Diocese.

Dr. Verrinder, organist of the eathedral, as usual, conducted the musical services, and the music was exceedingly fine. Several national airs were rendered, among which the soul-inspiring strains of "St. Patrick's day" was especially ex-

her orators, but her glory of which I propose to speak is a glory of a higher order, the glory of her faith, that glory which prepares the soul for a happiness of which no earthly power can deprive it, the glory of her Apostle and of her priesthood.

Gud himself has pronounced the panegyrie, which the Church of God applies to the great priest, the great bishop, the great Apostle of Ireland, St. Patrick, whose name liveth unto generation and generation, the great priest who was found just, who was sancified in his faith and meekness, and whom the Lord hath made great amongst the people, and endowed with the biessing of all the nations.

The Church triumphant in heaven joins with the Church on earth to do him hunor; and must we not honor him whom

honor: and must we not honor him whome God hath so much honored?

We are sometimes asked: Do we not rob God of his honor when we proclaim the honor of men, even though monly called the "Pope of the Jews," on account of his immense influence, who sent the Pope a fine copy of the Talmud, over nine hundred years old. The head rabbi of Rome presented a complete medicine chest, possibly to remind His Holiness that during the middle ages, and, indeed, up to the beginning of the present century, the Pope's doctor was invariably a Hebrew. A leading Hebrew banker presented one of the finest microscopes ever made, said to be of his own invention, and to have cost him twenty years of labor to bring to perfection.

The Catholic Letts or Lithuanians in Russia are having a hard time of it. In the single Government of Minsk, there are eighteen parishes without priests, and which can only at rare intervals be visited by priests from other districts. But not only are these poor Catholics thus deprived of Musses and the Sacraments, but they are even forbidden to assemble in their church for public prayer, for Prince

earth, He told His Apostles that would be persecuted for His sak that men would think they were do service to God when they put the death. So the Church passed throlleng period of suffering and persec Revertheless the devoted Apost Christ were willing to preach his Christ were willing to preach his cheen with persecutions for seal. It was in this spirit self-sacrifice that St. Patrick und his mission to Ireland. He was self-secrifice that St. Patrick undhis mission to Ireland. He was
destially prepared for his worl
being carried away as a capti
Ireland in his youth, and
tending his flocks and herds, he exireland in his youth, and tending his flocks and herds, he ex himself in prayer and learned its and efficacy with God. The exert prayer led to his sanctification, at led to his ordination to the holy hood: and then it was that he toward Ireland and yearned for he version to the faith of Christ. The fithe evil of his captivity, God, wenderful Providence, brought results beneficial to generations been. We ought not, therefore, man at his decrees, which if they to us unjust or hard to endure, see only because of our ignorance causes, and of our want of faith a fidence in God's mercy and bounty grief of the patriarch Jacob was when Joseph was sold brethren into Egyptian yet it was by this mean fed prepared the way for Jacob family to dwell in a fruitful in the captivity of St. Patrick way for the conversion of a which was destined to become of saints, to enrich heaven with

priest of Ireland, Ireland has great priesthood to the world. Patrick was Ireland's Apostle has sent forth her Apostles to the faith to the utmost ends of England, France, Belgium, even Italy, have been blessed missionaries who came forth is and to spread that faith which land to spread that faith which successfully planted by St. P. Irish soil, and it is mainly due missionaries that our faith he firm root in this vast conthe New World. The spirit of of evil was abroad, and suggester that the spirit of the s centuries to uproot the Faith great measure due to the zes missionaries that these efforts

to the same faith of St. Patrici seconded the seal of her miss the past, and at the present of less conspicuous. Let me therefore, beloved brethern, to has always been as conspicusons of St. Fatrick, as love Preserve in your hearts the affection, and let them be

separable.
The sermon was listened t greatest attention and produ and we may hope, a lasting The High Mass was then continued to the serious and we have a serious and we have a serious and the serious and t

The usual annual concert
the Opera House on Satu
Rev. Father Tiernan, whos
this respect are always crown
cess, has this year more reason
feel gratified at the result of labors of the past few weeks.
of the hall was crowded. It:
eleven before the enterta
brought to a close, and all se
pleased with the manner in the concert was under the ma Dr. Carl Verrinder, organist

Chorus, St. Peter's choir larney," J. N. Williams; tr Cross Knight," Mesers. Will Orose Knight," Mesers. Will and Le Bel; song, "Appear down," Miss L. Gleeson (en "To-morrow," Miss E. Mattharmonica solos, Pallodino Esong, "Jessie's Draam," Mc. (encored); "Scotch Reel," and Master S. Taylor (en "The Pictute on the Wall," jig dance, R. J. Kearney (et "Message," Mr. Burton; (McLaughlin (encored); Cop." St. Peter's choir; st. Cup," St. Peter's choir; ef the Green," J. T. Daltsong, Miss Gleeson; song, "Doty, Ingersoll; "The Liwith the following cast:

Paddy Miles.....

The farce displayed on t The farce displayed on a different actors no small at rical talent. Mr. Brasble a Boy" is especially deserving they one and all deserving the their kind efforts to community the large at The following very clevite the song "Wearing of the Brenner, managing edito size, were heartly and plauded:

They're trying now coercio cruei hand
Is being heavy laid upon
faithfut band
Old Ireland's wrongs are
growing more
But this is plain, the remed O'Brien, Blunt and Sullive i. jail
But all ocercive measures
to fail
For when they've serve
then plainly they'll
A marching through Old I
of the green

Evictions still are going bayonet's point With Balfour in the Cast are out of joint. The woes of Irish peasants distress. Ne'er move the heart, or tyrants who oppress. But better times are are lands no one's tool.

earth, He told His Apostles that they would be persecuted for His sake and that men would think they were doing a service to God when they put them to death. So the Church passed through a long period of suffering and persecution. Revertheless the devoted Apostles of Ohrist were willing to preach his Gospel, though they know that they should meet with persecutions for their seal. It was in this spirit of self-sacrifice that St. Patrick undertook his mission to Ireland. He was providentially prepared for his work by being carried away as a captive to Ireland in his youth, and while tending his flocks and herds, he exercise of prayer led to his sacrification, and this led to his ordination to the holy priest hood: and then it was that he turned toward Ireland and yearned for her conversion to the faith of Christ. Thus out of the evil of his captivity, God, by his wenderful Providence, prought forth results beneficial to generations yet un hern. We ought not, therefore, to murmur at his decrees, which if they appear to us unjust or hard to endure, appear to us unjust or hard to endure, appear to us unjust or hard to endure, appear to unjust or hard to endure, appear to un unjust or hard to endure, appear to un unjust or hard to endure, and to endure the endure the endure the endure the endure

the Gospel of Christ in many lands on earth.

A Roman poet said: "Non omnismoriar:" "I shall not all die." The same may be said of our great Apostle. His work lives to this day in the Catholic spirit of the Irish people and of the Irish priesthood. As St. Patrick was the great priest of Ireland, Ireland has given a great priesthood to the world. As St. Patrick was Ireland's Apostle, Ireland has sent forth her Apostles to propagate the faith to the utmost ends of the earth. England, France, Belgium, Germany, even Italy, have been blessed by holy missionaries who came forth from Ireland to spread that faith which was so successfully planted by St. Patrick on Irish soil, and it is mainly due to Irish missionaries that our faith has taken so firm root in this vast continent of the New World. The spirit of error and of evil was abroad, and superhuman efforts were made within the last three centuries to uproot the Faith. It is in great measure due to the zeal of Irish centuries to uproot the Faith. It is in great measure due to the zeal of Irish missionaries that these efforts have been

foiled.

The devotedness of the Irish people to the same faith of St. Patrick has well seconded the zeal of her missionaries in the past, and at the present day it is no less conspicuous. Let me exhort you therefore, beloved brethern, to persever in that same devotion. Love of religion has always been as conspicuous in the sons of St. Fatrick, as love of country. Preserve in your hearts this twofold affection, and let them be forever inseparable.

affection, and let them be lower to the separable.

The sermon was listened to with the greatest attention and produced a deep, and we may hope, a lasting impression. The High Mass was then continued and the congregation dispersed.

THE CONCERT.

the congregation dispersed.

THE CONCERT.

The usual annual concert was held in the Opera House on Saturday night.

Rev. Father Tiernan, whose efforts in this respect are always crowned with success, has this year more reason than ever to feel gratified at the result of his arduous labors of the part few weaks. Every part feel gratified at the result of his arthubus labors of the past few weeks. Every part of the hall was crowded. It was half past eleven before the entertainment was brought to a close, and all seemed highly pleased with the manner in which all who took part acquitted themselves. The concert was under the management of Dr. Carl Verrinder, organist of the Cathedral. The different pieces were as fol-

Paddy Miles. W. H. Brasbie
Paddy Miles. Geo. More; ead
Harry. J. Cow-n
Jub Geo. Belton
F. Leonard
Mrs. Fidget. A. M. O'Brien
Jane Fidget. Aif. O'Brien

The farce displayed on the part of the different actors no small amount of theatrical talent. Mr. Brasble as the "Limerick
Boy" is especially deserving of mention.
They one and all deserve hearty thanks
for their kind efforts to contribute to the
amusement of the large audience.
The following were clearly revers added.

amusement of the large audience.

The following very clever verses, added to the song "Wearing of the Green," sung by Mr. Dalton, and written by Mr. Archie Bremner, managing editor of the Advertiser, were heartly and deservedly applauded:

They're trying now coercion and Balfour's cruel hand oruei hand
Is being heavy laid upon good Parnell's
faithful band
Old Ireland's wrongs are many, and daily
growing more
But this is plain, the remedy is not at Tulla-O'Brien, Blunt and Sullivan may all be put O'Brien, Blunt and Sullivan may all be put it juit
But all coercive measures are surely bound to fail
For when they've served their sentences then plainly they'll oe seen
A marching through Old Ireland, a wearing of the green

And soon a scene of happy homes, and also of Home Bule.
For there's a man in England still, Gladstone's the man I mean,
Who shortly will most surely be a wearing of the green.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. PETERBORO BIOCESE.

THE FIRST CONFERENCE. Bishop Dowitug is a great advocate of the regular Theological Conference. Oa every occasion since his advent to the diocese, in season and out of season, he has been always emphasizing its importance been always emphasizing its importance and necessity. It is the sovereign specific, he says, whereby the Bishop may seure himself that his priests are as well up as they should be in the knowledge that appertains to their sacred profession, it is the sole guarantee which will surely, certainly and efficaciously prevent rust from tarnishing or discoloring the bright ness which is characteristic of the young levite as he emerges from the seminary. Bishop Dowling takes, we imagine, the correct view because Lord Bason says that: "Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man." Pope says of Bason: "Think how Bason shield, the wisest, brightest of mankind." We may not go so far as Pope in our admiration of Bason, but we emphatically endorse the latter when he says that "conference makes a ready man." What Bason here says comes home most assuredly to the business and bosoms of priests. The regular theological conference as nothing else makes the priest ready at a moment's notice to travel over the whole domain of theology, to scan the theological horizon, and quite capable a la lightning calculator to answer any question in the clogy or leastwise know where to find the solution. Capability to do the latter is eminently satisfactory, because Dr John ston says that "knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it."

We must not marvel therefore that and necessity. It is the sovereign speci-

We must not marvel therefore that the learned and eloquent Bishop Dow ling has been all along so anxious to establish the regular Theological Con-ference. From the first day of his arrival in the Diocese he has been con-tinually expressing his views on the subtinually expressing his views on the sub-ject and announcing the fact that as soon as he would take possession of the palace and thus control the necessary accommodation the importance and the accommodation the importance and the necessity of the conference should be duly accentuated and immediately recognized. Hence the very first gathering of the clergy at the palace was to attend a conference convened by the Bishop for Tuesday, March 6th. The date of the conference coincided with the vigil of St. Thomas, the angel of the schools and this is considered by all a good the vigil of St. Thomas, the angel of the schools, and this is considered by all a good omen and promising large and precious results from the establishment of a conference by Bishop Dowling in the Ducese of Peterboro. His Lordship presided and his priests were more delighted than ever with their Bishop these and constraints was now yough. lighted than ever with their Bishop when an opportunity was now youch safed to hear him discourse so learnedly and eloquently on knowledge which should concern the priest of God. They listened with rap: attention and for fully two hours drank of that stream of theology and scripture which flowed from the Bishop's lips.

What precious drops are those Which distinctly each other's track pursue Br'gnt as young diamonds in their infant dew?

Bright as joung diamonds in their infant dew?

Here were confirmations strong of the report that had preceded Bishop Dowling in his diocese, that every spare moment of his life as a priest had been spent in his library—that he had been all his life an indefatigable student. That a Bishop should be thus in its genuine acceptation a learned man is eminently proper, because if the people are to go to the priest for the law, the priest shall in turn go to the Bishop and expect to find him 'a burning and a shining light."

His Lordship concluded by exhorting find him 'a burning and a shining light."
His Lordship concluded by exhorting
his priests to be every man of them a
man of study. It was thus only they
would keep abreast of the requirements
of the day and efficaciously co-operate
in the designs of God, His greater glory,
their own sanotification and the salvation
of their fellow men.

Before the Conference broke up his
Lordship remarked that the priests would
receive timely warning of the next Conference, and the particular tracts in theol
ogy on which they would be questioned.
He afterward invited them to the dining
room, where he horpitably entertained his

He afterward invited them to the dining room, where he herpitably entertained his guesta. Dinner over, bishop and priests retired to the library, where they engaged in pleasant convercation. Here the priests could gaze ad libitum on the bishop's treasures—his books. When he refers to could gaze ad libitum on the bishop's treasures—his books. When he refers to them there is such a commingling of joy and pride in his countenance that one recalls the Roman matron who when saked to show her jewels pointed to her children. We may mention on passant that nothing is more pleasant than the intercourse of the priests of this diocese. They are in every sense very brothers. The majority were born right here in glorious old Oniario, or were brought here when quite young. Their hearts beat as one and their bishop must be very happy among them. They love him dearly and often remind one another of the religious obligations they took upon themselves the day of his installation, always, and under all circumstances to consult his happiness. Richly, too, we may observe, does the

day of his installation, aways, and under all circumstances to consult his happiness. Richly, too, we may observe, does the bishop merit this love from his priests, because while known to be a strict disciplinarian, he is also known to be one of the kindest of men.

But to resume: After an hour or there abouts His Lordship led the way through the Palace, asying that the priests should see every room in their father's house. They were well pleased with everything and admired more especially the chapel, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." In the Bishop's sleeping apastment they feasted their eyes on a superb engraving of St. Thomas Aquinas—his tutelary saint. On their return to the reception room

ality, wishing him in the Palace ad mulios

In the afternoon of Tuesday, March 6th, the following priests drove out to Eunismore: Vicar General Browne, Fr. Conneily, of Downeyville, Seveney, of Burnley, M. Clockey, of Victoria Rand, O'Brien, of Fenelou Falls, and McCulre, of Bracebridge. Father O'Conneil, of South Douro, intended to be of the number, but at the last moment was called

south Doure, intended to be of the number, but at the last moment was called away to his parish to attend a sick call.

On the following morning a Solenn Requiem Mass (month's mind) was celebrated by Father McCloskey, who possesses a signlarly beautiful and powerful voice. The Mass was offered up for the repose of the soul of the late Mrs Malousy, only daughter of Mr Wm Croke, the respected Reeve of Ennismore Considerably over two hundred people resolved Holy Communion—a most chifying spectacle. Father McEvoy, Rector of the Cathedral and Chan salor of the Dio cese, preached a very effective sermon on Death. The people of Ennismore were delighted to see and hear him. He passed his boy hood days among them. Vicar-General Browne, assisted by Fathers Connolly and Keilty, officiated at the last absolution. During the afternoon many of the good people called—labor of love—to pay their respects to the Vicar General. Among the callers was Mr Patrick Galvin the ploneer of the Township, now nearly ninety years of age. But wherever the Vicar General goes young and old love to gather around him—men like him who have "greatness thrust upon them" are always beloved of Gud and man. But still greater honor and happiness awaited the parish of Enuismore. Dr. Dowling, the reversed and beloved Bishop of the Diocese, arrived on Saturday to pass the fourth Sundey of Leut—solemnity of St. Joseph—with the priest and people of "Little Ireland" His Lordship was received with the usual transports of jiy, the Reeve greating him on the out-kirts of the parish in the name of the sovereign people. His Lordship proceeded to the church, while the famous bell vibrated with enthalsatic welcome. After a few kindly words His Lordship was received with the usual transports of jiy, the Reeve greating him on the out-kirts of the parish in the name of the sovereign people. His Lordship was was so happy for the priest and people of Ennis more the day was a the state of the parish and had, spiritually specking, made "the desert rejice and blossom like t

tenderly care for him and conduct him into the presence of the Prince of Pastore.
His Lordship replied in a few words:
He congratulated the parish on the good accomplished by Vicar General Browne and the other priests. Vicar-General Browne was always sure to do good wherever he wett. Father McEvoy, his Browne was always sure to do good wherever he west Father McEvoy, his Lordabip continued, had always served God from his youth as the people of Eanismore are always accustomed so enthusiastically to testify. Good boys always had a blessing, and he could say for himself that he was extremely well pleased with Father McEvoy. It did him good to hear that liquor had been effectually banished from the land of Ennis more. He would be delighted to see that example copied wherever possible in colonies of the warm-hearted Irish people. On some other occassion he would give instructions regarding the future convent. In the meantime he hoped that the happy relations always existing in this parish between the people and their esteemed pastor would ever continue for the honor and glory of God and the good of souls.

His Lordabip then read the epistle and Gospel for the fourth Sunday of Lent. He laid a stress on the words of the Epistle: 'Cast out the bond woman and her son,' emphasizing in eloquent words the necessity of avoiding sin and the cocasion of

"Cast out the bond woman and her son," emphasizing in eloquent words the necessity of avoiding sin, and the occasion of sin. In the Guspel he dwelt on the words: "There was much grass in the place—the men rat down—and Jesus took the loaves and distributed to them that were sat down." In eloquent words he portrayed the richness and verdure of the pasture lands of the Catholic Church, where Jesus Christ so lovingly fee is his lambs and sheep. In eloquent words he spoke of the miraculous bread coming down from Heaven which Jesus Christ distributes so zealously and lovingly

down from Heaven which Jesus Christ distributes so zealously and lovingly among His chosen people. Afterwards his Lordship spoke of devotion to St. Joseph, who was the patron of the universal Church and peculiarly the patron of a happy death.

The people, he said, should invoke him under all circumstances and more particularly at the supreme mement when their lot for all eternity shall be decided. We shall not attempt to summarize the Bishop's more than eloquent remarks on St. Patrick Although we have listened to Bishop and priests on the same subject we have never heard anything so eloquent as on the present occasion. Applies of For when they've served their sentences then plainly they'll oe seen
A marching through Old Ireland, a wearing of the green
Evictions still are going on, made at the bayonet's point
With Balfour in the Castle still, the times are onto of joint,
The west of Irish peasantry, the tales of dire distress
Re'er move the heart, or dim the eye of the tyrangs who oppress
Evictions still are going on, made at the bayonet's point
The west of Irish peasantry, the tales of dire tyrangs who oppress
Evictions still are going on, made at the bayonet's point
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Evictions still are going on, made at the payonet's point
The west of Irish peasantry, the tales of dire distress
Evictions still are going on, made at the payonet's point
The west of the Record gold in pictures of silver feebly expresses our admiration. When the effect pro duced by his Lordship's eloquent words had subsided he concluded by practical the same and them there one and all.

Before wishing the care of the Record gold in pictures of silver feebly expresses our admiration. When the effect pro duced by his Lordship's eloquent words had subsided he concluded by practical transmitted to those who send for them in the order in which remittances are received. Send 250 in stamps or scrip. Address him heartily for his kindness and hospit-lands no one's tool

the hymn for St. Patrick's day involuntary burst from the choir.

On Sunday afternoon his Lordship in sisted on returning to the episcopal city. This he accomplished although the mer curv had fallen several degrees and a blizzard was deing its worst. The in defatigable warrior of the cross pressed onward and across the frozen lake of Chemong because other duties he said were inexorably summoning him to Peterboro'.

Greatness and goodness are not means but

Greatness and goodness are not means, bu ends! Hatb he not always treasures, always friends. rhe good great man, three treasures, love and light, and caim thoughts, regular as infants' breath: breath:
And three firm friends, more sure than day Himself, his maker, and the angel death.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. FRUM WINDSOR.

Tuesday evening, March 15th, St. Augustine Commandry Kts. of St John gave their fourth St. Patrick's day entercainment in the Essex Music Hall The Augustine Commandry Kts. of St. John gave their fourth St. Patrick's day enter cainment in the Essex Music Hall. The evening being very pleasant, and the talent secured by the Kts. for the occasion being the finest, the hall, with a seating capacity of about eight hundred, was filled to the last seat. St. Michael's Commandry, from Detroit, attended in full uniform and occupied the front rows along with St. Vincent's Commandry, which, although not in uniform, turned out in a body to the number of about forty-six members. The pupils of St. Mary's Academy also honored the occasion with their presence. From the first bar of music played the entertainment was found to be of such good kind as must win the admiration of even the most fastidious. The audience were liberal of applause from the beginning and as evening rolled around they became enthusiastic. The first number a duet, "Barbier de Seville," was beautifully and attistically rendered on the plano and violin by Mme. M Vet and Prof. C. M Vet, jc. The applause which followed was quite indicative of the true worth of those accombished musicians. The second number, "I ish Medleys," rendered on the harp by Miss Bertine Onellette and accompanied on the plano by her sister Miss Josie, deserves special mention both for the anatrable manner in which this appropriate selection was disposed of and the kind and willing assistance which the Misses Onellette have always given the Kuights in their entertainments. The way in which the muted strings of the harp responded to the appeals of the harp responded to the speak of the player lent at air of sweetness to all around, whil number. It was rendered by Miss Mabel Van Camp, and sung in such a manner as to gratify and satisfy every hearer. A violin solo, "Il Trovatore," by Miss Cora Vet, a little girl of seven years, and daughter of Prof. C. M. Vet, charmed the audience into husbed attention by her execution of this difficult number. The charming little violinist played with unaffected spirit. The intonation and delicate treatment which particularly dis-Van Camp, and sung in such a manner as to gratify and satisfy every hearer. A violin solo, "Il Trovatore," by Miss Cora Vet, a little girl of seven years, and daughter of Prof. C. M. Vet, charmed the audience into hushed attention by her execution of this difficult number. The charming little violinist played with unaffected spirit. The intonation and delicate treatment which particularly distinguished her artistic work was certainly grand, while her early master of technique in violin playing with long be remembered by all those who heard ner. Also the violin solo "Concerte in A," by Miss Blanche Vet, Miss Cora's elder by two Blanche Vet, Miss Cora's elder by two Sunday morning in an out of the way street in Westminater. As is his custom find a most gratifying effect on "ccount of had a most gratifying effect on "ccount of her youth and the mingled surprises and pleasure which the little lady exhibition of skill in one so young, when the end came. A vocal solo, "Elly Mavourneen" from the opers of Killarney, by Miss Nettle Meloche, was distinguished for chrystaline purity of tone, and fervor of manner, as did justice to the beauty of manner, as did justice to the beauty of the composition and the intelligent audience present. Miss Meloche is yet quite young and has not sung much alone in public, but the vocal wealth with which nature has endowed her seems to carry with it a confidence which is well intended to make of her an accomplished by an improvised deputation of the mational feetival. Mr. O'Brien expressed his regret that he could not meet their wishes as he should be in Ireland at the time, but, yelding to the eagerly-pressed solicitations of some of the lady members of the branch, he promised to attend and speak nature has endowed her seems to carry with it a confidence which is well intended to make of her an accomplished vocalist. "Suvenir Amerique", St. Patrick's Day, was most exquisitely rendered by Prof. Vet. The whole programme was carried out in a manner that reflected credit on the talent employed, and was highly pleasing to the audience; but it was reserved for this last piece to touch the tender spot in their hearts and rouse them to a consideration of the venerable saint, the beginning of whose existence they were celebrating. whose existence they were celebrating. As soon as the bow was first drawn over the violin strings and echoed out this choristeric air, all hearts seemed lost in admiration. The masterly manner in which he played and executed the variations was certainly admiring. The last number on the programme was a tableau by the Knights of St. Augustine. It represented the wresting of the holy city of Jerusalem from the hands of the infidel Saracees, and was in two acts. The first act showed the Knights attack on the Saracees, who were posted around the gate of the wall surrounding the Holy City, and also a number of them with their bows and arrows and other instruments of war, standing upon the wall and giving battle to the Knights. The second scene showed the Knights. The second scene showed the Knights in possession of the city and a number of the infidels lying slain at the gate, while the Knights slowed upon the wall flying the flag of victory upon which was painted a large Maltese cross, the cross of the order of the Knights of St. John. This was the last and crowning number of what proved to be one of the whose existence they were celebrating. As soon as the bow was first drawn over cross of the order of the Knights of St.
John. This was the last and crowning
number of what proved to be one of the
most successful entertainments yet
given in Windsor. The Knights feel
inexpressibly grateful to the people of
Windsor for the assistance they have always given to their endeavors to build
up what is destined to be one of the
most popular and beneficial Catholic
societies yet established.

Benziger's Catholic Home Almanac for 18.8.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

A banquet was given in Manchester on the 14th inst. to the Irish political prison-ers. Messrs. O'Brien, Sullivan, Blunt, Cox, Hooper and Flynn were present and made speeches denouncing Chief Secretary Balfour.

Lord Lenox Chichester Thomas (Glad-

Lord Lenox Chichester Thomas (Gladstopian), has been elected to Parliament for Merthyr Tydvil without opposition.

Mr. Gladstone writes that the demand that he shall publish the Irish proposals which he expects the Liberals to support is a trap into which only the blindest could fall.

It has been confidently stated by the opponents of Home Rule that the two English U iversities are solid in antagon ism to the measure. The cordislity with which Mr. Dillon was feted at Cambridge, dispels the illusion in respect to that University; and as regards Oxford, 75 of the Dons, including nearly all the lawyers, historians, and political economists of the University have declared themselves in favor of Ireland's claim to have a National Parliament.

yielding to the eagerly-pressed solicitations of some of the lady members of the branch, he promised to attend and speak at one of its ordinary meetings on the first convenient opportunity.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES.

Father Watters, the pastor of Goderich, has requested us to inform our readers that he will have a grand Prize Drawing on the the 20 h and 21st of June, 1888. He says he has taken the liberty to send one book of tickets to the address of those whom he feels certain are always ready to aid in charitable works. It is true the prizes are not very numerous ready to aid in charitable works. It is true the prizes are not very numerous, but therein, says the Rev. Father, lies his claim on the charity of the Catholic public, for if the mission of Godericn was a westthy one he would not dare address himself to Catholics throughout Ontario and elsewhere. Owing to illness the Rev. Father was not able to send out the tickets before this. So that those who will send a registered bazaar letter before the 20th of May, will be entitled to the prizes which are noted on the tickets. The pastor says that every dollar will help him. The mission of Goderich is not a very rich one, though the people are good and generous according to their means. When Goderich was more prosperous than now, they did wonders for religion. We sincerely hope then that Father Watters' appeal to the public will meet with a generous response.

VENERABLE MADAME BARAT.

On the 18th of July, His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, signed the decree for the introduction of the cause of the Beatification of the Foundress of the Sacred Heart Community of religious, and allowed her to be called Venezabe. and allowed her to be called Venerable.
This decree while it auth rized the spontaneous homage paid her by many of the faithful, at the same time en couraged the hope that her sanctity would one day be attested by the infallible voice of the Church and that the name of Sophie Barat, the daughter of the vine-dresser of Joigny, numbered amongst those of the Saints who in all ages of the Church have done such great works for the grony of the Church and the salvation of souls.

This pious hope now nine years ago

has advanced another step towards its realization. Word reached us that a commission was authorized by the Holy See to
meet in this city, and examine the circumstances, authenticity of the one of
the two miracles essential to the beatification of a servant of God.

This is the miraculous cure of the

the two miracles essential to the beatification of a servant of God.

This is the miraculous cure of the daughter of Judge Bakewell wrought through the intercession of the Venerable Mother Barat. The commission before whom the testimony was taken consists of the following clergymen: Very Rev. P. Brady, V. G., Very Rev. H. Muehlaiepen, V. G., Rev. H. Van der Sander, chancellor, Rev. Fathers Loewekamp, C. S.S. R. Meyer, S. J., Goller, Zeigler, Kenrick, C. M., May, D. D., Coffey and Reis. The finding of this commission will be sent to the Sacred Congregation of Ries, before whom the Process of Canonization is pending. Meanwhile all pious Catholics will devoutly await the glorious day when Venerable Mother Barat will be added to the calendar of the Saints to Holy Church.

bistorians, and political economists of the University have declared themselves in favor of Ireland's claim to have a National Parliament.

The last cartoon of Unital Ireland represents Secretary Ballour as a "cop" ignominiously running away from a knot of newsvendors, little boys and girls whom he has been trying to arrest, but who have succeeded in driving him off with snowballs labelled "contempt." His policeman's baton lies broken on the ground, he having thrown it down in his flight. The scene is placed in front of the news shop of Messre O'Rourke, Macnamara and Brosman, wherein are displayed with great profusion, copies of the Nation, United Ireland.

T. P. O'Connor's new paper, the London Star, (Home Rule) has already reached a circulation of 125,000.

Trouble seems to be brewing for the Tory G-vernment. At a meeting of Liberal Unionists Lord Hartington declared that unless the Ministry deal with the question of arrears, they need not rely on support from a large body of the Liberal adherents of the combination.

"Crimes Act" for the proper government of the country. It is interesting, there in fore, to find facts in the Times such as the following, which tell the story of that ournal's veracity:

"The Times Act" for the proper government of the country. It is interesting, there is the following, which tell the story of that ournal's veracity:

"The Times Act" for the proper government of the country. It is interesting, there is the following, which tell the story of that ournal's veracity:

"The Times Act" for the proper government of the country. At the quarter seated with a pair of white gloves, there being no prisoners to try. At the quarter seated with a pair of white gloves, there being no prisoners to try. At the quarter seated with a pair of white gloves, there were only two criminal cases for trial to the county was very satisfactory. There were only two criminal cases for trial the Lond Chief Justles opened the county was very satisfactory. There were only two criminal cases for trial the Lond

Ave Maria.

There are many incidents in the life of the late Don Bosco which may be cited as illustrative of that singular influence which his noble charity and other beautiful traits of heart and mind gave him over persons of all ages and conditions. One in particular may be repeated here: Returning one night to Valdocco—the home of his orphan children,—with the alms received during the day in his pocket, he was waylaid in a dark and solitary corner by a tall desperado, who threateningly demanded his purse or his life. Don Bosco gently answered that he happened to have a good deal of money about him, which it would be very easy to take from him, but that the children of the people were waiting for that gold which was their bread. He went on mildly arguing with the highwayman, showing a tender interest in his life and conduct. Gradually finding himself listened to, he exhorted him to better things, and soon the man, falling on his knees in the mud, implored the holy priest to hear then and there his confession. Traits like these—good actions, great kindness, unvarying pity, lack of severity, made up the sum of this second St. Vincent de Paul's life.

On the 14th of April last year Father Girand, a missionary priest of Ugande. On the 14th of April last year Father

On the 14th of April last year Father Girand, a missionary priest of Uganda, Central Africa, set out in a canoe to visit the small Island of Djuma, on the coast of Mweri. He had with him four native oarsmen and an unbaptized orphan boy, Suddenly a hippopotamus, rising from beneath them, seized and shattered the frail craft, and in a moment's time its living freight was thrown into the water. The four oarsmen swam ashore without difficulty. Father Girand, they said could have done so too, had he shaken off the little boy who clung to him for life. The Father, however, did not thrust the little fellow The four oarsn clung to him for life. The Father, nowever, did not thrust the little fellow
from him; but he disengaged his right
hand, and, by an extraordinary effort,
succeeded in keeping both himself and
the boy on the surface while he poured
some water over the child's head, and
pronounced the words: "I baptize thee
in the name of the Father, and of the
Son, and of the Holy Ghost." No sooner
had the life giving words been said, than
the heroic priest and his little convert
sank beneath the waves. How surely
and how quickly to rise again to everlastand how quickly to rise again to everlast. ing glory! London Universe

Is there any hope for those poor, pitiful, narrow-brained Orange creatures at Belfast? Are they Irish at all, or savages cast in the island by some unkind decree of a malign fate which deprived the cannibal regions of their appropriate presence? The worst fanatics of the French Royalution at its worst would not have ence? The worst fanatics of the French Revolution at its worst would not have behaved as they did at the close of last and the early portion of this week. They obstructed a funeral procession, pelted a priest with mud, and cursed the Pope. The Holy Father cares no more for the maledictions of the silly, ignorant plebeians than an eagle does for the croaking of a carrion crow; but, in the interests of decency and their own reputation, they might respect the majesty of death and the garb of the ecclesiastic. Heaven send them enlightenment! them enlightenment!

Catholic Columbian.

We have often been impressed with the decadence of vital religion in that once great Puritantic stronghold, New England. We have now more proof of it, Facts are said to be very stubborn things, and statistics are among the most stubborn of facts. The Lewiston, Maine, Journal has been at the pains to collect facts, and states as the result of patient investigation that one third of the Protestant churches in that State are closed, on account of lack of members and of sufficient support. Out of 1,362 churches 417 are reacant. Catholics of New England will prove the mustard seed whereby real, vigorous Christianity, one that can resist the inroads of time, will cause religion in that section to fiburish, as it never did before. Catholic Columbian.

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NEWS FROM IRELAND.

cilkenny. She had been in Buenos tyres for four or five years.

The Kilkenny Journal says it is reliably seemed that Dr. Zachariah Johnson, the obtained so much notoriety in concession with the death of Thomas Larkin a Kilkenny Jail, has resigned the position of prison doctor, and has been related by Dr. Charles E. James, M. B. Government inquiry was instituted not the facts connected with poor arkin's death, but nothing further was read of it. The resignation of Dr. Johnson, coming as it does simultaneous y with the re-opening of Parliament, can be easily understood. In the event of a question being put to the House, the answer will come from the Tory benches that the prison doctor had been replaced. But it will be interesting to ascertain under what circumstances Dr. Johnson has resigned, whether his resignation has been voluntary or compulsory, and whether he has been pensioned by the Tory Government.

Cork.

At the Cork Police Office, on February 21st, Mr. M. Conway, publican, Castle street, was charged with having a green flag flying from his licensed premises on the day of the Mayor's trial. The portion of the house out of which the flag appeared was let to another party, and the megistrates, not believing Mr. Con way responsible, dismissed the case.

At a Coercion Court held in Fermoy on the same day, by Messra Warburton and Redmond, two traders and three of their employees were prosecuted for taking part in a conspiracy to compel or induce traders, shopkeepers, and others not to deal with the police of the town. The evidence went to show that the police had been refused coal, boots, and some article of clothing on the 15th of December last; but it also showed that the police, headed by District Inspector Jones, of Fermoy, asked for articles in order to get up a prosecution if refused. Mr. J. C. Blake, who appeared for the defence, made a powerful speech, in which he denounced the police as the conspirators in the case, and said that weapons so foul were never before that day produced in a court of justice. The bench deliberated for twenty minutes, and said it had been proved that a conspiracy existed. Four of the defendants were ordered to enter into their own recognisances of £10 to keep the peace for twelve months, and to come up for judgment when called upon. The case against a shop assistant named Clancey was dismissed.

Dr. Tanner has given notice to ask the Government why the Castle author.

Dr. Tanner has given notice to ask the Government why the Castle author-ities refuse to sauction the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Kerr as Presbyterian chapel to the Cork Asylum, and why the Pretestant chaplain of Macroom Work se is paid £10 a year for ministering

house is paid £10 a year for ministering to one old woman.

The numerous friends of the late Ven. Peter O'Mara, Archpriest of the diocese of Melbourne, both at his old alma mater, All Hallows, and his native city, Gork, have heard with the keenest regret of his death. He was a man of very amiable and lovable character. His brother, the late Mr. David O'Mara, was secretary to Father Mathew, whom he accompanied in his temperance tour through the United States, afterwards settling down in Cork.

on Cork.
On February 23d, Father Kennedy,
On February 23d, Father Kennedy,
On February 23d, Father Kennedy,
On States, was sentenced to two
menths' imprisonment, by a Coercion
Court, on a charge of attending a meeting of a "suppressed" branch of the Scurt, on a charge of attending a meeting of a "suppressed" branch of the National League. Eight of his neighbors, John O'Connor, John Curtin, William Collins, Patrick McAuliffe, Cornelius McAuliffe, John Browne, Philip Curtin, and Timothy Sullivan, share his sentence, and it is no wonder that they are proud to go to prison with the patriotic young priest. On the application of counsel for the defendants a case was attact for the superior courts on points of law. the superior courts on points of law.

Clenbeigh has again been the scene of viction, but the "devil's work" has not eviction, but the "devil's work" has not been carried out on the same extensive scale as when the clearances of a year ago shocked the Three Kingdoms. The proceedings, on February 22d, were more in the nature of a demonstration against the "suppressed" National League in Kerry. There was a branch in Glenbeign, and Jas. Griffin, the tenant who acted as its secretary, is the only eme evicted so far. His rent was £29 to which figure it was reduced from £39 by the Land Commission; his valuation was £13. He offered to pay a halt year's rent but the landlord's representative would not accept less than two years. would not accept less than two years. A force of 50 police, under Colonel Tur-

Limerick.

A deputation from a Bristol Liberal Working Men's Association has arrived in Limerick for the purpose of making inquiries into the state of the country. They visited the scenes of the recent evictions at Bodyke and Herbertstown, and then proceeded to Ennis, to be present at the trial of James Lio d, the English delegate. Mr. Edward Bennett, Chairman of the Ennis Board of Guardians, was to be tried on the same coca-

Colonel McAdam, at Ardmacrusha, near Limerick, from which Michael Lane was evioted four months ago, found it on fire. They rushed out of the burning premises half dressed, and in a few hours subsequently made one arrest. Lane and his wife, it will be remembered, made a desperate resistance against the eviction, the latter breaking a district inspector's helmet with a poker Sergeant Fitzgibbon, of the Ardmacrusha station, shortly after arrested a man named Jas. Hartigan, a small farmer, on a charge of being connected with the burning Hartigan who was discharged from the Lunatic Asylum nine months ago, is believed to be again unsettled in his mind. He was brought before a magistrate and remanded pending further inquiry.

mind. He was broader bending further inquiry.

And still they come, those crushing victories of the "Plan of Campaign." A battle, fought with great pluck by the tenants of Mr. Burton, of Carrigabolt has ended, like all the rest, in a joyful triumph for the Campaigners. Six stillings in the pound on judicial rents and ten shillings on leasehold lands the tenants tasked. Of course, the demand was accrued, and the banner of the Plan was unfurled. But the landlord has come to the conclusion that he had enough of the Campaign. Peace has been made on the tenants terms, and the war is over.

At Miltown Malbey, on Wednesday, February 22ad, as extraordinary demon atration on behalf of the eleven prisoners sentenced to two months under the Guercion Act took place. Two hundred and sixty carts of turf and a similar number of cart loads of potatoes were sent to the families of the prisoners from the surrounding parishes. The procession formed a most imposing sight, headed by bands and banners. Five or six thousand persons gathered to give assistance, and 100 tons of potatoes were pitted. When the bands were passing through the square afterwards, the police were ordered to draw their truncheons, and the head constable drew his revolver, and called on the crowd to disperse. Through the influence of the Catholic clergymen, the people dispersed quietly.

Armagh.

the police force as a protest against the way in which the Coercion Act is being administered. He was stationed at Jonesborough, county Antrim, and had eight years' service in the force.

Tyrone. On February 17, at the Parochial On February 17, at the Farochial House, Carrickmore, county Tyrone, the Very Rev. Edward Finn, C. C., died in the 37th year of his age. His interment took place at Clonfeacle Catholic Church, county Antrim, on Monday morning, February 20th. A large number of clergymen were present.

The Very Rev. Dr Mooney, P. P., V. G., Clonduff, Hilltown, one of the most pious, zealous, and good-hearted priests of the diocese of Dromore, died on February 15, aged 76 years. Dr Mooney was one of the first students of Violet Hill Seminary, opened under the patron age of the late Most Rev. Dr. Blake, by whom he was ordained in 1844.

Donegal. The Land Commission in the county Donegal has granted reductions averag-ing 25 per cent to the tenants of the Marquis Conyngham and neighboring landlords. In the Glenties district several landlords have, on petition from the tenantry, granted an abatement of over 40 per cent.

The sensationalists had quite a "big thing," on Feb 23 d, at Colerence, where a large quantity of dynamite was discovered. There was an element missing, however, in the intelligence, for there was no mystery. The desperate ruffian (in the pay of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary Party beyond doubt), walked boldly through the streets of that loyal town, and conducted a horse to which a cart was attached, the said cart containing the deadty and destructive agent. The thing worked well, however, by the exercise of a little ingenuity, which no reporter worth his sait should be wanting in. The seizure of the dynamite, under "terribly suspicious circumstances," was got upon the wires without the norse and cart, and all England was aroused, next morning, to be greeted by the sensational intelligence that another desperate plot had been prematurely exploded in that part of her Majesty's dominions called Ireland. Upon the following day came (it it came at all so far as many people are concerned), the explanatory telegram about that dreadful dynamite plot. It read something in this tashion:—"The cart containing the ton of dynamics seized by the police at Coleraire, belonged to Messrs. Waugh, Walsa & Co., agents, Beifast, and the authorities are now satisfied that the dreadful explosive was on its way to be used for blasting purposes at Magiligan, Downshill, and Derry!" Now, for the ten who read the first telegram there was not more than one abstained from oneking the second; and for the ten English editors who published the first slarming tem not more than one abstained from oneking the second into the receptacle for Spring poetry and contradictions, the waste-paper hasket. into the receptacle for Spring poetry and contradictions, the waste-paper

At Moneymore, on February 18, Garrett Nagle, R. M., and Captain J. O. Gage, R. M., sat in the courthouse, and concluded an inquiry into the charges of riot and unlawful assembly brought under the Goercion Act against a number of people living in the district, in connection with a party row at Killybeam on 26th December. Thomas Send was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and Henry Gourley to six months, and the following to two months, with hard labor:—Thomas Mullin, John Mullin, Wm. Devlin and P. Hunter. In all these cases appeals were lodged. Margaret Rooney, Mary Rooney, and Anne M'lloannon were ordered to be imprisoned for fourteen days with hard labor. All the other cases were dismissed.

basket.

PANCAKEN IN VARIETY.

compiled by one who had an intense hatred for the Irish, namely, John Knox, whom Dr. Johns in very justly called the "ruffian of the reformation." By another whom Dr. Johns in very justly called the "roffian of the reformation." By another extraordinary chance, this first printed Irish book was on a subject which, very naturally, was of all others most abborrent to the Irish, for its especial object was to upset and defame the religious belief of the Irish people. It can, however, hardly be said to have accomplished its object. The story of the recent reproduction of this book is very curious and interesting. It shows one of the few matters in which Paddy outwitted Sawney. There is but one copy of this curious book known to exist, and it was in the possession of the Dake of Argyle. Irish esbolars knew that if it could be republished, it would forever knock down the theory which so many of the learned of Scotland had, during the last century, supported with a bitterness and disregard for historical truth of which those not in the quarrel can hardly form an idea, namely, that the Scotch Celts had a different origin from Irish Celts, and that the present corrupted and artificially distorted dislect of Gaeite now written by the Scotch was a genuine language, and more ancient than Irish Gaeite Deau Reeves of Armsgh. Mc. W. M. Hennessey, of Dublin, and some other Irishmen interested about Gaeite, put their heads to gether, subscribed money enough to have the book reprinted, wrote a very "blarney." gether, subscribed money enough to have the book reprinted, wrote a very "blarney-ish" letter to the Duke of Argyle, got the book reproduced by Elmundson & Co. of Edinboro, and to the great astonishment

THE DUMBFOUNDED HIGHLANDERS,
they saw that a book translated into
Gaelic by one of themselves, and for the
moet important polemical purposes, was
nothing but genuine, plain, unadulterated
liteh, the very same language that was
spoken from Kerry to Donegal three hun
id dred years ago, and the very same that is
spoken from Kerry to Donegal to day.
The reproduction of Bishop Carawell's
translation of John Kuox's Liturgy has
put an end to the controversy that was
carried on so long and bitterly by the
lrish and the Scotch; and it may not be
too much to say that the new, and, it is
to be hoped, growing entents cardials between the Scotch and the Irish has had its
origin in the publication of this very
curious book. Highlanders and Celtic
Scotchmen in general have found out that
they were deceived by those who had
written their histories; they have found
out that the men who so shamefully
sought to attribute to them a different

origin from the Irish, were men, if not of English birth, at least of English sympathies; they have begun to find out that all the historical and philological lies that have been printed about their origin and their language, had for their object the breaking down of the racial affinity that for more than a thousand years had made the Sootch and the irish look on themselves as one and the same people; the majority of the Celtic Scotch have had their eyes opened, for they know now that the lies about their origin and their language emanated from their old enemy. England, and that it was she that suborned Scotchmen to falsify history and to distort a language in order that she might reap the benefit, "Divide and conquer" had been so long the policy of England, and had worked so well for her interests, that it is no wonder she tried it on between the Irish and the Scotch. So careful were the Irish gentlemen who subscribed to have the liturgy reproduced that no Irishman should have any hand in bringing the work out that they prevailed on Dr. McLaughlin, one of the best Gaelle scholars in Scotland, to see the book through the press. The object was to produce

by dissolving sugar to the proportion of three pounds of sugar to one pint of water. Many persons prefer the flavor of syrup made of Orleans sugar to that made of the white.

Rico griddle o-kee are very delicious. The rico is cooked until perfectly soft, drained dry, ma-hed with a spoon until the grains are well broken up For each coupful of rice take two eggs, one pint of milk, one heaping teaspoonful of Royal Baking Powder, one half teaspoontul of salt, such the point of make a this batter.

For hominy cakes take two cupsful of cooked hominy, and orush it with a point omasher until it is a smooth mass. Add one level teaspoonful of Royal Baking Powder and one half teaspoonful of Royal Baking Powder, and half the power of the power and the malk in the power of the power and the power of the po

should be baked very thin and four served to each person.

JOHN KNOX'S LITURGY

The extracts which follow are faithful copies of the original, and the translations given are Dr. McLaughlin's own. The campelling of John Knox's Liturgy was printed in 1576. It is written throughout and the Extracts of John Knox's Liturgy was printed in 1576. It is written throughout and the Extracts of John Knox's Liturgy was printed in 1576. It is written throughout and the Extracts of American the Public Ceiter readers and others: One of the most curious and interesting books ever printed in 1 tah was printe Carsewell employed the language of the people, and not any high flown ancient dialect: "A good book that all would commonly understand out of (or from) their own words, and from their usual Gaelic," Here is a passage on which the translator excuses himself for employing plain language, and for the miatakes of the printer: "I know that ingenious, careless men will ridicule and laugh at and mock this little work because that the language wants the polish of the poets, and mock this little work because that the language wants the polish of the poets, and because the words want force; and if there be a defect in the words used, or in the mode of writing, or if one letter is substituted for another in this book, this is not to be wondered at, as the printer had not one work of Gaelle, but printed by chance or by guess." Here is a Gaelle poem, but it must be admitted with very little poetry in it. It is addressed to his patron Uan Duibnne, that is the Duke of Argyle, or O'Dunne:

"Move onwards little book,
To O'Duibne reach in order,
So soon as thou leavest the press,
Prosper then in his dwelling,
After that travel e.ch iand
Throughout Scotland gently slowly;
But, as there is no need for thee there,
Do not make one step in the land of t
Saxon.
After that travel over each wave
To the border of Erin, the liberal land,
Tho' the brethren care little for thee,
Move as the eye directs thee, West.
Every teacher without wise teaching.
Every post who hates not a lie,
Little bookiet, there be unto death.
Of the race of Adam let no danger be;
With those make thou thy nest:
Little book, then move onward!"

Neatly describes the position of a hard or soft corn when Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is applied. It does its work so quickly and without pain that it seems magical in action. Try it. Recollect the name—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

"I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Oil," writes D. Kavanagh Postmaster of Umfraville, Ont. "Having used it for sore ness of the throat, colds, burns, etc., I find nothing equal to it"

SPECIAL STYLES MADE FOR CHURCHES

The Time to Act.

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

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SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR I MARNES,

M. Y. Freeman's Journal.

[Belivered by the Rev. James Donrector of the church of St. Th

"CONFIRMATION—ITS MATURE, MA FORM AND IMPORTANCE.

"Confirmation," says the Catechism a macrament through which we rethe Holy Ghost, to make us strong perfect Christians and soldiers of Christ." By creation we are God's tures, by baptism we become the chief God and brothers of Jesus Christians and soldiers of Confirmation we become the temperature of the Holy Ghost. We receive the Spirit with all his gifts. The Fasiled this sacrament by various nast the imposition of Hands, the Sacrof the Holy Chrism, the sign by whi Holy Ghost is received, the of the Lord, the Spiritual Series now universally called Confirm the same," as the Council of Trent which the grace of Jesus Christ comerics to us in Baptism." We are different of God by baptism, but the makes us soldiers of Jesus Christ comerics to us in Baptism." We are different of God by baptism, but the same of the series as a room, the least of the makes in a fact that the same of the series is a room, the least of the makes it is guarded; and yet they loved Our Lord, they had eaten the Supper with Him, St. John leans the shade of the Jesus of the series is guarded; and yet they loved Our Lord, they had eaten the Supper with Him, St. John leans his bosom, three of them were with Getheemane during His agony, them loved Him, but as yet the early children, weak and timid as of On the day of Pentecost the Holy decends upon them in the fotonges of fire. They are now con What a transformation! They rutched the fathers, and that through alone could they be saved. Prise chains and death await them, but have no terrors for them. They for their fathers, and that through alone could they be saved. Prise chains and death await them, but have no terrors for them. They fit the highest honor to suffer for Divine Master. What brought ab change? The Holy Ghost, who received in Coufirmation.

In reading the Acts of the Apos will observe how the Apostles un long and difficult journeys to adthis sacrament to the newly it

this sacrament to the newly it especially to those who were experienced in the sacrament tyre owed their courage, to this sathe Doctors of the Church ow wiedom. We speak about the St. Augustine and St. Thomas but their wonderful science is much the result of genius as of illumination given them by the story of Confirmation.

much the result of genius who illumination given them by the se of Confirmation.

The matter of the sacrament mation is the holy chrism, a melive oil and balm, solemnly bithe Bishop on Holy Thursday. The memployed by the Greeks to every kind of perfume, but in tical authors it means a composit and balm, blessed by the Bish two things show by their mindiversity of the gifts of the He which are communicated to us to mation, and also the special excite sacrament." Oil is the sweetness and strength. "Confissays St. Thomas Aquinas, "give plentitude of the Holy Ghost cating to us the plenitude of strength befitting a perfect age man arrives at a perfect age is grace of the Holy Ghost is represented by oil, which appresented by oil, which appresented by oil, which appresented the confirmation we researment of Confirmation we are searment of Confirmation we are searment of Confirmation. nicated to us b sacrament of Confirmation we two-fold character of Our Savi called the Lamb of God and t the Tribe of Judea. When: whis sacrament, we may say with the sacrament, we may say with the saints. St. Francis de Sal that his great natural defect.

ness to anger. After diligent phe received Confirmation in at Annecy. He became an ang ness, and at the same time strength against the heretics. Ten times attempts were made life. Strength and sweetness him. The odor of his sanctit tue loved. He converted the true Faith. Even to day make piety popular. These the effects of Confirmation, of the sacrament is the words Bishop. "I sign thee with the cross, I confirm thee with the salvation in the name of the of the Son, and of the Holy Confirmation is not necessary. Nobody, not ever dying without baptism, will is necessary. Nobody, not ever dying without baptism, will is necessary as a means of gailife. Confirmation is not necessary but for adults it is necessory as the confirmation is not necessary but for adults it is necessary to the sightest mortal sin is committed whe receiving it through conter gence. It is the teaching theology that adults are be pain of mortal sin, to receiving it wirtue of both a divinational law. Persons living are of a competent age, and yet been confirmed, sin gried on or present themselves the first time he adminimation. The same may be who live far from the epithey do not present themselves th

God wishes that we shot of all the helps we need for therefore it is against the neglect such a powerful he as the sacrament of Confirm dict XIV. orders all Bishese who have not been

SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW MARNES,

M. Y. Freeman's Journal.
[Delivered by the Rev. James Donohoe, ecter of the church of St. Thomas iquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

CONFIRMATION—ITS MATURE, MATTER, FORM AND IMPORTANCE.

"Gonfirmation," says the Catechism, "is a merament through which we receive the Holy Ghost, to make us strong and perfect Christians and soldiers of Jesus Christ, by Confirmation we become the children of God and brothers of Jesus Christ, by Confirmation we become the children of the Holy Ghost. We receive the Holy Spirit with all his gifts. The Fathers called this sacrament by various names—the imposition of Hands, the Sacrament of the Holy Chrism, the sign by which the Holy Ghost is received, the Seal of the Lord, the Spiritual Seal. It is now universally called Confirmation, "because," as the Council of Trent says, "it fortifies and perfects the new life which the grace of Jesus Christ communicates to us in Baptism." We are only children of God by baptism, but Confirmation makes us soldiers of Jesus Christ. See its effects upon the Apostles. After our Saviour was credited they conceal themselves in a room, the least commo tion on the etreets sharms them, they are trembling with fear of the Jews, their retreet is guarded; and yet they deasly loved Our Lord, they had eaten the Last Supper with Him, St. John leaned upon his bosom, three of them were with Him in Gethesemane during His agony. All of them loved Him, but as yet they were enly children, weak and timid a children. On the day of Pentecost the Holy Ghost deseends upon them in the form of tongues of fire. They are now confirmed What a transformation! They rush into the srowded streets of Jerusalem. They preach Christ crucified before thonsands. They tell the Jewa that Jesus, whom they murdered, was the Messiah long promised to their fathers, and that through Him alone could they be saved. Prisons and chains and death await them, but they have no terrors for them. They consider it the highest honor to suffer for their Bivine Master. What brought about this change? The Holy Ghost, whom they received in Coufirmation.

In reading the Acts of the Apostles undertook long and dif

received in Coulimation.

In reading the Acts of the Apostles you will observe how the Apostles undertook long and difficult journeys to administer the country of the coun long and difficult journeys to administer this sacrament to the newly bapitzed, especially to those who were exposed to persecution. To this sacrament the mar tyre owed their courage, to this sacrament the Doctors of the Church owed their wiedom. We speak about the genius of St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aquinas, but their wonderful acience is not so much the result of genius as of interior illumination given them by the sacrament of Confirmation.

The matter of the sacrament of Confirmation is the holy chrism, a mixture of elive oil and balm, solemnly blessed by the Bishop on Holy Thursday. "The word chrism," says Pope Eugene IV., "is a term employed by the Greeks to express every kind of perfume, but in ecclesias tical authors it means a composition of oil and balm, blessed by the Bishop. These two things show by their mixture the diversity of the gifts of the Holy Ghost which are communicated to us by Confirmation, and also the special excellence of the sacrament." Oil is the symbol of sweetness and strength. "Confirmation," says St. Thomas Aquinas, "gives us the plenitude of the Holy Ghost communicating to us the plenitude of spiritual strength befitting a perfect age. When man arrives at a perfect age. When man arrives at a perfect sge he begins to dispose of that which he has received; antil then, he lives only for himself. The grace of the Holy Ghost is therefore represented by oil, which spreads with great facility." Balm is remarkable for its perfume, and represents the odor of good example. When we receive the sacrament of Confirmation we put on the two-fold character of Our Saviour, who is the we committed long ago, that two-fold character of Our Saviour, who is of Confirmation.

The matter of the sacrament of Confir

represented by oil, which speaks wing reast facility." Baim is remarkable for its perfume, and represents the odor of good example. When we receive the sacrament of Confirmation we put en the two-fold character of Our Saviour, who is called the Lamb of God and the Lion of the Tribe of Judes. When we receive the sacrament, we may say with St. Paul: "We are the good door of Jesus Christi." See how this is illustrated in the lives of the saints. St. Francia de Sales talls us that his great natural defect was promeness to anger. After diligent preparation, he received Confirmation in the college at Annecy. He becames an angel of swestness, and at the same time a tower of strength against the hereites of his day. Ten times attempts were made against his life. Strength and sweetness never failed him. The odor of his sanctity made virtue loved. He converted thousands to the true Fath. Even to day his writings make plety popular. These gifts were the effects of Confirmation. The form of the sacrament is the words used by the Bishop. "I sign these with the sign of the cross, I confirm thee with the chrism of alvation in the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

Confirmation is not accessary for salvation in the name of the Father and of a proper of the sacrament when the same way that Baptism is necessary as a means of gaining eternal life. Confirmation is not accessary in this way, but for adults it h necessary in this way, but for adults it h necessary in this way, but for adults it h necessary in this word of a precept. If it its is impossible or very difficult—as sometimes happens in missionary countries and during times of ward of a precept. If it is its impossible or very difficult—as sometimes happens in missionary countries and during times of ward of a precept. If it is impossible or the same of a competent age, and who have not yet been confirmed, sin greates the world of the same of the convention, in virtue of both advire and coptain the convention of the same of the convention of the s

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God wishes that we should make use of all the helps we need for our salvation, therefore it is against the will of God to neglect such a powerful help to salvation as the sacrament of Confirmation. Benedict XIV. orders all Bishops to warn these who have not been confirmed that

they are guilty of grievous sin by neglecting to receive this secrement when they can Dear friends, now that faith and plety are subjected to so many and dan gerous attacks, if there be any among you who have not yet been confirmed, make no delay; prepare at once to receive it; let all of us be zesious in properly preparing the children for the great sacrament that makes strong and perfect Christians and soldiers of Jesus Christ.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Monitor.

Apropos of the Lenten fast, a good story is told of an Irish Catholic who was at sea as a cabin passenger on a steamship during the week in which Ash Wednesday occurred. At the dinner table all the passengers were eating meat, but the gentleman in question had the good sense as well as the heavenly grace to refuse it So he was making his meal off of fish, butter and milk, when a Presbyterian preacher, thinking to embarrass the Catholic before all the passengers, remarked: "Your action in refusing meat seems most absurd. Why do you refuse to partake of the cow yet eat of the substance of the same animal?" The Catholic gentleman, in no wise discomfited, replied quietly, with a merry twinkie in his eyes: "Faith, its no more absurd for me to eat the substance of the cow than it was for you to eat of the substance of your mother and not eat your mother." And then he quietly continued his meal, amid the laughter of all present against his tormentor.

Catholic Columbian.

The doctrine of private judgment in the understanding of the Scriptures is Catholic Monitor.

Catholic Columbian.

The doctrine of private judgment in the understanding of the Scriptures is the trade-mark of all humanly framed so-called churches. The Church which Carist founded on earth was made the interpreter of the inspired writings. The followers of private judgment began at once to delfy the human understanding and made of each individual reader a tribunal both of appeal and decision. This has led to a gradual—soon to be total—rejection of the supernatural in Christianity.

Mr. William Stevens Perry, who among

tianity.

Mr. William Stevens Perry, who among Episcopalians is called "Bishop of Iowa," say: "Every 'Roman Catholic Priest' is fully and sufficiently ordained already, and can be received, if he wishes so to be, into the American Church [that is, the Protestent Episcopal Church in the United States] without any reordination at all. He has only to pass through a few formalities and not in any sense of the nature of re ordination, but only such as would be expected in the change of connection from what we recognize as one branch of the Holy Catholic Church to another." The Catholic Church is the one judge of its own limits and connections. It repudiates the so-called Protestant Episcopal Church. This is no branch of the Holy Catholic Church. But if Protestants like to make believe that we and they are members of different branches of the same Church, why do they send preachers to Italy, Mexico, Spain, France and other Catholic countries? They don't act as if they prized consistency as a jewel.

When the Scotch pilgring were as

Mr. Alexander Robinson, of Exeter, in writing about one of the most popular articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short time it has been in existence, says: "I have used four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and have been cured of Dyspepsis that troubled me for over ten years. Part of that time I had it very bad, and I was at considerable expense trying to get relief; but this excellent medicine was the first and only relief I received."

"I had Scotla News.

"I had Scotlal on my neck very bad for two years, had tried all remedies and doctors, but did not get any help until I got a bottle of your Burdock Blood Bitters which cured me of it entirely" James Cochrane, Fox River, Cumberland Co., N. S.

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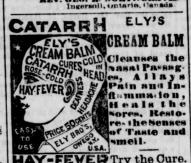
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SOUR MULE.

SOURCE MULE.

SOUR M

Regres (Labelle la sware that his Chembe likes is the Carebolite law with the like of the class of the late of the

then the Pope replied in a very felicitous
Latin speech. All knelt to receive the
Papel blessing, and then the gifts were
presented, and each person knelt at the
feet of the throne, kissed the cross on the
Pope's slipper, received a few pleasant
words, hissed the hand of his Holiness,
and finally again kissed the cross on the
slipper before retiring. The ceremony
began at half pest ten, and was not over
till two o'clock The Pope was greatly
interested in the full Highland costume
of a laird from Inverness shire, and it
evidently pleased him much

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NEAR TALBOT. THE LAYS OF TULLAMOR "Tuliamore Tweed."

BY THE RIGHT HOM. T. D. SULLIN his was the name popularly given the used in the making of the i-thes mysteriously conveyed to W irlen, M. P., after his jailors had n him, while he slept, the suit in patered the prison.]

By breaking our heads and by fill ind the two peoples in lovin

If to speak with a prisoner you're permission, topics you treat may be va-deed. But the jailor will meet with a

of Coventry ribbons, and Brun

Of Lanarkshire coal and of De of London, and all the great thi

You may say a few words, if yo good speed,
But if you would rouse not the Go anger,
Beware how you touch upon "T
tweed."

Perhaps you may venture a wo Blarney, Though tweeds are made there

world-wide renown,
And then the bog-oak that is o Killarney
Perhaps may be praised without ning "the Crown."
Lace, satins, and silks you may Pigs, horses, and dogs of each

The slightest suggestion of "1 tweed."

But wear it, boy, wear it; 'tis far And loved by each patriot son
As a symbol of courage and hon

O'er tricks of a tyranny paltr It wraps the stout heart of a fe holder Of Erin's good cause both by by deed, So, first of all cloths, whether

older,
The choice of our race shall
more tweed." AR CEILIDH.

At Tracadie I left my trave panion and proceeded alone to ton, a well ordered and comp with an exquisite little church and gold of which is relieved ling of ash and walnut and devotional place, wherein it impossible to pray without d The country about Heatherto settled by Chishoims, many have carefully preserved the glass traditions, and who anecdotes of "Bishop John" a Æneas," and of Father John son, S. J., and good Mr. taught him Gaelic. Within of Heatherton is the Indian Summerside, where several the faithful Souriquois mee devotions. There are vari missions in the diocese and eron has a very special love children of the forest. Th Heatherton is somewhat of a ian, and has a fine library, collection of manuscripts at lating to the early mission Scotia and to the Church h ancestral "Grey Glen." He over a charming little hou master of the art of gracefu

From Heatherton I mad pleasant excursions, one to Father William Chisholn called to his reward the foll the beloved and respected pe quet—a parish which had the erged triumphantly from a and was in all the agonies presbytery building.

Another well remember which I was accompanied b telligent young lady of He to call upon the pastor of the Rev. John McDonell, a land pricet, whose proud he has never in his life