# Catholic Record.

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

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HOTEL DIEU DEDICATION AT WIND-SOR-A NOBLE MONUMENT TO A DEVOTED PRIEST—SERMON BY ARCHBISHOP WALSH. Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

The important event of opening an Hotel Dieu in Windsor has drawn the attention of the whole Province to this of Western Ostario. A brief portion of Western Ontario. A brief sketch of the coremony will not be with out interest. For the sake of order, I may describe the present position of the most progressive and attractive town in Canada The future city of Windsor has a popu It is structed on the of 10 000. south bank of the River Detroit, directly opposite the American city of the same name, with which it is in constant intercourse by an admirable ferry system. The assessed real estate valuation is above \$4,000,000. A half million of this is exempt from taxation; of the latter the water works, "Holly" system, is elaborate and complete, making Windsor the peer of any city in the Dominion for health and protection of property. It cost about \$150,000 There is a fine public maket square, town hall, post office and custom house combined, beautiful churches, elegant south bank of the River Detroit, directly beautiful churches, elegant fine educational and charitable institutions. Of these the high school, Home of the Friendless, and the Hotel Dieu have been erected during the past year. Street cars, electric lights, and miles of paved streets, give the town a modern appearance. The Canada Pacific R. R. and the Michigan it is seminary of Pont a Mousson. He Central R. R. consider Windsor an impurated his course of philosophy in the Central R R, consider Windsor an important town on the line of the great highway of trade from the Atlantic sea-board to the West. The Great Western Division of the G. T. R. R. makes Lake Erie, and Essex R. R. A large sum of money is paid annually to hos pitals in Detroit, for the wounded by accidents, as well as for the care given to homeless sick of Windsor Dean Wagner, with his intuitive character, realized that something should be done towards making Windsor self reliant to care for the sick "within her The lofty pinnacles that rise heavenward from the magnificent build essed on last Sunday, "God's under the patronage of St.

devoted priest. midway by a corridor running through | Walsh to Rome. In 1883 he cross be private rooms and rooms for the indigent sick. The third floor, with lofty thirteen feet in height, will be used by the nuns for community rooms, dormitories, and temporary novitlate. At an early date the entire plan of the archi-tect will be carried out, by the erection of the chapel proper, and monastery with cloister. In the rear of the hospital building, a two story building, forty by fitty feet, with mansard roof, has been erected, to be used as an orphanage for colored children. The side, two school rooms, one for colored boys, the other for colored girls. On the opposite side of the ball are two recrearooms, one for girls, the other for The upper story will be used for tories. The whole is admirably dormitories, The whole is admirately arranged for ventilation and heating. A hundred pounds, occupies a niche over the main entrance of the hospital. The architect of the work is the same as of the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, Mr. Charles Chaussee. The cost up to the present is \$40,000, of which amount \$12,000

remains as a debt upon the building. THE COMMUNITY in charge are five nuns from Hotel-Dieu, Montreal. Toey are members of a com munity known as Hospitalieres of St France in 1636, and was approved by Pope Alexander VII. by a Brief dated January, 1666 In 1659 three of the com-munity, Mother Judith Moreau de and to teach the gospel of Christ to the ignorant poor. Two hundred and thirty years ago, on the 2nd of Outober, Mgr.

Laval, the first Bishop of Quebec, gave those pioneer religieuses authority to exercise their functions as Hospitalieres at the primitive Hotel Dieu, Montreal. Ever since the middle of the seventeenth century the Hospitalieres of St. Joseph of Hotel Dieu, Montreal, have never ceased from the labor of their sublime mission. The community are cioletered nuns, choir and lay. A candidate after two years' novitiste makes scienn vows for life. There are also Sister Tourleres, with annual simple yows These Sisters have all the privileges of the community, but are not cloistered. There are also lay assistants, who wear a habit, but make no vows. The Hotel Dieu nuns are known throughout the Dominion as trained for hospital work. From their assured abil-ity to care the sick, as well as to minister to the needs of the colored people, they were invited to assume charge of Hotel Dieu, Windsor, by Rev. James Theodore

THE FOUNDER, Very Rev. Dean Wagner, is a priest whose name is widely known for his zeal

pursued his course of philosophy in the grand seminary of Nancy, where he was found, in 1856, by the Right Rev. Armand de Caarbonnel, then Bishop of Toronto, and volunteered to come with its terminus in Windsor. The that prelate to Canada. He set out for local traffic of Essex comes to us America in the same year, and began his by the way of the suburban town of theological studies in the Sulpician Walkerville, over the Detroit River, Seminary of St. Marys, Baltimore, Lake Erie, and Essex R. R. A large sum Maryland, which course he afterwards maryand, which course he atterwards completed at Assumption College, Sandwich, Ontario, then under the management of the Jesuit Fathers. On the 3rd of June, 1860, he was ordained priest by the Right Rev. Adolphe Pinsonneault, then Bishop of Sandwich, and was appointed pastor of the mission of Simcoe and Wind. ham that same year; but this charge he resigned, in consequence of broken health, after four years of hard labor. After a year's rest at the ephoopal residence in Sandwich he was appointed pastor of the newly erected parish of Windsor on the lit of June, 1865, and has been the pastor of St. Alphonsus Church ever since. He Joseph, is a noble monument that bears testimony of the magnetic labor of this devoted priest.

The site for the hospital was secured by Very Reverend Dean Wagner about fifteen months ago. It has a frontage of three hundred feet on Onellette Ave. by two hundred and twenty five feet on Erie St. The building is twenty-five feet back from the curb of either streets. It is of Norman style of srchitecture, and is one hundred and sixty feet on Onellette Ave. by fifty-eight feet on Erie St. including towers. Above the basement it to the stories of red brick, from near Chatham, with maneard roof; the basement is ten feet high, of Anderson cut stone, the walls are four feet thick, and are a model of strength and durability, as a foundation are four feet thick, and are a model of strength and durability, as a foundation for present and future requirem n's and representative; not only the ordinary for laundry, froning and baking purposes, pantries, kitchen, refectory, laboratory, laboratory attentions. The first floor above the basement, upon which opens the main entrance from Oalletts Ave, has founded, feet adjust the first floor are hard for the first floor and represented him addresses in different languages, founded for first adjust the first adjustes the first appreciate first adjustes the first appreciate for a first adjuste the first appreciate for a first adjuste the first appreciate for a first adjuste the first appreciations. fourteen feet cellings, the floors are bard and rich gifts as tributes of their appremaple, the wood work is done in hard ciation of his labor for their spiritual wood finish A corridor from the vesti | welfare In 1876 in capacity of secretary bule to the rear of the building is crossed to His Lordship, he accompanied Bishop the centre of the building from north to

Atlantic egain with his bishop, and, in
south, the rooms on this floor being used
for parlor, pharmacy, private rooms, con

1887, he went for the second time with
Bishop Walsh to visit the Eternal City. sultation rooms, sucking rooms, closets, land January, 1887, he organized a local elevator and totlet rooms. The second floor, when finished, will have thirteen feet ceiling, and hard wood floors. It will be used for temporary chapel, divided into two parts, one for the religious, the Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Sacred other for the patients and guests of the Congregation of the Propaganda, gave institution. On this floor there will also to this work the Papal benediction. A school was established, a number of children attending it. About sixty neophytes were received into the Church, a limited number approached the Holy Table, some were confirmed; but the large majority

truly a great day for Catholicism in Windsor. Not only the dedication of Hotel Dieu, but the preliminary service of the day in St. Alphonsus, attracted bundreds within the portals of the church, as well as under the shadow of the grand new building of Hotel Dieu. The day was rather insuspicious—cold with threatening rain. At 10.30 a. m. Grand Mass was sung, His Grace Archishop Walsh pontificating, assisted at the throne by Dr. O'Connor, President of Assumption College, Sandwich, and Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor. Father Simond, C. S. B., was celebrant, Father Scanlan, deacon, Father Courtois, sub deacon. The Mass was in honor of St. Patrick, by Wiegand. The soloists were Mr. S. Langlois, the well known professional stuger, Miss. of Assumption College, Sandwich, and Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor. Father Simond, C. S. B., was celebrant, Father Scanlan, deacon, Father Courtois, sub deacon. The Mass was in honor of St. Patrick, by Wiegand. The soloits were Mr. S. Lenglois, the well known professional stuger, Miss Verdeyn, Miss Meloche, and Miss Z. e Onellette. Miss Louisa Montrauil presided at the organ. After the last gospel His Grace Lauda Sion. The pasim Missra mei Bresoles, Sister Catharine Mace and Slater
Mary Maillet, accepted the invitation of a pious lady, Miss Mance, and accompanied to Canada to labor in the great new field, to squ souls to God by caring the orphans, the stak and infirm of both sexes, and to teach the gospel of Christ to the figure of the same transfer of the day, Mathew its., 18. He then companied to the same transfer of the day, Mathew its., 18. He then companied to the same transfer of the same transfe

of the colored people of E-sex are densely ignorant, and prejudiced towards the Catholic Church. The establishment of

nection with hospital work of Hotel Dieu, Windsor, gives promise of something apostolic and permanent done to teach the gospel to the children of this long-neglected and despised race.

Sunday, October the 15th, 1889, was

bor as himself. In the old law the com mand of Jehovah to his chosen people was given in a voice of thunder. It in-spired fear of the wrath of an angry God. Jesus came not to overturn the old order Jesus came not to overturn the old creer of things; He came, not as many of the Jewish people expected Him to come, the ruler of an earthly kingdom, with a loyal people won by force of physical power. No! He came on a wintry night power. No! He came on a wintry night as a helpless infant, the child of poor people, and the stable His birth place. He came to teach the gospel of love and sacrifice. He taught this gospel for thirty three years. He was with the poor and suffering. He was hungry with them, He thirsted with them. He suffered with them, He labored with them. He knew the wants of the great them, He knew the wants of the great human heart, He cleansed the leper, He consoled the desolate, He dried the mourners' tears, He raised the dead to life. He took our infirmities, and bore our diseases, He taught the gospel to the poor, He raised poverty to a beautitude, when He taught "Blessed are the r in spirit, for their's is the Kingdom Heaven," "Biessed are they that whose name is widely known for his zeal and success in ecclesiastical work. He is a man of correct habits, always the exemplary churchman. He was born at Herange, in Lorraine, on the 13th of of Heaven, hunger and thirst after justice, for they shall have their fill!" How different was the language He used in the parable of the rich man—the sensual glutton who refused the crumbs from November, 1837. He pursued his primary studies under the tuition of his his table to the suffering Lazarus. He told the parable of the good Samarthat inspired St. Vincent de Paul to found that inspired St. Vincent de Paul to found the Sisters of Charity, and ever since that time the Sisters of Charity, or Mercy, under the fostering cars of holy Church, have been a Sisterhood fulfilling the South Sea island home of the lepers, and to the loathsome refuge at Tracadia, New Brunswick. Perhaps the favored daughter of a favored family in the garb of consecrated womanhood, as a holy religiouse, teaches by example the sublime lesson "love ye one another" In such charity

> narks a dividing line to "love your neighor as yourself. In concluding his sermon, His Grace referrred to Windsor's magnificent insti-tution in charge of a noble Sisterhood, whose life work was to care for the iudgent suffering. Such was the self imposed sacrifice of the nuns of Hotel Dieu. He thanked the generosity of the people who contributed to build this noble ediice, particularly those not of our faith, gave with that charity that was bounded by no sect or conditions but following in the lootsteps of Him who taught "Love ye one another," "Love your neighbor as yourself."

neither country, race, color nor creed,

THE CEREMONY. At 2 p. m. the societies began to assemble on Onellette square and the carriages on Goyeau street, south of Park street. Upon the arrival of the visiting societies from Detroit the procession started in the following order:

Chief Marshall F H Maloche on horse back,
Aids, Mr. Charles Russeau and Mr. Henry
Abbin,
The Citizen's band.
The Windsor C M B A-150 men,
St. Jean Baptist Societies of Essex-150 St. Jean Baptist Secteties of Essex-150 men,
Detroit C M B A-350 men,
Amberstburg C M B A-50 men,
C M B A from Leighboring parishes-100 men,
Ancient Order of Hibernians, Detroit-125

men.
Children of the Catholic school—150 boys,
(In charge of Mr. Cheny.)
Cadets of the Knight of St. John,
Twenty-first Fusilier Land. The Detroit Kuights of St. Ann's, St. Mary's, St. Parick's, and other commandries united with St. Augustine's commandry, Windsor, and formed a batta ion of two hundred and fifty men.

Their appearance commanded admiration, with frequent outbursts of applause from the thousands of spectators that viewed the magnificent exhibition of uniformed the magnificent exhibition of uniformed Catholic societies.
Following the Knights came in carriages, His Grace Archbishop Walsh, Dr. O'Connor, Desn Wagner, Father Dowling, S. J., Father Scanlau, Father John O'Connor and other clergymen, the town council and invited guests.

The processing started from Onellette

The procession started from Ouelistic square up Park street to Windsor Ave., down Windsor Ave. to Sandwich street, east from Sandwich street to Glengarry Ave, countermarched west on Sandwich street to Ouellette Ave, up Ouellette to Hotel Dieu, with music of bands, fligs, banners, and bannerettes flying. The union jack, illuminated banners in silk and gold of the different societies, the loved emblem of Canada, with beaver and maple leaf, the tri color of France, the green banner of Ireland, under the shadow of the starry folds of the red, white and blue, made a never to be for gotten red letter day in the history of

the Windsor hospital Arriving at Hotel Dieu, through the dense crowd of bussan beings, His Grace ascended the steps and commenced the came upon earth to teach this gospel. speaking an utter impossibility. He took The great seal and untiring energy of He came to teach man to love his neigh for the subject of his discourse "Charity," His Lordship, who will allow no obstacle

last time, a benediction to the people he loved best, as well as to the diocese of Lordon.

M. C. Kilbox. Windsor, Oat, Oct. 15tb, 1889.

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Special to the Catholic Record.

On October 7th His Lordship Rt, Rav. Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of Peterborough, returned from his episcopsi visitation of the north western portion of his extensive diocese. He left Peterborough on August 2nd, accompanied by Rev. G. Whibbs, and proceeded to Parry Sound, where he had been the description of the proceeding the procee Whitba, and proceeded to Parry Sound, where he was met by the Jesuit Fathers, who have charge of the Georgian Bay district. On Sunday, in the beautiful little church of this village, he was received by the pastor of Bracebridge, the Rev. Father McGuire, who has charge of this mission, and welcomed with joy by the needle. Before confirming these the people. Before confirming those awaiting him, he preached on the nature awaiting him, he preached on that of the sacraments, particularly on that of confirmation. In the evening the church was crowded, when he again ad. dressed them.

His Lordship then proceeded around the northern shores of the Georgian Bay, visiting Byug Inlet, French River, itan, that bound up the wounds, after pouring oil into them, of the man found on the way side, after the Paarlsee and the Thence he proceeded to the Manitoulin high-priest had passed by. This gospel of listands, where he visited the Indian Christ was given to His apostles and their mission of Wikwemikong, the principal successors to preach all over the world, settlement of Catholic Indians, of whom until the consummation of time. "Love over a hundred were confirmed. Here ye one another." It was this command the joy of the natives was overwhelmover a hundred were confirmed. Here ing, and was not satisfied until they had enrolled, with ancient Indian cere-monies, His Lordship among the chiefs. mission are making The schools of this great progress, and are giving to the Divine precept, bringing with their presence the benedletion of Christ to the sick and suffering in every land—to the hospitals on the battle field, to the fever-stricken hovel, to the pestilential home for incurables, to the blind, to the Sauth shiped, was indeed a joyful surprise to His Ludship, who was delighted with the faith and piety of these simple children of the forest. In word and action they expressed their devotion to His Lordship's person and office. On His Lordship's arrival and departure the Indians of this mission honored him by firing a salute from their guns. He was accompanied as far as Mannitowaning, six miles distant, by a long procession of the Indians in carriages and wagons. At Thessalon he found the whole village en fete, and in the evening was greeted by a grand display of fireworks. Among the other missions of this district which had the happiness of a visitation from His Lordship were Algoma Mills, Serpent River, Spanish River, Missisaugua and Garden River. Everywhere he was re-

Garden River, Everywhere he was received with joy by the Catholic Indians. His Lordsbip strived at Sault Ste. Marie for Sunday, Aug 25, where he preached morning and evening and confirmed a large number. The Catholic population of this thriving town is increasing so rapidly that His Lordsbip made arrangements for the published of a made arrangements for the building of second church, to accommodate numerous employes at work on the new canal.

On landing from the steamer Alberta, of the C. P. R line, at Port Arthur, His Lordship was received by the R v. H. Hudon, pastor, and a committee of the parishioners. Prominent among those who were present to welcome him were S. J. Dawson, M. P., and J. Conmee, M. PP. Here the Jesuits have a commodlous church and a flourishing congregation. The Sisters of St. Joseph also have a beautiful convent and weil equipped hospital. On Sunday an address the people was read by Mr. Connec, M. FP. His Lordship replied, thanking them for their kind words and good ighted with their town and with the evident progress our holy faith was making in this distant part of his dir CPSB. It would always be a pleasure for him to visit them. His Lordship then presched most elequent and instructive The number of candidates sermons. presented for confirmation was quite After his visit to Fort William, on the

Kamistiquia river, where there is also an industrial school for Indians. His Lord ship started for the distant missions of Lake Nipigon. One of these missions is 100 miles north of the line of the C. P. Rulway. The journey was by cance up the rapid Nipigon river, requiring frequent portages. The nights were passed in the rude tents erected each evening by the Indian boatmen. After four days of this toilsome travel His Lordship ar rived at the farthest of these mission to the glad joy of the Aborigines. were indeed delighted to see their Great Father, as they called their beloved bishop. He remained with them a few bishop. He remained with the bishop. When His Lordship started on days. his return, men, women and children ac-companied him to the shore, and shed tears when they saw him depart. It was nine years since these good Indians, so far beyond the pale of civilization, had seen the face of a bishop. They were already prepared to start for their winter hunting grounds, towards Hudson Bay, but delayed their departure that they might behold once again their chief pastor. In crossing the lake, which is about sixty miles wide, the weather was very rough, and at one time so severe was the storm and so dangerous the passage that, already at some distance from land, they had to seek shelter on an island until across the lake and down the river was made in three days. The shooting of the rapids was exciting and exhibitanting, and was one of the few pleasures of the

voyage.

The great seal and untiring energy of

and closed his remarks by alluding to the labor of the devoted priest who by his zeal erected this noble temple of charity, and to the good shepherd who gave, for the nowhere more manifested than in his visit to those distant Indian tribes The season of the year, when autumn already begins to show her power and rain, sleet and snow, would deter almost any man from making such a journey. But when the selvation and sanctification of souls are to be obtained, Bishop O'Connor has no fears. For is he not one of the successors of those who were commissioned by Jesus Carist to be the bearers of His name to the uttermost

parts of the earth?
Pays Plat, Pic River and Michipicotan were among the other Indian missions along the north shore of Lake Superior which had the pleasure of His Lord ship's visitation. Chapleau, Sidbury, Sturgeon Falls and every other mission along the line of the C. P. R. were visited by His Lordship, and had the happiness of receiving the secraments from his holy hands. The Catholics of the thriving village of North Bay and the various missions of northern Muskoka as far south as Burke's Falls were not forgotten, and all expressed their un-

bounded joy.
On every occasion marks of the high est respect were shown him. The road from the station to the church was fre quently decorated with evergreens. Everywhere addresses of welcome and hearty congratulations were received in English and often in French. To all nese His Lordship replied in fitting

Too much credit can scarcely be given to the Jesuit Fathers for the missionary work they are occomplishing throughout the district of Algoma. Their among those Indian tribes recall as well as continue the zeal of their early fathers, Breboeuf and Lallemont, and have produced good fruit. Among other things, I might mention that during His Indians were baptized, having been converted from Paganism and instructed in the true faith by those Jesuit Fathers, who have given up all things for Christ's sake, that they may bring souls to God. They have also labored zealously and done much for the preservation and ex-tension of the faith among the scattered settlers of that almost unknown portion

One can hardly realize the amount of hardship His Lordship underwent and the distance travelled during these ten weeks - over 2 600 miles. The veather was anything but propitious during a part of the time. Neither drenching rain nor fatigue from travel prevented His Lordship's addressing words of instruction and spiritual com-fort to his scattered children. He felt himself doubly repaid, for he saw they appreciated the benefits and rejoiced at his coming, and will long treasure up the instructions they received from his lips in faith and piety. He gave confirmation in thirty four different places, eleven of which were purely Indian missions. Many of these had not re-ceived a visit from a bishop in years. Notwithetanding his many labors, His Lordship has returned in the best of

RETREAT OF THE CLERGY.

The retreat of the clergy of the diocese began on Monday, the 6th inst, under the direction of the Rev. Father Henning, C. S. S. R., Toronto. His Lordship had so timed his return as to take part in it. All the secular clergy of the diocese were present. It closed on Saturday morning, when the priests returned to their several parishes. The clergy expressed themselves as highly pleased with the Rev. Father's able and ractical instructions.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL.

This beautiful structure, the dimensions of which are 88 ft. long and 66 ft. wide, is nearing completion. It has been already graphically described in the Record. The several rooms and wards have already received two coats of plas-ter, and are prepared for the finishing coat. The glaziers are busily engaged, and the windows will soon have re their hundreds of panes of glass. Many laborers are employed in leveling, grading and beautifying the grounds around the building. From the upper story a magnificent and panoramic view can be obtained of town and country. Nowhere can they be seen to greater advantage. It would be very difficult to obtain a site more suitable for such an institution, where the view would be grander or the air more pure. After the retreat nearly all the priests of the dio cese visited the hospital, and were greatly pleased with it and its surround-

Mr. Philip Conroy, London. Mr. Philip Conroy, one of London's dest residents, passed away quietly on Sanday afternoon, at his home, on the corner of William and Trafalgar streets, as a result of a stroke of paralysis. The deceased had reached the ripe old age of seventy-nine, having been born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1810. When thirty-nine years old he emigrated to this country with his family and settled in this city, where he worked successfully at his trade as a car-penter. Of a family of twelve children only five survive bim, as well as his wife. The funeral took place on Tuesday morn Requiem Mass was offered up for the re pose of his soul, after which the remains were interred in St. Peter's Cemetery Mr. Conroy was in life a most devou I highly and deservedly respected by all who knew him.

why it is that as the Equal Rights meeting was announced from several Toronto pulpits on the previous Sunday, Mr Laurier's meeting under the ausp the Young Liberal Club was no nounced also. The Toronto Protestant pul-

THE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. Ottawa Citizen, October 9.

The importance attaching to a city or town possessing an institution for the imparting of the higher branches of education-an University-has been admitted in all ages. And such is the proud position in which the good city of Ottawa will stand to-day when the ceremonies attendant upon the formal in. auguration of the University will have been gone through with. In byegone days, and even to the present day, cities, which by their antiquity and for other paramount reasons had superior claims, have contended and competed for the honor. Ottawa-the little Bytown of a few years ago-has quietly and unostentatiously reached the goal. Forty-one years age-on the 26th October, 1848an humble commencement was made in the establishment of the College of Ottawa by the late lamented Bishop Guigues, and under the direction of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, of which Order the B shop was himself a dis-tinguished member. This was in a small wooden building on Church street, out in September, 1853, it was trans-erred to a building which had in the meantime been erected at the corner of Church and Sussex streets by the same prelate, and which is now occupied by the Caristian Brothers, and here the late lamented Father Tabaret, O. M. I, became Superior; a position which be occupied with honour to himself, and to the advancement of the institution, up to the bour of his death in February, Ottawa city-its first chartered titleand the educational wants of the com-munity were increasing. Through the munificence of a citizen, the late Mr. . T. Besserer, a site was gratuitously obtained on the intersections of Cumberland, Wilbrod, Waller and Theodore streets, and in 1854 the work of constructing a new and more suitable build-ing on a more eligible site than that hitherto occupied was commenced, of the dimensions of 84 feet by 40 Lock. ing upon the immense pile which to day extend from Cumberland to Waller streets one cannot help being struck by the immense, the almost miraculous change which the intervening forty years have brought about. Nor was it all plain sailing. On the contrary, many were the trials and privations which the heroic founders and first professors had to undergo. The finances were in anything but a promising condition. The fees were low, and consequently, the revenue was small; and, as if this were not enough, out of the one hundred and fifty students in 1856, some forty were educated free of any charge. Truly has it been said that "from acorns great osks do grow," and to day the worthy successor of the departed Dr. Guigues, and the successors of the ear-Lordship has returned in the best of her professors—the Chevaliers, the Mighealth, to the joy of his priests and nearlts, the Gaudets, the Barretts, and the McGraths, have the satisfaction of seeing the puny College replaced by the great University! And although it was not in Gad's providence that he who laboured for years for this happy consummation should be spared to see his work thus crowned, yet, doubtless, Father Tabaret will to day rejoice in

neaven with his co-labourers on earth. What the peculiar claims to the establish ment of an University Ostawa may have put forward, it is not within the province of the writer of a newspaper article to pretend to know. But without at an pretending to be in the confidence of the cclesiastical authorities here or of the Roman Curia, one may easily surmise that the fact that Ottawa is the seat of the Fed eral Government and Legislature, with the rich and varied library of the latter; that it is also in possession of the nation's Geological Museum; that here also the Supreme Court holds its sessions; that it is a central point in Eastern Ontario and on the coeffines of the neighbouring Province of Quebec, as well as a growing railway centre—these considerations, added to the fact that it has quite recently been raised to the dignity of an Archieptscopal See, no doubt had a paramount influence in the decision come to by the Court of

Nor are the benefits to be derived by the growing city of O.tawa from the establishment of an University altogether of a merely honorary character. It will become, as it were, the focus of a great intellectual movement. Hither will flock, in even greater numbers than the College could ever boast of, hundreds of young men desirous of obtaining an University education; instead of being obliged to go to l'oronte, as by a recent regulation of the Law Society they were bound to do, the young men of Ottawa and the surrounding district, desirous of studying for the legal profession, will now have the necessary courses at their own door; the young men whose tastes lead them to the medical profession will also have the same advantage. Young men cannot reside in a strange city, nor their friends visit them without that city profiting by the outlay, and hence, even lower plane of dollars and cents. Ottawa will be the gainer, and this without distinc tion of creed or class, or origin; all will

The Manitoba Government are said to expect a majority of nine or ten when they introduce their measure into the Legislature for the abolition of French as an official language, and of separate schools. It is an outrage to attempt to pass such radical measures through a Legislature which was not elected with these questions before the public; but it will not matter much at present, as the Legislature cannot take final measures at all events.

#### The Singer's Alms

[An incident in the life of the great tenor, Maria]
In Lyons, on the mart of that French town,
Years since, a woman leading a fair child,
Uraved a small sems of one, who, walking
the in roughfare, caught the child's glance
and smired
To see bentied its eyes, a noble soul;
He pensed, but found he had no coin to
dole.

His guardian angel warned him not to loss This chance of pear to do another good; So, as he writed, sorry to refuse The assector promy, there aside he stood, And with his net held, as by limb the nest, He covered his kind acc and sung his best.

The sky was blue above, and all the lane Of con merce, where the singer stood, was of con morce, where the single more filled, and many paused, and, listening, paused the nicture about your neck ?"

"No, no; I do not meen that; this And many passes, and through them thrilled.

I think the guardian angel helped along That cry for pity, woven in a song.

The hat of its stamped brood was emptled

Into the woman's lap, who drenched with Her kiss upon the hand of help; 'twas

But when at night he came upon the stage, Cheer after cheer went ap from that wide And flowers rained on him; naught could assuage
The tumult of the walcome save the song
That he had sweatly sung, with covered

face.
For the two beggars in the market place.
—HENRY ABBRY, in Our Dumb Animals.

### CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

#### CHAPTER LVI.

CARTER CONFRONTED WITH HIS GUILT. "E ad, Dennier! but you are the big gest pazzle of the suc-what with your melancholy that nothing can chase away, then your attrohumn to some wonderful Irish beatty, and after that your resigna-tion for no resson under the sun but to gest pazzle of the age—what wish your melancholy that notting can chase away, then your attachment to some wonderful trish beauty, and after that your resignation for no reason under the cun but to graffly an outlandish whim, you were enough to turn ager heads than mine; "You would then tell her," said the how you burst into my quarters with hints of mysteries that are enough to make one's hair stand on end!" And Captain Crawford, with a quizzical expension on his face, approached the life importance of the boundary of the tribute of the same one his face, approached the English peer, refeating to credit the testipression on his face, approached the flushed and excited Deunier, and began to

one of the strangest stories it ever has daughter would rather have an heirloom been your fate to listen to—something of wittee than all your titles and estate."

been your fate to listen to—something that will make you cry from your heart:

"The nobleman bit his lip, and was silent fruth is indeed stranger than fiction?"

"Let me see how much I already know," said Crawford playfully, and holding up his fingers he began to enumerate upon them each assertion that he made. "You have told me that this informer, Carter, has been at more rascally business than betraying unsuspicious Fenians, and that, by a decoy letter, you have eaged him so far as to have him siready in the castle, in the castle of the boy whom Curter had in charge, nor where he can at present be found."

"Pardon me, my lord, I think I told you at our first interview that he was lost and coy letter, you have castle into not be and with startling abruptness: "You have not yet told me that this informer, Carter, has been at more rascally business than betraying unsuspicious Fenians, and that, have not yet told me that this informer, Carter, has been at more rascally business than but all your titles and estates."

The nobleman bit his lip, and was silent. The nobleman bit his lip, and was silent. The nobleman bit his lip, and estates."

The nobleman bit his lip, and was silent. The nobleman bit his lip, and estates." as to have him already in the castle, firmly believing that he is about to receive ficulty believing that he is about to receive thouble your lordship."

some reward from the government, where as to night he will be unmasked before me his name—speak!" And the stern as to night he will be unmasked before those whom he has foully injured; you have also told me that two near friends of the injured parties, summoned from some country place to be present at this unmasking have strived; further, that you have not trusted yourself in the presence of any of these parties who have the come in paddiagne to their contents. The did not even look at him, but kept his even to have the great the striped to the floor. are to come in obedience to their sum. mone to the castle this evening, lest your agitation should betray what you desire

"Well, whatever this lates mystery is, it has had a most refreehing effect upon

you."
The young ex-officer did not reply, but waving back a laughing adieu, he left the

The hour arrived which had been ap

pointed for so strange an assemblage with-in the walls of Dablin Castle, and then at last the four anxious and mystified persons who came from the hotel met Dennier ; he awaited them in an apartment belong ing to Lord Heathcote's suite, to which they were conducted, and he met them with so beaming a face, and so joyful a manner, that the hope which had fired the hearts of the two girls now flamed more

Clare's eyes turned elequently upon him as she said: "You have favorable news to give us of my brother?"

"I cannot tell you anything yet, Miss O Donoghue," was his response; "I have only to request you to be very patient for a little while. And now turning to Father O'Confor,—"Lord Heathcote would see you first alone." The young priest repaired to one of the inner spartments to which the attend-

ant, summoned by Dennier, conducted him. Lord Heathcote met him; not sitting, as Father O'Connor had seen him on the two previous occasions, but standing, and nervously tapping the floor with

O'Connor," he sald, speaking rapidly, "I cannot convince myself of the the strange tale you have told me; reflection but makes me think that this man, Sullivan, fabricated the whole to hide his own guilt; you see there are no proofs further than Sullivan's own statement, and though he has been im-peratively summoned here, there is not

young woman whom you brought to the castle, and whom I saw, I know to be my daughter"—bis voice trembled;—"but I mean regarding the guilt of Marie Dougherty."

Note that the very hist grands of the asemptehended its purport, and be braced himself to meet it:—throwing about him an unflicabling look, he at vanced to the nebleman, and with start-ling firmness made his obeliance.

"Well, my lord," Father O'Connor said again, "if you rely for your full convic-tion on a confession from this man, Car-And noon in her glad heart drove forth her ter, you will be disappointed—unlessome it fluence can be exerted which will force bim to confess; otherwise, if he finds there "Men will not know by whom this deed was wrought."

are no important proofs against him, he will have effrontery enough to perjare him-

"And in that case," said Lord Heathcote sharply, "in the case of his refusal to confess, and my refusal to believe, and consequently to acknowledge my off spring, would you still keep my secret—would you retain from this young woman the story of her birth?"

would you retain from this young woman the story of her birth?"

"In justice to her, my lord, I could not do so; she has bittedy recrificed herself for a man whom she still believes to be her father, as you are already aware from my recent take, and so devoted is she, that she has not ceased to be auxious about this poor wretch since her arrival in Dublia. No inducement can make her leave him, can cause her to abate any of the boy you speak of is the son of one

English peer, refusing to credit the testimony which has been given him, refusing make a critical survey of the latter's person.

"Well, well," said Dennier good humor-odly, "this evening. I fancy, will end it have been a wretched, guilty woman, bow much of sweetness will be left in my all; and after that, Harry, you shall hear

poor, with no desire save that of performing well his humble duty; he will not

no motion to approach Lord Heathcote— he did not even look at him, but kept his

eyes turned to the floor.
"My God! my God!" came from the white lips of the peer; still neither did he have written to two other parties, away only continued to look, his gaze growing up somewhere, to come at once, and be present at this mysterious something that is to happen, but so far you have received no raply from them. Now, Dennier, in Heaven's name give me the key to all

"Yes, tharry; I give you my word—I shall either come to you, or send you a myement the priest and the peer were in each other's arms.

"Us!" repeated Crawford; "by Jove! Walter, but you have me as excited as The delay seemed long to the little

yourself!'
Dennier laughed; it was so like one of his olden bursts of merriment before either had left England, that Crawford could not refrain from saying:

The dealy scenarior long to he he he the original to longer because every nerve was strained with hope and expectation; and the excitement and anticloation of the two girls were increased by Dennier's un. usually j yous and animated manner. Even Father Meagher had caught the extraordinary esgerness, and he watched with restless longing for one of the doors of the apartment to open and admit some one who would put an end to all this

> At last his wish was gratified; a door pened, and Lord Heathcote, accompanied by Father O'Connor, entered. Both bore traces of recent sgitation, but the noblenan had recovered his wonted manner nufficiently to bear himself with his accustomed dignified carriage, and to throw upon all sides of him his old piering glance; the latter, however, was ountenance, and imparted to it a singu-ar charm. Dennier immediately approsched him.

> "Introduce me to these people, Walter," he said quietly; and Dannier, with his own courty grace now enhanced by the joy which shone so unmistakably in his manner, offered his arm to the nobleman, and conducted him first to Father Meagher. The gray haired priest returned the kind salutation in his imple, hearty manner, and Clare was next introduced, her heightened colo and animated eyes forming a pretty ploture as she responded to his lordship ture as she responded to greeting. Nora was next, and to h hand : "We have met before, and I have not forgotten, young lady, the request which you asked of me then."

His manner, even more than his words, seemed to indicate that he had given her plea some favorable reflection; her heart braced them in the excess of her joy. Her ardent feelings were portrayed i

ling firmness made his obeliance.

"Look shout you, Mortimer Carter," said Lord Heatborie sternly, "and meet the evidences of your guilt—acknowledge the innocence of Marie Dougherty—con

the innocence of Marle Daugherty—confess the crime which despoiled me of my wife, and stigmatized my children!"

"I know not what you mean, my lord!" and Carter drew himself up undauntedly, even defiantly.

Lord Heathcote, despite his efforts to be calm, was growing strangely agitated.

"Restore to me my con, whom you adducted from his home after you had caused his mother to leave him! here is a witness"—with a sweep of his hand indicating Father Meagher—"who can

of bitter disappointment came into his face, but he resumed after a moment's painful silence:
"Will you deny, also, that my daughter

lived in your vicinity, within your sight from her infancy to her womanhood?" "No, my lord, for that would be a dsebood." The same effcontery marked

Carter's manner.
"And you suffered this," resumed Lord Heathcote, "without acquaining me-you knew of her whereabouts and you did not

"I forebore to tell you, my land, for this reason; when I arrived in Darom macohol with the child of my friend, in tending to make my home there, I found that strange accident had brought me to the very spot where Marle Dougherty's child hed found a home as comfortable as that from which her mother had taken her but her mother was dead-had died in same, I learned, and her reputed father had disappeared for the time. Your lordship, if you remember, had already told me at our final interview that you hers; of what use, then, would it be for me to acquaint you with the whereabouts of your child? she was well done for, and go long as a comfortable home was assured to her, it could make little difference to

every part of the priest's person. "If I is to happen, but so far you have received no raply from them. Now, Dennier, in Heaven's name give me the key to all three training that it was; and the resemblance comes out now as I did not night," was the tremulous response. "Will you come to me, no matter what the hour, when the business, whatever it is, is over?" asked Crawford.

"You do not understand me was unhappy—deterred me from that he was unhappy—deterred me form and tell the mile—how it was my proposition to bring Certer here and confront the hour, when the business, whatever it is, is over?" asked Crawford.

"You do not understand me Walter,"—his voice softening. "I shall go away that he was unhappy—deterred me from that he was unhappy—deterred me from endeavoring to bring him to justice—the profile of the face, the hour, when the business, whatever it is, is over?" asked Crawford.

"You do not understand me Walter,"—his voice softening. "I shall go away that he was unhappy—deterred me from endeavoring to bring him to justice—that proposition to bring Certer here and confront that with you all. I suggested to Lord they will become the priest's person. "If I could only fally believe," he said, gasp—the had become, and I saw the miserable vegabond beggat and yet my with something of his olden sternness. "You do not understand me Walter,"—his voice softening. "I shall go away that he was unhappy—deterred me from notice it before—the profile of the face, and that of Nora, without because gagain these with something of his olden sternness. "You do not understand me Walter,"—his voice softening. "I shall go away that he was unhappy—this with something of his olden sternness. The his to moter the inology is understand the child, pour is one of the the town to Nora, without because gagain these with the mail—how it was my proposition. The Apostolic Delease to be my unisdiction. The Apostolic Delease that the was unhappy—the end notice it before—the profile of the face, within the will not not the trait was; and the had whilly across is forenest; but again, in your business of informer," he said with bitter irony, "you mat and recignised me in the garrison of Trales, why did you not speak of these things?"

"Your stern manuer to me, my lord, forbade it—I felt that my revolations would but further anger you, since the guilt of your wife would still remain."

There was a taunting emphasis on the last words. Lord Heathcote flushed "After," he said, "when you became courageous enough to brave my manner"—speaking with stinging sarcasm,
—"and you dropped hints of the past in my presence, why did you not speak of things then ?"

"You forget, my lord; you yourself closed my lips by commanding me to step, and to continue to bury within my own breast all that I knew of your history, "But again," said the nobleman, "when this child, claimed herself by this wretched home, friends, and all that was dearest to her,—why did you not speak then to save her?"

Because of my desire to save you, my lord.

"It is enough!" said the nobleman, and he waved him away. Carter, with an unflinching look about

him, walked triumphantly from the room.
Lord Heathcote turned to Dennier, who

ait a few moments."

Dennier did as he was requested, and he little party were once more left to Care, so wildly expecting to hear favor.

tidings regarding her brother, felt heart sicken with disappointment; hans this was all they had been sum moned for—to listen to some revelation which for her had no very special interest; for so far, all that she had heard had not caused her a suspicion of the truth, further beat high with hope and gratifude, and than to think from the conversation which she could have fallen at his feet and employed relative to Father O'Connor that chan to think from the conversation which passed relative to Father O'Connor that the might be a case of mistaken identity.

"I do, my lord, sweat most solemnly that all which I repeated to your lordship." Neither did Nors dream that she was the

in Dhrommacohol with a boy in his charge who answered to the description of one of your some.

If all the bound is the continued to hold her hand and the greet into her eyes. But he conditions of the third her hand a way, saying kindly, and looking afrom any specificacy that he was not guilty, and this boy one of the prove that he was not guilty, and this boy one prove that he was not guilty. And this boy one prove that he was not grow the prove the innoceance of a beyone he was not grow that he was not grow said of the child of the poor dead mother. He looked at Nora; could it be that she was the daughter of whom Lord Heath cote had spoken. Unable to contain bimrelf longer, he burried to impart his

startling conjecture to Father O'Connor, who, shoothed in his own melancholy thoughts, sat with his head so deeply bowed that his chin touched his bresst. He never for an instant doubted Rick's story—the earnestness, the truthfulness of the poor creature had been too unmistakable ; and he grieved now, not that his father's neart which had Just opened to him, had closed again because of Carter's miserable falsebood, but because of the sorrow which Carter's wretched its would bring to other hearts than his own. He at that moment Dennier entered.

What had occurred to so change the

young man? his joyful mien had entirely disappeared, and his mouth was compressed as if from intense inward suffering.
"I would see Father O'Conner alone for a moment," he said; "and you, my friends, be patient a little longer."

The two withdrew into one of the adjoining rooms, and there, when the door had closed upon them, Dennier turned abrupily, and faced his companion. All the mysterious longing which on the occasion of their first meeting, six mouths before, had shone in his eyes, came into them now, and the singular feeling by which he had been extracted them word. before, had shown in his eyes, came into them now, and the singular feeling by which he had been actuated then aroused work in behalf of the government, my lord?' he asked, his voice husky and again with renewed force; but now he lord?' he asked, his voice husky understood its cause. He extended his trembling. arms, and cried :

"William! I have heard the whole story, and I feel that you are my brother.' The young priest needed no second avitation to clasp to his heart one whom

wished never to look upon the children of her who had so deeply dispraced you; that her infamy might shroud her an hers; of what use, then, would it be for deeply dispraced you; that her infamy might shroud her and hers; of what use, then, would it be for deeply dispraced you; the story of our birth; should Carter that her infamy might shroud her and hers; of what use, then, would it be for dispraced you. edge to the world that we, the offsprings of such a guilty mother, are also his chilof such a guilty mother, are also his children. Go, William,"—how sweet the name act will give to her I would wed the prowas to the ears of Father O'Connor, or tection of her brother and her home again, her who was her father; after, when chance three me in the presence of him who had reported himself to be her father, and I saw the miserable vegabond beggar approaching interview with Carter. Now "Cease!" interrupted the nobleman, chance a sudden accusation, before those whom he had so cruelly injured, might extort from him an involuntary confes sion; and Lord Heathcote, who had already given me his entire confidence, revealing phases of his heart which could not but

> His lip trembled, and he turned away in a moment, however, he turned back, and having taken a warm added of his newly found brother, he departed to seek the nobleman, while Father O'Connor, as we must continue to call him, joined his friends. They returned to the notel, and there the young priest told the strange,

excite my pity, allowed me to manage everything as I would; but so far all has

strange story.
"I felt it," said Father Meagher, jumping up with all the alacrity of a young man, and seizing the clergy man's two bands.

"My brother!" exclaimed Nora, every vestige of color flown from her face, and her large eyes looking larger and un-natural in the intensity of their wild stare. "Father O'Connor my brother, and Captain Dennier my brother alsosurely it is a dream !

She did not seem to be so impressed by the fact that Lord Heathcote was her father, as that she was the sister of the two young men, and it required Father Meagher's assurances, and Father O'Con had not left his side, and said faintly:

"Assist me to another room—I would see you alone; and ask these people to congratulations, to convince her of her singular relationship.

> "Do you swear to these statements?" It was the interrogatory put by Lord Heathcote to Mortimer Carter, with Den-nier as the solitary witness. Not a ruffle appeared in Carter's manner; not a despening of his florid color, not even an in stant's dropping of his eyes, but with all the assurance of well-imitated conscious rectitude, he stood firmly drawn to his full height, and his face expressing a bold triumph as he answered in a distinct, ring.

less gesture beannd him, bent his sternest look upon the miscreant,—"perhaps you are already aware that her gracious Mojesty, the Queen, has perdoned recently some of these Fenians?"

He spoke very slowly, as if he would give his listener ample time to compre-

nend: "Feeling grateful for the care which was given to my children by this O Don-oghue family, I have interested myself in behalf of the doomed prisoner; the result of my efforts reached me to day-it is an entire pardon of Carroll O'Donoghue, and an order that his estate be purchased and restored to him."
The florid color of Carter's face changed

bring to other hearts than his own. He looked up at Father Masgher's touch, but at that moment Dennier entered.

to purple, becoming so deep that it threatened to end in an alarming blackness; the weins in his forehead and neck

ness; the veins in his forehead and neon swelled—he was obliged to loosen his collar to give himself air.

"My lord," he gasped, "you do not mean that I am to lose my reward—I toiled for it night and day!"

"I regret, Mr. Carter," said the noble man ironleally, "that you are so little the Christian as to desire your, reward at the

Christian es to desire your reward at the expense of a fellow creature's life—so diabolical aspirit would indicate deliberate error in the matter of your sworn state. ments."

Carter bit his lip until the blood came

trembling.

Lord Heathcote answered quietly:

"None, Mr. Carter, save the testimony of your own conscience."

He touched the bell; an attendant

invitation to clasp to his near to be had already learned to esteem and to like, and long and tender was the embrace which united at last the twin brothers.

"And you are the son of Lord Heathcote who was taken to England in your infancy?" and the prices, when each had released the other.

Carter was out uttering another remonstration out uttering another remonstration. The nobleman turned to Deunier, the anguish which he had striven to repress showing so painfully in his face that the young man could not bear to look at it. "Walter," he said, speaking with difficulty, "I shall do every justice to you all eave that of making any public acknowledg-"Yes;" and then followed from Denview, or rather Walter Berkeley, a brief, or rather Walter Berkeley, a brief, account of the strange events in his life.
"But I cannot linger," he said abruptly; posal; it will enable Marle to bring a dower to him to whom she has already bidding. He decires you, Walter, to tell given her heart; it will place within your then others all but only on provision that bidding. He deares you, Walter, to tell the others all, but only on provision that they pledge themselves to keep it a profound secret. He intends to have another interview to night with Carter, the result of which will determine our fats—whether we are to be authowledged charities. For myself, my failing health as the children of the lavishing or whether was the children or the lavishing or whether was the children or the lavishing or whether was a mode me their fats—whether we have the children of the lavishing or whether we have a mode me the children of the lavishing or whether we have a mode me the children of the lavishing or whether we have a mode me the children of the lavishing or whether we have the children of the lavishing or whether we have the children of the lavishing or whether we have a constant of the lavishing or whether we have a constant of the lavishing or whether we have a constant of the lavishing or whether we have a constant of the lavishing of the lavishing or whether we have a constant of the lavishing or wh as the children of his lordship, or whether has made me think for some time of

"Father!" The young man knelt be-

cheer my declining years—I feel they will of the late Michael Ward, one of the be few—I shall accept the sacrifice; understand, I place no restriction upon as much lrish Papal Brigade. The remaining of the take being told as may be necessary to make people know that my daughter is not the child of the degraded man who

"Do not fear, father," answered the young man somewhat bitterly; "in the sain which must result from the thought of the guilt which you still believe adheres to our mother, there will be little

disposition to mention your name."
"Well, go now," said the nobleman wearily—"you say that you promised to join your friends—and come to me in the morning. I shall leave for London to

morrow Dennier took a hasty adieu, and hurried to the hotel, where his friends so impatiently awaited him.
What a greeting was his—what a wel-

coming upon every side! and as he stood, one arm encircling Nora, the other hand clasped tightly in both of Father O'Connor's, and directly in front of him Father Meagher and Clare, and the whole party too excited, and too wildly joyful to do more than look at each other and give vent to their feelings by incoherent exclamations, he also gave himself, for the moment, entirely up to that unrestrained joy. He would not tell them yet of the sadness which oppressed his own heart-instead, he would whisper first into Clare's is carved the name of Marle, surround-

"Have I made amende for all the past,

was entirely made—Lord Heathcote's other he is also giving her a rolary. On determination and his own resolution. To each side of the niche are two condensation with factors of flavors between

The Queen of Italy is a pious Catholic, and is much grieved at the intelerable insults which are heaped upon the Pope, to whom she is personally much attack

Three Catholic Indian chiefs, includ. Congress in Baltimore in November to epresent the Catholic aborigines of America.

The Order of the Little Sisters of the Poor embraces about 300 houses in both hemispheres; it is composed of more than 400 Sisters, and shelters and supports at least 40,000 old men and women.

An association of pious women has been originated in New Orleans. It is called the Daughters of St. Margaret, and has for its orject the giving of an outfit to poor children who are about to make their First Communion.

In China there are about twenty-eight On Catholic Bishops, over five bundred native priests, and over a million and a quarter native Cainese Catholics. Every day the Church is receiving additions to

her strength, One hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants of the Island of Majorica, being nearly the whole population, have signed an address to the Pope requesting him to chose that island for his residence in

case he should decide to leave Rome. King Oscar, of Sweden, received in a most cordial manner the Rev. Jesuit Father, Cesare Dezars, who represented the Propaganda at the Oriental Congress at Stockholm. The King expressed his great admiration for the missionary work of the Propaganda.

A schism which has existed in Malabar has come to an end by the submission of Bishop Mellus, who has been absolved from the excommunication pronounced against him by Pope Pins IX. He asks his adherents to follow him in his submis-The Jesults of Austria have now eight

flourishing colleges, seven religious houses and four stations. The Province comprises 296 Fathers, 118 scholastics, and 119 Brothers. Some of the Jesuits of this Province belong to the highest families in Austria, Germany and Poland. As in former times I: fidels are still plotting against the order.

The French Œuvre des Eccles Libres

was founded ten years ago to maintain religious schools for the poor, in opposition to the secular schools supported by the Government. Since its foundation it has collected and expended twentytwo millions of francs. Last year it had 75,000 children in its schools. Its chief directors are the Duc de Broglie, M. de Chesnelong and the Abbe de Courcy, the Vicar General of Paris.

By a recent decree of the Sovereign Poatiff a new Apostolic Vicariate has been created in Arabia and Aden. That part of Arabia which lies to the west of the thirty fifth degree of longitude, east

members of the Irish Papal Brigade who reside in this city and Brooklyn were as not the child of the degraded man who claims her as such. I only ask that my name be spared!"

noble company and fought for this glorious cause.—Catholic Review. The growth of Catholicity in New York and Brooklyn is astonishing. Here is one day's record: Dedication of a new church in New York; purchase of a site for one in Brooklyn, and, in the latter city, laying the corner stone of a parochial school, And so it goes on from week to week. By watching the local columns of the Freeman's Journal one can see an almost continuous and sometimes bewildering record in this line. New York and environs form undoubtedly the greatest Catholic city in the English speaking world-N. Y. Freeman's Journal

A PALM SUNDAY CUSTOM AT THE VATI-CAN.—On Palm Sunday, 1886, Leo XIII. received from Monsignor Macchi the traditional palm made by the Camaldolese nuns at Sant Antonio. The giving of this palm to the Pope on Pelm Sunday dates from the time of Sixtus V., and is still kept up by the descendants of a family of the name of Bresca, of San Remo, who yearly present his with one. The palm is beautifull worked, and in the middle of the ster ear the story of her brother's pardon, and the restoration of his property. She repeated aloud the delightful tidings, and then, while joyous excitement again reigned, she seized his hands and cried two smaller branches forming an dear two smaller branches forming an oval, as framework for a beautiful the relationship to the state of the sta her grateful tears upon them. He could oval, as framework for a beautiful not restrain the impulse to stoop and little miniature picture which represents the Madonna del Rosario, sitting in a niche, in the act of giving a rosary to San Domenico, who is kneeling to "Captain Dennier—Mr. Berkeley, I mean—how can you ask?" and her beautiful eyes turned upon him with a look which thrilled him.

"In the act of giving a rosary to San Domenico, who is kneeling to the right. The infant Carist who is sitting on her knee, is placing a crown of thorns on the head of Santa Caterina (she kneeling to At length Dennier's communication the left), with one hand, while with the peratively summoned here, there is not even a reply from him."

Notifier dia Nota dream that she was the even a reply from him."

Nota an all the respect to your death of your dead wife; he can also bear evidence to the fact that Carter came to reside to fact that the note of the niche are two carter them, as the substitute of them, as the time are two carter to go back to Eagland! Not at the moment the repeated to your deads them, as the substitute of them, as the fact that the note of the presence of those them, as the time ago in the presence of those them, as that moment repeated to your together.

Who were there assembled is most assuredly who were there assembled is most assuredly and them of them, as that moment repeated to your dead them, as the fact them, as the fact them, as the fact them, as the fact

THE MAID OF LIMERICK.

When faithful Ireland, so runs our atory, took arms sgainst crafty Dutch William, the Stuart cause found no warmer defender than Sir William Patwarmer defender than Sir William Pat-rick O'Gorman of Febry Moor. Unhap-pily his loyalty was soon put to the saver eat test. He fell into an ambush of William's soldiers, and after a gallant struggle, was captured. Great was the joy of the enemy as the brave Irish sol-dier was led through the streets of Limer-ick to the puison of the city. Greater ck to the prison of the city. Greater, however, was the pity of Limerick's old men and women and children—the young men had mostly sailed away with Sars field—as they saw the brave solder, ettil in the prime of life, a prisoner of their conquerors. Many a fervent prayer was uttered that God would be pleased to deliver him from out of the hands of his

In times of civil strife, the distance from the prison to the scaffold is not gr at. Sir William was brought before a court-martial. He did not seek to deny the crime of which he was accused—that the crime of which he was accused—that of defending his king and country by his sword. His doom was pronounced. He was to be beheaded as soon as the warrant for his execution arrived from Dublin. One after another his friends and his family had visited the condemned soldier in his prison and had taken their last fare-well of him. All had come—all save one. That one was the pride of his life, the hope of his house, the joy of his heart—his daughter Jane. Why had not she came to receive a last blessing from her father?

The light of day was fast fading away.

The setting sun hed shot its last rays be-tween the iron bars of the small window of the prisoner's dungeon. With them had come and gone the last rays of earthly hope in the captive's heart. Stated on a stone ledge beneath the window of his dungeon, the brave soldier buried his face this bands and sought to prepare caimly for the morrow—that morrow that too probably would be his last day on this earth. The struggle to caim himself was interse. Now and again he would start up as if to encounter some advancing foe. Next he would fall back hopelessly on his stone seat, as the clanking of the chains on his hands reminded him of his helpless state. Then with the calmness of despair be would think of his dearly beloved child. Was be never to see her more? To morrow? Alas! to morrow was too probably his last day on earth. May God protect my child! May God give me streigth to make this sacrifice of my life for my country—would that it had pleased God to have allowed me to have shed my blood on the battle field instead of on the scaffold! But God's will be done! Such must have been the thoughts that occupied the captive's mind when, on a sudden, the iron bound door of his prison rolled heavily back on his hinges, and a red-coated gaoler, with a bunch of keys in his hand, ushered in a young girl of remarkable beauty. Tall, of bearing, her dark eyes were bright and undimmed, yet showed a sorrow too great for tears. Her dark hair fell in thick tresses on either .ide of a forebead pure as white marble. The prisoner looked up and the girl rushed forward to his em

brace, crying:
"My father! my own dear father!"
"Your interview must be short," interrupted the gasler, in a harsh tone as he withdrew, furtively, however, wiping a tear from his eyes, touched by the scene

"May Heaven keep and console you, my child !" said Sir William, as he pressed his child to his heart with fatherly affection. "I feared that you would not come to me, that I should die without giving you my last blessing, and this thought was cruel than that of death itself. But you

are come, my love, you are here-you have come to receive my last blessing "No, father, no!" cried the girl; 'do, not speak thee! Do not be so cruel. Father, you shall not die!"

"Be caim, could. May God enable me to console you. Hope there is none, and

"Fatherles," he would have said, but of the word died away on his lips.
"But three days!" she answered, suddenly looking into her father's face. "Three days-then there is still hopemy father shall live. My grand fatherie a friend of King William's favorite minister. He will beg for his sen's life, and my father shall not die"
"No! do not think so, Jane. There

is no bope now. The usurper William has already approved the death warrant. The messenger has ere now left Dublin, he is well on his way here with the royal order for my speedy execution"
"What matters? My father must not, shall not die thus." The poor child kept energelically repeating these words, looking upwards as she spoke, then as if she had received fresh hope from above, she

now part—but we shall soon meet again."
"What does my child mean?" "Do not ask me. "In whom are you placing your hopes?"
"In God and myself." "For heaven's cake, my child, do not,

took her father's manacled hands in hers, kissed them fervently saying: "We must

expose yourself to danger!"
"Father, pray that I may succeed." "What are you about to do?"
"My duty." The gaoler at that moment returned, and with a last loving embrace, the young girl left the cold dungeon.

Late on the day following this sad scene

a traveller might have been seen crossing the drawbridge at Shannon Ford, and passing by Margate, taking his sent on a wooden bench placed before the door of an inn. Evidently the traveller did not care to enter the ion which appeared to be care to enter the inn which appeared to be beyond his means. It deed Dutch William and his consent had ledged there not long before the date of our story. Our trav-eller wore a grey woollen jicket, tight-ened around the waist by a leather belt, and over it a closk of a coarse brownish stuff. He seemed to be a young man, though a broad brimmed hat slouched over his face hid his features. He carried a small bondle in one hand, in the other a stout walking stick. Having refreshed himself with some coffee brought him from the ine, after a short reet, he rose and went his way. Darkness was coming on apace, and the gathering clouds threatened a wild right. The wind howled through the streets of the city, a cold rain feli, and the Shannon was white with waver. "Heaven keep you, young man,"

THE MAID OF LIMERICK.

When faithful Ireland, so runs our story, took arms sgainst crafty Dutch William, the Stuart cause found no warmer defender than Sir William Pat-

hope of his house, the joy of his heart— accorded him; but a pixel was levelled his daughter Jane. Why had not she at him, and he was bidden: "Dismount came to receive a last blessing from her or die!"

father?
The light of day was fast fading away. The setting sun had shot its last rays be-tween the iron bars of the small window of the prisoner's dungeon. With them had come and gone the last rays of earthly hope in the captive's heart. Stated on a stone ledge beneath the window of his dungeon, the brave soldier buried his face in his bands and sought to prepare calmly for the morrow—that morrow that too probably would be his last day on this earth. The struggle to calm himself was interse. Now and again he would start up as if to encounter some advancing foe. Next he would fall back hopelessly on his stone seat, as the clarking of the chains on his hands reminded him of his helpless state. Then with the calmness of despair be would think of his dearly-beloved child. Was he never to see her more? To morrow? Alas! to morrow too probably his last day arth. May God protect my child! on earth. May God protect my child!
May God give me strength to make this sacrifice of my life for my country—would that it had pleased God to have allowed me to have shed my blood on the battle field instead of on the scaffold! But God's will be done! Such must have been the thoughts that occupied the cartive's mind when, on a sudden, the iron bound door of his prison rolled heavily back on his hinges, and a red-coated gaoler, with a bunch of keys in his hand, ushered in a young girl of remarkable beauty. Tall, of noble bearing, her dark eyes were bright and undimmed, yet showed a sorrow too great for tears. Her dark hair fell in thick tresses on either .ide of a forebead pure as white marble. The prisoner looked up, and the girl rushed forward to his em-

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said the sentinel to our traveller, as too latter lefs the gate of the city, "heaven keep you, if you needs must travel on such a night!"

of Jane O'Gorman, whom we have ventured to call the maid of Limerick.—Catholic Progress.

A few minutes later, the young man had left the fortifications behind him, and warmer defender than Sir William Pattrick O'Gorman of Fenny Moor. Unhapplly his loyalty was soon put to the severest test. He fell into an ambush of William's soldiers, and after a gallant struggle, was captured. Great was the joy of the enemy as the brave Irish golder was led through the atreets of Limerick to the prison of the city. Greater, however, was the pity of Limerick's old men and women and children—the young man had nostly sailed away with Sars field—as they saw the brave solder, still in the prime of life, a prisoner of their conquerors. Many a fervert prayer was uttered that God would be pleased to deliver him from out of the hands of his enemies.

In times of civil strife, the distance from the prison to the scaffold is not grat. Sir William was brought before a court—martial. He did not seek to deny the crime of which he was accused—that of defending his king and country by his sword. His doom was pronounced. He was to be beheaded as soon as the warrant for his execution arrived from Dublin. One after another his friends and his defending and had left the fortifications bebind him, and had left the fortification head. It would be gan crosing a wild and instance the road he his

one after another his friends and his family had visited the condemned soldier in his prison and had taken their last fare, well of him. All had come—all save one. in his prison and had taken their last fare.

was seized by the bridle and brought to a standatill. The rider sought to discover who the stranger was who so rudely because this horse of his breast his board his horse of his breast his breast

The horseman shivered with fear and cold, recognizing the dreaded oak, tried to seize his weapons in the holsters, but the robber, leiting go the horse's bridle clutched the rider violently and threw him to the ground. He fell heavily on the road and lay there stunged. The robber undid the rider's post-bag, took from it despaches sent by the Viceroy at Dublin, and disappeared rapidly across the heath. On the following day, crowds came from the city to visit the scene of the robbery, but of the robber

no trace could be found, Sir William Patrick O'Gorman still Sir William Patrick O'G-rman still lived. The order for his execution, signed by the Viceroy, had been taken from the king's messanger who had been robbed of his despatches while passing the dreaded oak. Before a fresh order could be sent from Dublin William's favorite minister would be able to plead on behalf of the resource to improve the property of the presence the investigated. Here of the prisoner in Limerick gaol. Hope began to revive in Str William's breast, ospecially since his daughter Jane had reospecially since his daughter Jane had re-turned to bim, to lighten the gloom of his prison by her presence and the sorrow of his soul by her words. Fourteen days had passed away since the despaiches had been stolen, when news caree that all the efforts made to obtain a pardon from King William had failed and that the fatal order would arrive in a few hours.

fatal order would arrive in a few hours.
"God's will be done!" exclaimed the
prisoner when this was told him.

order for Sir William O'Gorman's execuorder for Sir William O Gorman's execu-tion bad reached Broad Massh. He was spurring bis horse forward, keeping a good lookout around bim, and holding a loaded pistol in his hand. The moon shone out from a cloudy sky, casting ap uncertain, sickly light over the waste lanes around. The rider had turned an angle of the road when the flush of a pistol caused his horse to swelve. The rider returned the fire, but his horse rearing violently, throw him heavily on the road. Quick as thought the robber was that I should die without giving you my on him and, threatening him with a last blessing, and this thought was more cruel than that of death itself. But you ons, or you are a dead man." The despatchbearer obeyed. 'Now get up and be off Your horse and bag, I keep." The man, terror stricken, obeyed, and, without once looking back, returned by the road he had

he handed a bundle of papers. "When you have read these, throw them on the

Sir William looked at them, started, grew pale. He held in his hand two copies of the decree condemning him to

"My preserver," he cried, seizing the stranger by the hand; how can I ever reward you—you to whom I owe my

All, young and old, crowded round the stranger, with words of thankfulness on their lips, with gratitude in their hearts. 'Your name, for heaven's sake, tell us your name!' they cried.

The stranger lifted his hat. Sir

a smart bundle in the said, in the other as stout walking stick. Having refreshed Wilham's daughter Jane stood before bimself with seme coffee brought him the astonished throng. "Good besven!" cried the happy father, "my daughter Jane-my preserver! Now, indeed, life is sweet to me!" He embraced her to

feli, and the Shannon was white with waver. "Heaven keep you, young man," Orleans. Ireland has a right to be proud

INTENSE CATHOLICITY OF SPAIN.

A correspondent of the London Standard writes to that paper an account of Catholicism in Spain, from which we make the following interesting extracts:

'Catholicism has still such a deep hold of the great majority of Spaniards that no question of interior or of exterior policy base excited so much interior or of exterior policy base excited so much interior or of exterior policy base excited so much interior or of exterior policy base excited so much interior or of exterior policy base excited so much interior or of exterior policy base excited so much interior or of exterior policy base excited so much interior or of exterior policy base excited so much interior or of exterior policy base excited so much interior or of exterior policy base excited so much interior or of exterior policy base excited so much interior or of exterior policy base excited so much interior or of exterior policy base excited so much interior or of exterior policy base in the possibility of Leo XIII. Inding in a Spanish port to ask hospitality of its most Catholic Majorty. Even the lower clarkes have discussed, quite as much as journalists and politicians, the coming of the Pone. The prestage and the influence of the Charch are so great still that not a single politician of note—not a statesman of the first rank—has dared publicly to say that the Government ought to decline to admit the average of the strike than they were a week ago. Cardinal Manning has single handed brought this coloses of the strike than they were a week ago. Cardinal Manning has single handed brought this coloses of the strike than they were a week ago. Cardinal Manning has single handed brought this coloses of the strike than they were a week ago. Cardinal Manning has single handed brought this coloses of the strike than they were a week ago. Cardinal Manning has single handed brought this coloses of the theorem handed brought this coloses of the theorem handed brought this coloses of the theorem handed brought this coloses of the strike than they were a week ago publicly to say that the Government ought to decline to admit the august fagitive from the Vatican, were he to disembark suddenly in the dominions of King Alfonso XIII.

THE CATHOLIC FEELINGS OF THE NATION have been revealed with much spontane-ity and force during the Madrid Catholic Congress. It had been observed that churchmen and friers, with very few exceptions, refrained from taking any exceptions, retrained from testing any prominent part in the manifestations in favor of the recetablishment of the temporal power that were made at every sitting of the Congress by distinguished laymen, professors of State universities, statesmen, writers of note, politicians belonging to Christ and Alfoneist parties consily. The Catholic pres of all shades equally. The Catholic press of all shades took up the endgels for the Papacy, and advocated as z alously as the orators in the Catholic Congress there establishment of temporal power as the best means of ensuring the independence, liberty, digpity, and imprescriptible rights of the Head of their Church. The Congress was Head of their Church. The Congress was attended, not only by Ultramontanes and Carlists, but by the chite of the aristocracy and of the Conservative party, with Senores Cenorsa, Silvela, Pidal, and others, and the two last sittings were entirely filled up with speeches by Senor Pidal, ex Minister of Public Works and Education in Alfenso XII.'s last Conserva-tive Cabinet, and Senor Menendez Pilapo, a member of the Spanish Academy, professor of the Madrid University, and s stauuch Conservative. Both crators bitterly attacked I als, and pleaded the

cause of the temporal power.

When it was rumored that Pope Leo
XIII. had discussed with his Cardinals the expediency of selecting Spain as his abode if any yet unforseen circumstances obliged him to depart from the Vatican, not only the Catholics, the Ultramon-tanes, but civic and provincial Councils and Corporations, men of all racks in society, men of all shades in politics, joined to send the Pope addresses prisoner when this was told him.

"Amen!" replied his daughter Jane;
"but nevertheless, my father shall not dis
thus."

The horseman carrying despatches from
Dublin to Limerick, and with them the
order for Sir William O Gorman's execu-Mater of Castilian Universities, in these manifestations. Andalusians and Cata-lans showed as much Papal enthusiasm as Basque and Navarrese cities, the old strongholds of Carlist risings.

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I was attacked very severely. I suffored
a great deal of pain, from which I was not
free for a day, until last spriog, when I
began to use Dr. Thomas Eelectric Oil, and
I rejoice to say it has cured me, for which
I am thankful.

"No, istakes, no!" cried the girl; "ident speak the? Do not be so cuelled the speak the? Do not be so cuelled. Father, you shall not die!"

"Be calm, child. May God enable national in less than three days my child will be."

"Fatherles," he would have said, but the word died way on his lips.

"But three days!" she canwred, and denly locking into the risthe.'s face.

"Three days—then there is still hop—my fither shall live. My grand fatheria a friend of King William's favorite raindet. He will be for his son's life, and my father shall not de?"

"No! do not think so, Jane. There is no bepennent. Tae unique meaning the world in his way here with the royal order for my epecify execution."

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"What does my child, do not, expose yourself to danger!"

"Ob not sak ma."

"Do not sak ma."

"But the metvently saying: "Wo must now part—but we shall soon meet again."

"What does my child, do not, expose yourself to danger!"

"What does my child, do not, expose yourself to danger!"

"What ace you about to do?"

"What are you about to do?"

"What you feel of the shall man is seen pressed. you may see a seen p

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and brought it to a happy conclusion. He is a great prelate in a great Church.

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Which is the fairest, a rose or a lily?
Which is the sweetest, a peach or a pear?
Which is the sweetest, a peach or a pear?
The rose

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there will be only one excress or freight charge.

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### Catholic Becord.

London, Sat., Oct. 19th, 1889.

A CONTRAST BETWEEN TWO The speech of Mr. Dalton McCarthy

at the bogus Equal Rights meeting in Montreal has been very lavishly beslavered with unlimited praise by the organs of that association, as one of the most elequent and unanswerable pieces of logic which the people of Canada have had for a long time the pleasure of listen. ing to. In reality it was a very poor re hash of his by far more able if less scruppious effort delivered in the House of Commons on Col. O'Brien's resolution; and its logic, well : the less said about it the better. It was the logic of one who was aware that he was speaking threadbare a theme which was exhausted, and the arguments in favor of which all his audience could see to be but flimsy.

He commenced by acknowledging that the Jesuit Estates Act is now the law of the country, and that it is a hopeless task to endeavor to undo it, but he said it "was but an incident of what they (the Protestants of Quebec) had been suffering for forty years." Every one of his audience knew by this time that the Act inflicts no suffering, no fejury, but that it does more than justice to the Quebec Protestants by allotting to them as an offset to the Jesulte' just claim to compensation, a proportional equivalent to which they had no kind consideration with which the Quebec most respected Protestants, and Protestant resolutions were brought forward. We need not recall recent instances of this lead to the most unhappy consequences." which are fresh in the memory of all, but it was apparent in the upprecedentedly considerate manner in which Mr. Mercler call this "truckling to a diplomatic hierarch." Say, rather, it was truckling to neater the truth. The fact cannot be got treated in this matter as if their claim that of the Jesuits themselves, and this is the only injustice which was shown towards them.

It is not our intention to repeat the arguments which have already sufficed to refute Mr. McCarthy's speech completely, but we will review the speech to show that there was nothing in it which has not been already fully

Mr. McCarthy acknowledges that the Governor-General could not but follow the advice given by his constitutional advisers. Hs adds that "after the emphatic declaration of the vast majority in Parliament," especially, it would not have been right to call in new advisers. Why then did he not, in Toronto, repudiate the doctrine of Mr.

He next made little of the opinion of the British law officers. We imagine that very few will agree with him that "not very much importance" is to be attached to it. Their legal opinion is quite equal in worth to that of Mr. Mc-Carthy.

Mr. McCarthy took occasion to make a violent attack upon the Reform party, on the question of Provincial rights, and insisted on the statement that the refusal to disallow the Jesuit Estates Act is the establishment of the doctrine of States Rights in Canada, a doctrine which has been crushed out of the United States by the civil war. This line of argument Mr. McCarthy borrows from the Mail, without credit. But its absurdity is too patent to be seriously dealt with. Why should the refusal to veto the Jesuit Estates' Act establish the doctrine of States' Rights, any more than the refusal to veto any other act of any Canadian Legislature? No reason has been or can be assigned for such an inference. Besides the States have authority to settle their own local finan cial matters; and since Mr. McCarthy appeals in this to United States usage, he should accept the verdict which that usage gives against him.

He borrows another of the Mail's arguments that public policy of the Dominion requires that outlaws should not be recognized in any legislative Acts, and that the Jesuits are cutlaws by the criminal code. He will find before he is done with the matter that the Jesuits have rights in Canada as good as his own. He appeals to the penal laws which were passed in England against Jesuits in penal times. Such laws we do not recognize in free Canada. They are lapsed by disuse in England, but

they were never in force in Canada,

Mr. McCarthy only asserts the outlawry | Whatever he knows they know-whathypothetically. He says: "if" the ever of Christianity he can bosst of they Jesuite are outlaws, "he does not think have drunk in with their mother's milk. that even the Legislature of Quebec can Whatever he has outside of their incorporate a band of outlaws;" and knowledge is not Christlanity; it is a what becomes of the Jesuits Estates perversion of Carlstian truth. It is a Act" in such case? To this we will devial of evident dogmas as clearly laid merely reply : "if" Mr. McCarthy talks down in Scripture se the sun in the heanonsense, what becomes of the prospec- vens on a clear day at noon. What the tive able Premier of the Dominion?

We notice that Mr. McCarthy did not the Roman Catholics is a denial of this, or a renew his charges made in Parliament that | protest against that, or a negation of somethe Jesuits are really criminals. We sup- thing held at all times, and everywhere, pose it makes some difference to him and by all men. whether or not he is protected by Parliamentary privilege. He has one set of lace, however. His intentions may be "fac's" when so protected, but when he is good, and he errs, no doubt, and may be like any other man he conveniently for | saved yet though his ignorance - we mean, gets that these things are facts at all. He of course, invincible ignorance - that is very discreet in this, if not exactly mild panacea, for all errore. But cercourageous. There are such events as tainly, considering the amount of his libel suits, and not even the Mall is over- knowledge and intentions, his way of confident when involved in them.

Mr. McCarthy's wonderful Montreal speech has nothing more in it than we have indicated, except a brilliant prophecy that his anti-Catholic principles are on the eve of a glorious triumph in Manitoba. This is yet to be seen. At all events, even If this be the case, it does not follow that they will triumph in Canada, and end by placing him in the Premier's seat.

In bright contrast with Mr. McCarthy's speech stands the grand oratorical exposition of the true policy for Canada which was made by Sir John Macdonsld at West. port on the same day on which Mr. Mc-Carthy spoke in Montreal. At a Methodist pienic Sir John Macdonald gave the claim. Every one knew the constant reasons why the Government could not support Col. O'Brien's resolutions. He Catholic mejority have dealt with the did not esteem so lightly the opinion of some missionary work at Ocean Beach, Protestant minority. It has been over the law officers of the British Crown, men and over again publicly recognized by the eminent in and by their position. He said "we should have been guilty of a members of Parliament from Quebec did breach of the constitution if we had disnot omit to acknowledge it in the Domin- allowed the Act, and we would have sown ion House of Commons when the O'Brien | the seeds of dissension between the two races which might lead and which would

Even on a subject which has been over discussed. Sir John has a way of throwing new light, and on this occasion arranged the bill itself so as to meet the he treated the matter under considerwishes of the Protestant members of the ation with an interest which brought Legislature, whereby their unanimous down the applause of that purely Protestvote was given to the bill. Mr. McCarthy ant audience. That applause is a deathblow to Mr. McCarthy's aspirations, and his weather eye open, and what did he Montreal, "that this agitation was about to the pseudo Equal Rights Association Protestant sentiment, and you will be which, if not yet dead, as Mr. McCarthy says, soon must be, if we are to judge over that the Protestants of Quebec were by the way Protestant audiences so readily listen to sound reason, now that

TORONTO MINISTERS HOLI-

DAYING. Last Tuesday's Globe contained a report of the first meeting of the Toronto Ministerial Association. The reverend gentlemen, it appears, had not seen each other since the dog days. The hot weather had scattered them in all directions. As to how the pulpits were filled during the prolonged absence of the preachers, nothing in particular is mentioned-or how the congregations managed to while away the time on Sabbath mornings or evenings no information is offered. The ministers were all holiday. ing-they had left, some for the seashore and some for the "blue hills far Davidson that himself and the rest of away." One of their number visited of scholars. the thirteen should have been called on Quebec, and another crossed the ocean days, where, clad in airy kilt, he roamed through the heather, and munched his

bannock on the heary hills o' Scotland. While waiting for the coming speakers, quote the Globe's report, Rev. Robert Wallace gave some of his experiences when supplying a pulpit in Quebec: "He was struck by the earnestness of the Protestants in that place, and believed that much missionary work might be

done among the Roman Catholics if

undertaken in the right spirit." It is really disgusting to hear how those ministers speak of the missionary work they might perform in the perversion from the true faith of the Roman Catholics They do not seem to know, or to be capable of understanding, that the humblest Catholic in Quebec, or elsewhere, knows more practical Caristianity than any of the most enlightened Protestant preschers that ever lived. What could the Rev. Robert Wallace teach the Roman Catholics which they do not already know as well, if not better, than bimself? Whatever of Coristianity he has or knows, every Catholic child knows that has attended Sunday school for six months previous to receiving first communion or the sacrament of confirmation. There is not a range of priestly supervision, but could teach Rev. Mr. Wallace the whole history of the Incarnation and of the Divine atonement more clearly and more practically than he ever can know it-while he remains what he is. Not one of those Roman Catholics but is able to teach Mr. Wallace the full meaning of the decalogue, and of all the social and civic duties made imperative on every descendant of Adam by the law promulgated on Mount Sinai. What sort of missionary work, then, is it that Rev.

ministers have and hold differently from

We should not criticise Rev. Mr. Wal spending the holidays stands out in digot fiel contrast with the jollifications enjoyed by the other members of the

For instance, Rav. Charles Langford followed with a three weeks' tour to Ocean Grove, New York. It is not said that his reverence did any missionary work among the benighted Yankess, or noticed any gambling or batting at Ocean Grove. Not a word about the beer gardens or Sabbath desecration, or the rampant blasphemy uttered by Agnostic preachers in public squares and public halls. The poor man had too much to attend to in looking after the family concerns. The next time he should change places with Rev. R. Wallace, who, no doubt, would attempt

Rev. R P. McKay, "one of the first gentlemen appointed to break the ice at this meeting," talked in a pleasing manner of his holiday on the oceanward side of Prince E lward Island, and then gave way to Rev. G. M Milligan, who was pressed to tell something of his "Scotch trip." The latter rev. gentleman, like Rev. R. Wallace, had an eye to business during all the time of his trip in bonny Scotland. He did not waste all his time, like Rev. Mr. Langford, on Osean Beach, or Rev. do not omit to repeat incessantly that R. P. McKay on the oceanward side of the Equal Rights Association "still Prince Edward Island, in a dolce far niente lives." state of blissful rapose. Oh no. He kept espy? Horror of horrors! In the old ended? What means this immense country, too, the mother of all our Pret- audience to night? Does this mean byterian kliks. What? "Widespread that the agitation is ended?" Mr. Dal-Unitarianism, where Christ is held forth ton McCarthy followed. "Surely it is to the Jesuite' estates were as good as the day of excitement has passed away. worse, Materialism-reating a tendency movement is not dead if this is an evi not to look upon eln as a eln. So, heard, Protestantism in Scotland, and, no doubt, in England, too, is fast disappearing to make room for infidelity. Such was, long ago, foreseen and foretold of Protestantism by the very best judges and most logical reasoning minds, viz: that the time would come, and soon, in England and Scotland, when there should exist but two classes of of Christ, and preaching old paganism; the other, Catholic, restoring both England and Scotland to their ancient greatness and glory of being, like Ireland in

> it. In the course of those talks incidental reference was made to the custom of blending study with holidaying. The two latter gentlemen favored such a combination, it is said, "but Mr. Milligen put his foot right down upon anything of the kind," and went in for "complete rest." No doubt those reverend holiday keepers look with eyes of contempt on the poor Jesuit Fathers who are toiling among the starving fishermen of the Labrador coasts, or teaching, spade in hand, the Paraguayan Indians how to till the land. But the Jesuits will have their "complete rest" and enjoy their holidaying in a better land, where the judgments of mere men shall be

Bishop Sullivan was not present at the holiday meeting of the Ministerial Asso cistion-or he would have given them his experience of the "complete rest" and delightful time spent with his ladies and convivial friends in His Lordshio's steam yacht, as he passed through the Georgian Bay, and caught black bass for his morn ing repast. The Jesult Fathers, who got no holiday, but were on duty child twelve years old in Quebec, within trudging through swarms of saud files in the Manitoulins, could afterwards be held Toronto by bishop and preachers. But in the next life, Holy Scripture assures us, that eternal justice shall shine upon all.

"Then shall the just stand with great constancy against those that have afflicted them, and taken away their labors. These seeing it, shall be troubled with 

they whom we had sometime in derision, and for a parable of reproach. We fick etteemed their life mainess, and their end without honor: Behold, how they are numbered among the children of God, and their lot is among the saints." (Wis-

"EQUAL RIGHTS."

The bogus Equal Rights Association held two meetings last week for the purpose of keeping up that dissension which had previously been so successful in exciting discord between Protestants in Ontario and Catholics in Quebec : one in Montreal on the 8th fust, and another in Toronto on the 10 h. Both meetings were attended largely, though at the Toronto meeting we notice that the "prominent" man who had seats on the platform did not comprise the thoughtful and patriotic citizens who take the lead in matters which tend to the welfare of the city and province, but was chiefly confined to the parsons, and those who may be depended upon every twelfth of July to encourage religious discord, and a few other well known fanatics, or more cool blooded fomenters of dissension who hope to derive profit from the success of their handiwork. Among those present were J. K. Macdonald, chairman, Dalton McCarthy, Dr. Davidson, of Montreal, A. J. Sinclair and C. Floyd, Orange County Masters; J. J. MacLaren, Q. C., J. L. Hughes, the associate of Falton, Geo. H. R blason of the Presbyterian Review, Henry O'Brien, brother to the acklowledged chief of the "Davil's Thirteen," and a crowd of parsons, many of whose names are familiar as the writers of anti-Catholic letters in the columns of the anti-Catholic

The Montreal meeting was remarkable for the complete absence of prominent citizens, except a few well known extrem ists whose frantic appeals to the passions of the multitude are heard every day, only to be dissipated into thin air.

Where there is vigorous life it is scarcely necessary to be very persistent in assuring the on-lookers that we are still alive. It is therefore very suggestive that the speakers at the two meet ings, as well as their supporters outside

"Did you hear," said Dr. Davidson, in as a model, not as a Saviour ; and, still true," he said, "that the Equal Rights dence of its vitality in Onebec. He according to Rav. Mr. Milligan, who could tell them that the movement is speaks from what he saw and not dead in Ontario." The Mail also opens its account of the Toronto meet ing by seriously assuring us that the meeting is a "refutation of the baseless dictum that the anti Jesuit agitation is dead" The Empire had evidently the same idea of death in connection with the movement, for it also tells in astonishment, in large capitals, that "the new party still lives :" and the speakers at people-one infidel, denying the divinity | the Toronto gathering made the same appouncement.

The auti-Jesuit cause has indeed

the days of old, the sanctuary of learning all, for by the bighest authorities conferring of the degree of LL D. judgment as your late pastor, dear, innoand of piety, and the home of saints and to which resort can be had on Sir John Thompson, Hon. R. of scholars.

Dr. McTavish confessed to being a they have been told that it is the cause of injustice in which they have enlisted.

The blow ought to have been fatal; and, of this great mark of distinction are one the good and fathful servant, yet it is the cause of Code of the good and fathful servant, yet it is the cause of Code of the good and fathful servant. companion of Mr. R. P. McKay during | The blow ought to have been fatal; and, his rambles on Prince Edward Is- if we mistake not, the agitators will find land, where they had a gay old time of that fatal it has been. The common sense of the people of Canada will give a quietus to it, even though it should carry Ontario, of which we have grave doubts. There is no evidence that even Ontario is with the agitators, or even Toronto; but, as His Excellency the Governor General told the anti-Jesuit deputation, "Ontario is not Canada : neither is Toronto Ontario." We are firmly of opinion that fanaticism at the present time will not again carry even Ontario at the polls as it has done in the past, but even though it should do so its cause will not be gained, for it will not sway the other provinces, while Quebec will be a unit against it. In spite of the bluster of a Montreal faction the Protestants of Quebec esteem too highly the toler erant and friendly spirit of the French-Canadians, to join in a crusade against them.

A novel feature of the occasion, which is not highly calculated to impress us with the idea that the Equal Rights Association is extremely well endowed with the sinews of war, was the 'literal passing round of the hat." We quote the expression from the Mail, which adds that "it was received in a way that augured well for the funds of the associaup to ridicule in the public halls of tion." The Mail does not tell us more definitely how much was realized, but the eyes of the people shall be opened the auditors let out the secret to the some day, and "truth shall prevail." If reporter of the Empire : \$160. As the not very soon, and in this world, at least reporters say that there were three or four thousand persons present we may that opinious will considerably change and | put down the enthusiasm of the meeting as worth 4 or 5 cents per head, s sum scarcely sufficient to pay the expenses, unless the orators were generous enough to give their services gratis.

Dr. Davidson, Q. C., is one of the legal hey were never in force in Canada.

But perhaps we make a mintake here

Mr. Wallace is auxious to have done

But perhaps we make a mintake here

But perhaps we make a mintake

he gave utterance : "They of the Province of Quebec believed that the Governor.General had the right of independent action in this matter, and they believed and said so still. (Applause) They said so positively on the authority of the officers of the Crown in Eogland. He had the power notwithstanding the advice of his constitutional advisers. They recognized the responsibility of the Government disregarding his advisers. But the peculiarity in the case was that both sides of the House had equally participated in this vote, and the Gov ernor General was therefore surrounded with peculiar difficulties. Whom would he have to send for ?"

A voice-"For the Equal Rights Asso. ciation." Dr. Davidson -"No, No, but he would still have thirteen members in that House at all events, and one of them capable of taking the leadership."

From this, and from the blame thrown apon the Governor General for not esteeming the Josuits as outlaws, we are to infer that His Excellency should have disregarded the pronouncement of the Imperial Government, the law officers of the crown, and his own constitutional advisers in order to adopt the policy of an insignificant fraction of the House of Commone, merely because about oneseventeenth or less of the voters of the Dominion patitioned him so to do.

Mr. Davidson adds : "The day is not far distant when Mr. McCarthy will have the responsibilities of the leadership on his shoulders." Mr. McCarthy's role has been tried before, but twenty years of resolute political fighting did not bring the "Governmental impossibility" of bygone days to the leadership of the Parliament of United Canada. In the present day of increased intelligence and of more tolerant spirit the no Popery cry will be less potent than ever, especially in the mouth of one who is not generally credited with either the force of character or the honesty of conforce of character or the honesty of con-the congregation in eloquent and feeling viction, which, with all his faults, we language that visibly affected the audience believe characterized the Honorable and drew tears from many. His Grace George Brown. He was an enemy to said the occasion which drew this wast the Catholic religion, yet we think he was one of those who thought that by being so he was rendering service to God. Even he did not succeed in his purpose, and we may assure oursalves that Mr. McCarthy will not succeed any better.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

REV. FATHERS DRUMMOND, JONES and Connolly, S. J., commenced a mission in St. Mary's Cathedral, Hamilton, last Sunday. Father Drummond delivered lecture in the evening.

WE HAD the pleasure last week of a call from Mr. and Mrs. Willson, of Baltimore, the latter, nee Miss Cross, a former pupil of the Sacred Heart Academy of this city, and the former connected with the Baltimore Publishing Co. Their many friends summoned to appear at the bar of Divine in the Forest City wish them every joy in their voyage through life, and hope ere long to have the pleasure of once more welcoming them to Canada.

Amongst the very pleasant features received many blows which ought to have of the great demonstrations held slenced the agitators once for last week in Ottawa, was the and all most worthy gentlemen, and hold place in the very first rank amongst the most distinguished Catholic laity of the Dominion. C. M. B. A. mer throughout the country will note gratification the honor tendered to their fellow member, Principal MacCabe.

A BEAUTIFUL and soul-stirring oration was that delivered by Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., at the great demonstration held in Ottawa last week, and which will be found in another part of this issue of the CATH. OLIC RECORD. Mr. Curran has indeed reason to be proud of his Alma Mater, and the pood Fathers of the Unversity of Ottawa have equal cause to be gratified when they reflect that owing largely to their teaching and their example they have sent into the turmoil of every day life such men as Mr. Curran-men who, by their high attainments, brillancy of mind, and rectitude of purpose, reflect the very highest honor on their creed and country. Mr. Curran's tender allusion to the great and good Father Tabaret was the outpouring of all the warmth, the tenderness and the sincerity of a great Irish

AFTER warning Principal Cavan to be careful of the company he has of late been keeping-McCarthy, Hughes and the Mail-the London Advertiser thus deals with a Methodist Bishop:

"As for Bishop Carman, he is to be pitied. His letters to the Mail on the Jesuit controversy are probably in worse taste than any that have been written on the subject. When Paul said that a bishop should be 'no striker' and 'not a brawler,' we wonder if he did not have in mind a man of the mental and moral endowments of Bishop Carman. very certain that the bishop has followers among the Methodist clergy as a contro versialist, and the wonder is how or where he got his style. If we could have a symposium o all the ministers of all evangelical denominations on the

unenvied minority. He has certainly brought no credit to his Church, and that is the way, we are assured, that Methodists generally feel regarding his course.'

We may be permitted to ask, how. ever, why Congregationalists generally, Methodiets generally, and Presbyterians generally tolerate the antics of these clerical mischief makers? Way do they not give the Carmans, the Wilds, the Hunters, the Murrays, and all the rest of them their walking papers when they begin to preach the gospel of discord.

THE LAFE REV. FATHER KELLY Editorial Correspondence of the CATHOLIC

The funeral objequies of the late Father Kelly, who was interred in the parish cemetery of Mount Carmel, Diocese of London, on Thursday last, were conducted with becoming solemnity. At 11 a. m. His Grace the Archbishop, with twenty two priests in casaock and surtwenty two priests in cassock and plice, and several acolytes, advanced in solemn procession from the pre-bytery to the grand new church lately erected by the ismented deceased. High Mass de Requiem was conted by Rev. Father P. Brennan, of St. Mary's, Rev. Fathers Con-nolly and J. Walsh setting as deacon and sub deacon. Rev. Father Tieroan was master of ceromonies. The Most Rav. Arch-blshop Walsn occupied a seat in the senctu-ary, attended by Verv R.v. Dr. Kuroy, P. P. of Stratford, and Rev. J. P. Molphy, P. P., Lagersell. Rev. Fathers Boubat of Kingsbridge, Bayard of Saints, Brady of Woodstock, and Aylward of St. Thomas, Woodstock, and Aylward of St. Thomas, assisted the choir in chanting the Dies Irw, and other parts of the Requiem Mass. Besides those priests the following clergymen occupied seats in the sanctuary: Kev. John "rennan, Brewer's Mills, Kingston; Rev. J. O'Connor, Maidstone; Rev. M. Cammins, Bothwell; Rev. T. West, Goderith; Rev. J. Ronan, Wallaceburg; Rev. P. Correstan, La Salette: Rev. J. A. Rev. P. Corcerau, La Salette; Rev. J. A. Kealy, Corunua; Rev. D. McRie, Parkhill; Rav. J. Quigley, Raleigh; Rav. N. Gaban, C. C., Mount Carmel; Rav. W. Dillon, C. C. Parkhill; and Rev. J. Mugan, French Sattlement.
At the conclusion of solemn Mass His Grace Archbishop Waish advanced to

the Communion railing and addressed

virtues of the late Father Kelly, and said that although dead and mute in the cold embrace of death his memory yet spoke to them. The lessons of Christian virtue which he had during twelve years inparted to them by example, even more than by words, would, he felt confident, never be forgotten in this parish. How awfully uncertain is the manner or time of death may be inferred from the almost sudden taking away of their late parish priest. It is not one year since Father Kelly was here in all his vigor and health assisting at the dedication of this beautiful church, of which he felt so proud, as it was of his own creation. Six weeks ago was of his own creation. Six weeks ago he was in the midst of his brother priests enjoying with them and with me the consolutions and delights of a spiritual retreat in Sandwich. How little did he fancy that in so short a time his soul should be justice and that you his people and we his Bishop and his brother priests should so soon be assembled to pray over his remains and consign them to the darkness of the tomo. It is a lesson for us all to prefit by, remembering the warning words of our Lord, "watch and pray, for you know not the day nor the h Well, indeed, will it be for no all if we have as little to answer for on the day of cent, patient, unpretentious, God fearing Father Kelly. But although we have almost an assured certainty that he has spirit and the teaching of God's Church that we should offer up fervent prayers for a favorable judgment and eternal rest to his soul. Pray also that your lives may be such as by God's grace and by the practice of every Christian virtue practice of every Christian virtue you may merit one day to be associated with your late pastor in praising and glorifying God forever in Heaven. And may the peace and blessing of God descend upon you and abide with you forever.

His Grace then pronounced the last absolution, while the Libera was solemnly and effectively chanted by the choir. The and effectively constantly applicant casket brought from Toronto, was brine by six pricate to its last resting-place in the priests to its last resting-place in parish cemetery, under the shadow of the grand church lately erected by the energy and zeal of the lamented deceased. Rev. Father Connelly conducted the solemn ceremony at the grave, which lies contiguous to that which encloses the remains of the late Father O'Byrne, interred in May, of the year 1878. May the souls of those two faithful priests enjoy everlasting peace is a prayer that many will unite with us in offering to the Great Rewarder of all that are pure and good

Rewarder of all that are pure and good in this life.

The Archblshop and priests who assisted at the funeral obsequtes speak in the warmest terms of the kindness and hospitality displayed by the faithful parishioners to all who came from a distance.

Mr. T. Coughlie, M. P., drove a beantiful carriage and span of white horses to the station and met and conveyed the Archbishop and the priests who accom-panied him. His brothers, Messrs, D. and C. Coughin, with Mr. O'Brien, Mr. P. Hall and Mr. Quarry, were also profuse in their offers of conveyance and services to the many priests who were present, and deserve the highest encomiums for their politeness and generosity.

A MASS meeting took place in Athens on the 30th ult. at which it was decided to appeal to the royalties who will be present at the Duke of Sparte's Wedding to protect Chistians in Crete, but the Freidenblatt of Vionna says that news from Crete is satisfactory, and the stories current in Greece concerning wholesale arrests and atrocities are merely Greek

ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA. dloce INSTALLATION OF THE NEW CHAP. TER OF DEACONS. Free Press, Oct. 9th.

Reacly, if ever before, in the history of the Catholic Church of Canada has such a solemn and magnificent ceremony been witnessed as that which took place in the Basilica this morning, when the Cathedral Chapter of Canons were installed by His Grace Archbishop Duhamel. Long before the appointed time of commencing the ceremony nearly every seat in the magnificent edifice was occupied. A large number of persons were compelled to remain outside, so great was the rush for seats. The galleries and upper balconies were densely packed while not a particle of room in the aisle was left unfilled.

Purctually at nine o'clock a grand procession was formed at the Archbishop's palace consisting of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, Monsignor Marois, of Quebec; Monsignor Tanguay, Bishop Langevin, Rimouski; Bishop Wadham, Odgeneburg, N. Y.; Bishop Moreau, St. Hyacinthe; Bishop Gravelle, Nicolet; Bishop Rogers, Onatham, N. B; Bishop McIntyre, Charlottetown, P. E. I; Bishop Ryan, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. Fathers Holland, Cantley; Goulier, Montreal; Nolin, O. M. I; Angier, O. M. I; cession was formed at the Archbishop's treal; Nolin, O. M. I; Angier, O. M. I; Forget, O. M. I, and hungreds of other ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Catholic

ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Catholic Church.

At the main portals of the Basilica on Sussex atreet His Eminence and the other clergy were met by His Grace Archbishop Duhamel and Rev. F J. McGovern, chanceller. From thence the procession solemnly wended its way along the side aisle to the aiter of the Elescot Surveyork where His Eminance. Blessed Sacrament, where His Eminence and His Grace knelt for a short time in silent prayer. Arriving at the main altar His Eminence intoned the Veni Creator. This being concluded, Rev. Father McGovern, chancellor, ascended the pulpit, and read in the French, English and Latin languages

THE PAPAL BRIEFS
and Bulls announcing the constitution of
the Chapter of Canons. This contained a reference to the pleasure given by the presence of His Eminence Cardinal Tascheresu, and the presence of other illustrious Archbishops and bishops from Canada and the United States Gratitude was expressed to God and to all those who had responded to the invitation to attend the ceremonies. The names of the canons were appounced, and a letter of nomination as well as of

THE INSTALLATION,

After the reading of the Briefs His Grace Archbishop Dubamel took his seat on the steps of the main altar and the following steps of the main altar and the following canons—Archpriest, Very Rev. Vicar-General Routhier; archdeacon, Very Rev. Father Campeau; primicerius, Very Rev. Father Bouillon; and Very Rev. Father Michel, of Buckingham; Very Rev. Father D F Foley, of Almonte, Very Rev. P. McCatthy, Wakefield; Very Rev. Father Belanger, St. Audre Avelln; Very Rev. Father Phillp, St. Joseph's Village; Very Rev. Father Plantin, Basilica chapter—knelt before him and Basilica chapter-knelt before him and made the profession of faith. They then made an abeleauce to His Emineuce the Cardinal, after which they were conducted to the places they will occupy as canons
As was customary, during the ceremony Moneignors Marois and Tanguay were seated on either side of His Eminence on the throne.

DRESS OF THE CANONS

The cappa of the new canons is purple Drap d'Ete, lined with purple silk. The three principal dignitaries wear purple soutanes, and the honorary canons black soutanes, with violet trimmings and

violet sasb.

The new canons chanted the holy office for the first time whilst the Cardi-nal vested bimself for Pontifical High Mass. His Eminence was assisted by a deacon and sub-deacon. The ceremony
was a most magnificent and impressive one. The array of handsome sacordotal

vestments was exceedingly gorgeous
In His Grace Archbishop Dubamel's says the above dignitaries were chosen because of their well known merit and of the qualities which distin-guish them. He has the fullest confi dence in them as assistants as well as wise and prudent counsellors, and that for the clergy they will be models of charity, of respect, of zeal, of love, of study—in a word, models of all ecclesi astical virtues. In conclusion he forms the most ardent desire for their temporal and spiritual prosperity, and places the whole Chapter under the powerful protection of the Most Holy and Imma

culate Virgin Mary.

At the conclusion of the first gospel
Rev. Father McGovern, chancellor,
ascended the pulpit and delivered an
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THE SERMON.
His text was "The faith which is come unto you, bringeth forth fruit and growth"
Col. 1, 6. In the course of his discourse
the rev. father claimed that the title of Catholic Church was bestowed upon her by the apostles themselves. The words of the text were not only true and appropriate in the times of the apostles but they were true of the present day, and the grand and solemn ceremony they witnessed that day was a proof and a living example of the wonderful, nay, miraculous, growth of the faith of Christ and of the wonderful or the sain of the Church of Carist. A few short years ago the fertile valley of the Ottawa was but a vast wilderness, the light of civilization was just dawning upon i and to plant the true and great civil zi-tion heroic missioneries came. They began their noble work under the guidance of one whose name was dear to every Catholic heart, and whose memory was being honored in an especial manner that day—the late Bishop Guignes. The seed of faith fell on good soil. New parishes were formed. Institutious arone for the education of the young, the care of the poor, the infirm and helpless, and in less than a quarter of a century this diocese had taken its place among the important strongholds of C. tholicity on this contin-ent. But the great work was destined to grow and increase even more. Under the guidance of their present first pastor the Church of Ottawa was extended more and more, and but three years ago they saw a new jewel added to its crown, when the

ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA. INSTALLATION OF THE NEW CHAP. TER OF DEACONS.

Free Press, Oct. 9th. Rarely, if ever before, in the history of the Catholic Church of Canada has such a solemn and magnificent ceremony been witnessed as that which took place in e Basilica this morning, when the Cathedral Chapter of Canons were installed by His Grace Archbishop Duhamel. Long before the appointed time of commencing the ceremon nearly every seat in the magnificent edifice was occupied. A large number of persons were compelled to remain outside, so great was the rush for seats. The galleries and upper balconies were dense-ly packed while not a particle of room in the aisle was left unfilled.

cession was formed at the Archbishop's palace consisting of His Eminence Car inal Teschereau, Monsignor Marois, of dinal Teschereau, Monsignor Marois, of Quebec; Monsignor Tanguay, Bishop Langevin, Rimoneki; Bishop Wadham, Odgensburg, N. Y.; Bishop Moreau, St. Hyacinthe; Bishop Gravelle, Nicolet; Bishop Rogers, Chatham, N. B.; Bishop McIntyre, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Bishop Ryan, Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. Fathers Holland, Cantley; Gouliet, Montreal: Nolin O. M. I.; Angiar O. M. I. treal; Nolin, O. M. I; Angier, O. M. I; Forget, O. M. I, and hungreds of other ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Catholic

At the main portals of the Basilica on Sussex street His Eminence and the other olergy were met by His Grace Archbishop Dubamel and Rev. F J. McGovern, chancellor. From thence the procession solemnly wended its way along the side aisle to the alter of the Blessed Sacrament, where His Eminence and His Grace knelt for a short time in silent prayer. Arriving at the main altan His Eminence intoned the Veni Creator. This being concluded, Rev. Father McGovern, chancellor, ascended the pulpit, and read in the French, English and Latin languages

THE PAPAL BRIEFS and Bulls announcing the constitution of the Chapter of Canons. This contained a reference to the pleasure given all those who had responded to the invitation to attend the ceremonies. The names of the canons were appounced, and a letter of nomination as well as of promotion read.

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METROPOLITAN SEE Looking at the wonderful develop-ment could they fail to see the work of the Almighty therein? The Catholic Church had triamphed not only in extending her spiritual dominion, as wit-ness the present ceremony, but even her greatest enemies admitted that the Church had a wonderful influence in the world, had a wonderful thrace of the endeavors and notwithstanding all their endeavors to counteract that power it still remained, because that power was a divise and not a human one. human one. A ceremory such as the present aroused the admiration of those who did not profess the Roman Catholic faith. Outside of the Church they would look in vain for a like spectacle; for a union of faith, septiment and action as witnessed to day. Let them learn from the present ceremony a lesson of respect and admiration, and of obedience to all that the Church did and commanded Let them not follow the example of many of the present day who wished to measure everything that the Church did by a human standard, but on the contrary look on the Courch in the true light, as the spouse of Christ, as the barbor of selvation, as the grand and glorious edifice built by Christ, the corner stone propagated by His apostles and sealed by the blood of the martyrs. The rev. father concluded by expressing the gratitude of the mighty congregation at the attendance of His Eminerce the Cardinal and the other pre-

Rev. Canon Clouthier, of Three Rivers, afterwards ascended the pulpit and delivered a lengthy and elequent sermon, which was very appropriate.

Mass was brought to a close by the pro

nouncing of the Papal benediction by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau. UNVELLING THE GUIGUES' MONUMENT From the mein eltar of the Basinca the procession was formed and proceeded in line down the middle sisle headed by the parish priests, the bishops, archbishops, and His Eminence brought up the rear.

They then proceeded to the platform currounding the Guigues' monument. On either side of it stood an elevated plat-form, the one on the left being gorgeously decorated with busting. It contained the throne, which was occupied by His Emintamenta transfer of the Eminence Ostby the presence of His Eminence Ostdinal Tascheresu, and the presence of
other illustrious Archbishops and bishops
other illustrious Archbishops and bishops
the visiting archbishops and bishops took
the visiting archbishops and bishops took priests stood immediately in front of the statue.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS The archbishop, from the platform, spake in both the English and French languages. He observed that what St. Paul said of Jesus Christ so be could well languages. He could wen pail said of Jesus Christ so be could wen pand said of Jesus Christ so be could wen his memory that you have any of the first bishop of Ottawa, and the founder of the present diocese. He loved the Church as did our Divine Redeemer, obstacles to stand in your way. You have set up a beautiful statue in the labored hard during his life-time for said shadow of his greater monument—his shadow of his greater monument—his heat of all, more endurance. He loved his country, and did the work of life work; but, best of all, more enduran aposile in endeavoring to bring all his ing than stone or bronze, is his image as flock to that Heavenly Jerusalem prepared for them. The late Bishop Guigues, he said, suffered great hardships in the early days when this diocese was almost a wilderness, in order to save souls, and ex-tend the tabernacle in order that all men might come together and worship and thereby gain the kingdom of God for all thereby gaid the kingdom of Gad for kin eternity. His Grace made a particular reference to the many charitable and educational institutions which were founded by the deceased prelate in this Bishop Guigues did not look to valinterest In conclusion, he said he his own interest In conclusion, he said he was overjoyed that the statue was raised o perpenate the memory of the founder of the diocese who was so richly deserving

After an oration in French by His Grace the procession re-formed and proceeded to

The monument was unveiled by His Grace Archbishop Dabamel, who was assisted by Rev. Canon Bouillon Immediately upon the unveiling, a veciferous cheer went up from the thousands of spectators who had gathered around the

The statue stands fourteen feet high, and is made of bronze. It is a handsome piece of workmanship and resembles the dead bishop to perfection. It was east in Parts from the design of Mr. A. Verrelated by Messrs. Captain Boauset, of Montreal, fully aware of my inability fitly to perform. The task is as difficult as the ceremony that brings us together is inability fitly to perform the design of Mr. A. Verrelated by Messrs. Captain Boauset, of Montreal, fully aware of my inability fitly to perform the design of Mr. A. Verrelated by Messrs. Captain Boauset, of Montreal, fully aware of my inability fitly to perform the design of Mr. A. Verrelated by Messrs. Captain Boauset, of Montreal, fully aware of my inability fitly to perform the design of Mr. A. Verrelated by Messrs. Captain Boauset, of Montreal, fully aware of my inability fitly to perform the design of Mr. A. Verrelated by Messrs. Captain Boauset, of Montreal, fully aware of my inability fitly to perform the design of Mr. A. Verrelated by Messrs. Captain Boauset, of Montreal, fully aware of my inability fitly to perform the design of Mr. A. Verrelated by Messrs. Captain Boauset, of Montreal, fully aware of my inability fitly to perform the design of Mr. A. Verrelated by Messrs. Captain Boauset, of Montreal, fully aware of my inability fitly to perform the design of Mr. A. Verrelated by Messrs. Captain Boauset, of Montreal, fully aware of my inability fitly to perform the design of Mr. A. Verrelated by Messrs. Captain Boauset, of Montreal, fully aware of my inability fitly to perform the design of Mr. A. Verrelated by Messrs. Captain Boauset, of Montreal, fully aware of my inability fitly to perform the design of Mr. A. Verrelated by Messrs. Captain Boauset, of Montreal, fully aware of my inability fitly to perform the design of Mr. A. Verrelated by Messrs. Captain Boauset, of Montreal, fully aware of my inability fitly to perform the design of Mr. A. Verrelated by Messrs. Captain Boauset, of Montreal, fully aware of my inability fitly to perform the design of Mr. A. Verrelated by Montreal, fully aware of my inability fitly to perfor baut, who has since died. It cost \$2 000, which, in addition to the handsome granite pedestal which is underneath it, beings the total cost up to \$2,700. On the pedestal are cut the words:

JOSEPH EUGENE GUIGUES. 1ST BISHOP OF OTTAWA. 1848 - 1874

In the afternoon all the visiting clergy were bar queted in the Grey Nuns' con-vent, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Wreaths from the following societies were laid at the foot of the monument St. Joseph's, St. Pierre's and St. Thomas'

#### INAUGURATION OF THE OTTAWA UNIVERSIBY. Free Press Oct. 10.

The inauguration of the College of Ottawa last night was one of the most williant affairs that has ever occurred within the walls of that institution. Illuminations blazed in every window of the building and the large academic hall was filled to overflowing with clergy and laity. The windows in the east and west wings were draped with banners, whilst at the main entrance to the Uniwhite at the main entrance to the University hung festoons of evergreens, liberally set off with bunting. Over the rotunea hung the mosto, "Welcome to the Alumni, 1848–1889."

By eight o'clock standing room only was obtainable in the academic ball, and among those present were: His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, Monsignor Marois, Monsignor Tanguay, B.shop Laflache, Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo; Lafleche, Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo; Rev. T. J. Fitzpatrick, Providence, R. I.; Rev. A. Leonard, Carthage, N. Y; Hop. Edward O'Sullivan, Lowell, Mass.; Sir John Toompson, Minister of Justice; Principal MacCabe.

len, Kingston.
On the arrival of His Eminence, His Grace Archbishop Duhamel made his appearance, and was greeted with a storm of applause. He took his seat on the stage accompanied by Rev Cel Au gier, O M I, D D, president of the col-lege, Rev. Father M. Guckin, O M I., M A, vice president, Rev. Fathers Froc. Mar-son, Lacoste, Neeles, Nolin, Fillistre, Gouvreau and Mossrs. Fallon, Kehoe, Murphy, McDonald, Phelan, Foley and Geassmaher, the whole of whom were vested in the robes attained by them when obtaining their degrees. THE PROCEEDINGS OPEN

The programme opened with a selection from the college board, after which Rev. Father Augier delivered an address in the Latin language to His Eminence and to their Lordships, the visiting

bishops
A chorus entitled "Freedom calls us" was next rendered by the College Glee club.

WELCOMING THE ALUMNI. Addresses were afterwards read to the members of the alumni in both the Eng-lish and French languages by Messrs M. F. Firzpatrick and Jos. Landry. The following is the text of the English ad

From Ottawa's present to Ottawa's former students. Welcome:—
It is with sentiments of the purest

dress:

pleasure, gentlemen, that we have re-ceived permission to obtrude ourselves upon your notice on this day of rejoicing. You know us not, nor can you be ex pected to take an interest in us and our affairs, but our eyes have long been rest-ing upon you, and the sight has been encoursgement. For what we are you once have been. What you are we may hope to be, and this hope it is which nerves us against impatience and weariness. Sons of the same Alma Mater, watched over by the same father, the great and good deceased for the honor of whose name this gathering is held. We have lo ked upon you as our elder brothers and have felt towards you that loving respect and that hearty admiration which it is almost invariably the lot of elder brothers to receive. Yes, the father who guarded your youth is still within these walls in spirit, if not in flesh. Some of us have known the sweetness of his smile, the kind touch of his paternal hand—they are now the few. But all have felt from the moment they entered here, that it was the spirit of Father Tabaret which reigned over this house, now as in the days when with his own hands he planted those beautiful trees around the splendid pile of buildngs which his energy had erected. It ing than stone or bronze, is his image as it rests enshrined in the hearts of each of you, to be transmitted to your chil-dren—a legacy forever. Gentlemen, we believe that you have profited by his lessons, for you went forth from his house to do the work he bade you, and you have done it honorably and well. In pulpit and on platform, in courts of justice and in halls of legislature, in the chamber of the sick and in the editor's chair, in the busy marts of commerce and on the lonely prairies, you have done your duty. Your university is proud of you, she frieadly chronicles your good deeds and holds you up as a model to us, her youngest children. We too, have learned to be proud of you; we have learned your lessons by heart, and have repeated them until familiar as our own. And now we beg of you, gentlemen, to accept our sincere congratulations upon your success in

May you go on and prosper in the future, as in the past. The French address of welcome was

your various professions; we present them in union with the assurance of our

deepest respect and warmest esteem.

then read, after which were THE REPLIES the supremacy of college students, both in science and on the athletic field. He returned his sincere thanks on behalf of the Alumui, and hoped that the next meeting would see a still greater gathering to do honor to their Alma Mater.

The college band rendered another fine selection, after which the Papal Brief announcing the college as a Catholic University was read in the Latin language by Rev. Father Filliatre.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE POPE Immediately after the reading of the Brief His Grace Archbishop Duhamel delivered a short address in English and French. He announced that the followfrom message had been received from the Cardinal secretary at Rome: "His Holiness being made acquainted

that this day you were celebrating the inauguration of the university, sends his congratulations, and heartily grants the His Grace sait the above would surely

render the students and faculty of the col-lege more devoted. The benediction itself was a strong reason why they should all strive to make that institution what a upi-

versity should be.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESSES. The inaugural addresses, which were both lengthy and eloquent, were delivered by Rev. C. Augier, the president, and the by Rev. C. Augier, the president, and the Rev. F. McGuckin, vice president. The former spoke in French and ex-plained in a practical manner the neces-

sity of a Catholic university. In the course of the vice-president's remarks he stated that the Ottawa uni-

Martineau, Montreal, and Mr. Leo Pha- of perfection that this university will be lines of its significance. This ceremony a credit to the Catholics of the province. History was being falsified, and the sacred mysteries of the Catholic faith were being tampered with; in fact everything possible was being done to destroy the house of God. It was necessary therefore that every student, no matter what profession he might choose to adopt, should be instructed in choose to adopt, should be instructed in all the arts and sciences, so as to com but with the enemies of their faith. In the university there would be established a faculty of law. The many law yers who went out into the country should not only be well versed in civil law, but also in divine law which con cerned their faith, in order that the may be just legislators of the country We had in the Dominion a great cour try, and it only wanted men who would establish a just law, and one that will be obeyed by all. These who wished to adopt the practice of medicine as well as those who wish to follow the natural sciences, too, will have their respective departments, and be versed in such a manner as to be a benefit to society. In closing his eloquent remarks he appealed to the laity and clergy of Canada to promote the interests of the university. Its situation was magnificent, It had its advantages over other institutions; the library of parliament, the Geological museum, the Supreme court and houses fact everything that could be of advantage to the student.

Then followed the conterring of degrees by His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, The Rev. Father Autoine received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and upon Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, Hon, R. W. Scott and Principai J. A. MacCabe, the degree of L L I

The grand ceremony was brought to close by the College band playing "Ro maine's Murch" in an excellent manner.

#### A MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF FATHER TABARET.

Free Press, Oct. 10. The caremonies in connection with the inauguration of the College of Octawa as a Catholic university were continued at that institution this morning. At ten o'clock fully three hundred former students assembled in the magnificent chanel where a Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop Lorraine of Pontiac. Assisting him were Rev. Father Garron as deacon, and Rev.

Father Legendre as sub deacon.

The main altar presented a beautiful appearance, being illumined with burn-ing tapers, while on either side the alters were decorated with natural flowers. His Eninence Cardinal Tascheresu occupied a seat on the throne, on the left of the altar, as did also Monsignors Morois and Tangusy, and the other dignitaries of the Catholic Church, including the newly-appointed canons. The old students were seated in the centre of the chapel, while those now attending the university were stationed in the

galleries. Damont's first Mass was chanted. The college choir singing was greatly admired and Rev. Father Emard, the leader, was highly complimented on their profidency. At the conclusion of the first Gospel, Hi Lordship Bishop Rogers, of Chatham, Ont advanced to the main alter and de ivered a most eloquent sermon, which lasted three quarters of an hour. He was followed by His Grace Archbishop Tache, of St. Boni-

tacs, whose discourse was in French. His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau pro nounced the Benediction after the las UNVEILING THE MONUMENT.

This afternoon the monument to the memory of the late Father Tabaret, the first superior of the collegs, was unveiled in the presence of a large assembly. THE ORATORS OF THE DAY.

The orators on the occasion were Mr. J. Curran, M. P., and Mr. A. A. Taillon, and Judge Olivier.
Mr. Curran, addressing the Cardinal,

to undertake a labor of love I am pan lations, that would have broken down a fully aware of my inability fitly to per form. The task is as difficult as the They are fresh in your memories. Let us morating your deeds for the glory of the Tabaret struggling along with a few pupils in this institution, which, by the grace of God and his own strength, he raised to what it now was. He hoped the institution, within the walls of which he was instructed, would fructify a hundred fold.

In conclusion be described. in presence of so overwhelming a calam ity. To day all that is changed. scene is not of mourning but of gladness, sorrow has made way for joy, and in hearts that were bowed down with weight of woe, there beat pulsations of delight that caunot be controlled. We see in the vast concourse, where princes of the Church are mingled with statesmen of the land, in honor of the memory of good man, whom for years we fondly called father, the augury of the consum-mation of the noble work to which his life was devoted, and we no longer grieve over the lost friend, but pride in the tribute justly paid to his great name and manifold services. (Applause) Daniel Webster, in one of his speeches, said: "A superior and commanding human intel lect, a truly great man, when heaven vouchsates so rare a gift, is not a passing flame, burning bright for a white, and then expiring, giving place to returning darkness. It is rather aspark of fervent heat, as well as a radiant light, with power to enkindle the common mass of

has a meaning far beyond the precincts of our alumni association. Attended by such distinguished marks of sympathy, it inspires Christian teachers throughout the land, and infuses into their breasts redoubled courage to carry on the good fight they have so gallantly waged up to the present time. It offers guarantees of security to the State. It gives lation and compensation to the August Head of the Caureb, so lately sillicted and humiliated by an inauguration, at the very portals of the Vatican, so differ-ent from that we are celebrating to day in the capital of our new Dominion. There a statue was unveiled in honor of human passions.

"It was not his noble deeds, his signal services to his country; his talents were to feign, to lie, to be devoted solely to imself, not to bear contradiction, to flatter, to be of a base mind and wicked Tae extraordinary honors, then, rendered to such a man can have only one sense, one meaning, namely: that it is proper that all life be spent outside of loctrine divinely revealed, outside of the Curistian faith.

"It is painful to state, it is almost a prodigy, that in this holy city, in which God has established the home of His Vicar, the eulogy of human reason in rebellion against God should be heard, and that where the entire world has been taught to seek for the pure precepts of the Grapel and counsels of salvation, there, to day, in consequence of a criminal subversion, culpable errors and even heresy should be consecrated with impunity by statues. Events have led Us to this point, that We see the abomination of desolation in the Holy Piace."
Could the Holy Father but witness the

ceremony we are new participating in, beneath the shadow of the legislative halls his wounded heart and cheer for his spirit so much in need of consolation?

Applause)
The master hand of His Grace the The master hand of His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa has already traced the early life, and subsequent labors, of efficiency, not only by the representative our illustrious founder. I shall not attempt to emulate that brilliant effort. the early life, and subsequent labors, of our illustrious founder. I shall not at-tempt to emulate that brilliant effort. Let me but mention one little incident, in his earliest career as a missionary, which will reveal to thoughtful minds the secret of his great successes. The parish, if we may so call the vast territory assigned to him in the Ostawa diact, was but scantily supplied in those days with clergymen of any denomina-Father Tabaret had too great a soul, and sympathies too embracing, to does not bear his name, so that those of confine his labors solely to those of his Tabaret, Laval and McGill might ring own creed. His genial disposition had won the love and confidence of those outside the pale of his own congrega-tion, and whilst he said Mass and preached for the members of his Cathoe flock on Sunday morning, in the afternoon of the same day he, not unfrequently, spoke words of the broadest Christian charity to a congregation composed of men of many sects. (Applause ) In that mission he was beld and, more than once, was he called to the bedside of a dying Christian, who had sent for him, not because he be longed to his Church, but because he felt comforted by the presence of one whom all knew was the embodi ment of many Christian virtues. (Ap plause) He was assigned to take charge of the college then in its infancy. seems but as yesterday, and now what a mighty change! The education of youth had for him an indescribable charm. He spoke as follows:
Your kind greeting gives me courage to undertake a labor of love I am pain lations, that would have broken down a lations and tribustations. Why speak of the obstacles to undertake a labor of love I am pain lations, that would have broken down a lation based on a nother generation will be

loved his calling, and no sacrifice was too great for the fulfilment of its maniconsider the intellectual grasp he faith of Christ and the moral and ma-brought to the work. He admired all terial advancement of the people of that was good and sound and solid in Canada. (Prolonged applause) the systems he had followed, but thrown as he was in contact with fine intellects of other denominations, in charge of educational establishments, he never failed to note and even to speak approvingly of the many good points he found in their methods. He was retiring and dreaded display, but the many volumes he wrote for the guidance of his associate instructors in the manage ment of this univer ity show how zealous and indefatigable a worker and keen dis-cerner he was for the cause of Catholic education. An ardent lover of the land of his adoption, how often, in his exhorta-tions to the students, did he not point out that this Dominion was to be the happy nome of a united people? How often d he not preach the doctrine of toleration for each others' weaknesses? Elucating youth of different races, on how many occasions did he not point out, whils praising the noble qualities of all, the plemishes of each which we should strive to remove, yet fortifying these virtues which, blended together, would, in God's own time, make of Canada a great nation. These were the lessons he taught, and that great teacher, his life and his labors were the gifts of France to our new country. (Applause) I am tempted, religion, and after his father's death because I feel the eccasion justifies it, seven years ago he has been the mainhuman mind, so that when it gliumers and certain events now taking place in its own decay and finally goes out in more than one province of our confedera death, no night follows, but it leaves the | tion call for it, to say one word of what we | four world all light and all on fire from the potent contact of its own spirit." (Ap plause.) How true are those words as applied to the founder of the institution? He was a great man whom heaven Brassard, Girouard, Decharme, Labelle Branches of the C. M. B. A., of which He was a great man whom heaven to the was a great man whom heaven to to realize what we owe to these men out to realize what we owe to these men out to realize what the history of Canada but darkness behind; its fervent heat vivified his work during his too short that rece has shed upon it? Why have

and Chapleau, and should we not lose its brightest ornaments? Strike from amongst our historians Garneau, B beau and Ferland and Sulte, how many indefatigable workers and faithful chroniclers would remain? Let me ask you to consider what has been done for poetry and for art, by Cremazie, Freehette and Lemay, Falardeau, Bourassa and a host of others, and tell me who are their rivals? duere, and tell me was are their wasts the greatest promise of future intellectual development of the people, and away across the seas, far from our fair and free land of Canada, it wasts cooso the crushing reply of Richard Lalor their control of the people, and every schoolboy has memorized and free land of Canada, it wasts cooso the crushing reply of Richard Lalor ion, and every schoolboy has memorized the crushing reply of Richard Lalor Sniel; but if the loss of Ireland's prestige would dim the glory of an empire on which the sun never sets, what would become of the glory of Canada were her history shorn of the gallant deeds, of the most ancient half of her people? There a status was unveiled in honor of (Applause) In this institution it was the supremacy of human reason, as a the object of its founder, whilst establishprotest against authority, as a tribute to one, who, discarding the teachings of Christian morality, became the slave of hold a prominent place. No words of one, wao, discarding the teachings of Curistian morality, became the slave of human passions.

But let me give you the words of the Sovereign Pontiff on the Bruno deserra speaking on the 21st May, 1885, he used the following language with reference to that branch of the training in this in-stitution: "The university, by opening its doors indiscriminately to students of both races, by offering them a liberal education from which both have been able to derive so much advantage, is contributing to the obliteration of last traces of a rivalry which at the present time asserts itself only in the peace ful competitions of civil life, competition in which each strive to excel the other in the discharge of its duty to our common

country."
\* \* \* \* "I recognize, and I do not know any. one who does not, the immense services which the French language has rendered to the literature of the world, the in-fluence it is destined to exercise on the serature of our country and the place it should occupy in any well-conceived system of public education.'

Is there need to speak of the success of the work that speaks for itself in all that surrounds us? The gratitude of the contributors caused this statue to be erected, but the monument was already becenth the shadow of the legislative halls here in this magnificent edifice, and the of our country, would it not be balm for memory of the good deeds done was engraved upon affectionate hearts. The work has been blessed by the Father of the Faithful, and consecrated to Catholic its courses, not merely from all parts of Canada, but from many states in the neighboring union. The future of this seat of learning is henceforth assured, if the ideas of our illustrious founder continus to prevail in its management. To-day we are doing justice memory of a great man. I have regret and that is that this institution harmoniously together down the echoing ages of Canadian history. (Applause.) No longer shall I detain you with words insdequate to the occasion that brings us together, but addressing myself to the life like representation of one I knew so well and appreciated so highly, let me say-Most kind and aff ctionate of preceptors, your old pupil salutes you. He salutes you in the name of the Oblates, whose order you have ennobled and adorned. He salutes you in the name of the alumni of this institution, who cherish your memory with an undying love. He salutes you in the name of those who are now profiting by the reand sacrifices, and in the name of future generations of students, who will flock to this university to be trained for the battle of life. salutes you in the name of all those, and in the name of the people of this country in whose memory the recollection of your virtues will ever be green. Most humble and retiring of men, to day

#### OBITUARY. Mr. John Francis O'Neil, Woodstock.

Mr. John Francis O'Neil, well known as

the proprietor of the O'Neil House, died in that town on the 15th ult. He had been ill for about seven months of heart disease, during which time he took the advice of several eminent physicians from Buffalo and elsewhere, and was thought to be recovering, until he took a relapse on the morning of his death, which occurred at a quarter past seven o'clock. Mr. O'Neil was universally respected, and was one of the best known hotel proprietors in the country. He had improved greatly the O'Neil House, by additional build. ings, so that it was one of the best hotels in Western Ontario. He was always an earness and faithful Catholic, and was forward in all good works, especially in those which were for the interest of stay and chief support of family, consisting of his mol four brothers and three sis his mother.

New York Catholic Review.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

FOR EARLY MASSES.

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS.

If at rare intervals one did fall from grace

ity. This is the way to show one's love versity for God. Our Lord went about doing stiffen

not do good works. One who is occupied in doing good has no time to lose in doing evil. If one sees a chance to do

deny ourselves anything for the sake of thus giving? Do we visit the sick among of the

our acquaintances, counsel the doubtful.

good, and no one can follow Him and

#### As Jacob Served for Rachel.

'Twas the love that lightened service!
The old, old story sweet,
That yearning lips and waiting hear's
In melody repeat,
As Jacob served for Rechel
Beneath the Syrian sky,
Like golden sauds that swiftly drop
The toiling years went by.

Chill fell the dews upon him, Fierce smote the suitry sun; But what were cold or heat to him, Till that dear wife was won! The angels whispered in his ear, "Be patient and be strong!" And the thought of her he waited for Was ever like a song.

Sweet Rachel, with the secret
To hold a brave man leal;
To keep him through the changeful years,
Her own in woe and weal;
So that in age and exile,
The death-damp on his face,
Her name to the dark valley lent
Its own peculiar grace.

And "there I buried Rachel,"
He said of that lone spot.
In Ephratu, near to Bethlehem,
Where the wife he loved was not;
For God had taken from him
The brigotness and the zest.
And the heaven shove theuceforward kept
In fee his very best.

Of the love that lightens service,
Dear God, how much we see,
When the father toils the livelong day
For the children at his knee;
When all night long the mether wakes,
Nor deems the vigit hard.
The rose of health on the sick one's cheek
Her happy heart's reward.

Of the love that lightons service
The fisherman can tell,
When he wrests the bread his dear ones eat
Where the bitter surges swell;
And the farmer in the furrow,
The merchant in the mart.
Count little worth their weary toll
For the treasures of their heart.

And, reverently we say it, Dear Lord, on bended knee.
For the love that light-ned service:
The pattern is with Tace,
Oh, the love, the love of Heaven,
That bowed our load to bear;
The love that mounted to the cross,
And saved the siner there!

What shall we gave? How offer Our \*mell returns, to tell That we have seen the Saviour, And are fain to serve Him well? Take, Lord, our broken spirits, And have them for Thine own; And se be bridegroom with the bride, -Reign, Thou, with us, alone.

As Jacob served for Rachel
Beneath the syrian sky;
And the golden sands of colling years
Went swiftly slipping by:
The thought of her was music
To cheer his weary feet,
Twas love that lightened service,
The old, old story sweet.

- Christian Intelligeneer.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY

MY DOCTERN. The sign is bad when folks commence A fladin' fault with Providence, And balkin' cause the earth don't shake At ey'ry prancin' step they take. No man is great till he can see How less than little he would be Efstripped to self, and stark and bare, He hung his sign out anywhere.

My doctorn is to lay aside Contentions and be satisfied; Jest do your best, and praise or blame That foliers that, counts jest the same. I've allus noticed great success Is mixed with troubles more or less, And it's the man who does the best. That gits more kicks than all the prest, -JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Old age brings with it the consciousness of physical lafirmity and decay, which no art can conceal and no medicine remove. This decay is a loud hint that death is not far distant, and that one should set his house in order for that solema event. The young may die, but the old must soon die N. Y. Independent. A pupil in a quiet boarding school in

Pennsylvania displayed some time since no small degree of industry in collecting autographs of distinguished literati. James Russel Lowell was one of the number addressed. The request to him was sub-stantially: "I would be very much obliged for your autograph." The response contained a lesson that many besides the ambitious pupil have not learned: "Play do not say hereafter I would be obliged?
If you would be obliged, be obliged and be done with it Say, 'I should be obliged and be done with it Say, 'I should be obliged' aud oblige yours truly—James Rassel Lowell."

It is said of the stork, that having most tenderly fed its young, it will sail under them, when they first attempt to fly, and if they begin to fall will bear them up stork is wounded by the sportsman, the able ones gather about it, put their winge under it, and try to carry it away. These instincts in the bird teach us the lesson of helpfulness. We should come up close to or weak or faint, and, putting our own strength underneath them, help them along; and when another fellow-being is wounded or crushed, whether by sorrow or by sto, it is our duty to gather abou him and try to lift him up and save him.

One of the greatest mistakes of life is to save our smiles and pleasant words and sympathy for other souls than those now with us, and other times than the present. Herein lies the chief cause of regret at re-viewing the past. He who makes life a a mere period of anticipation of right doing will have only a very uncomfort able present to live in, and a very regret ful past to look back upon; while who ever makes existence a filling of passing moments with deeds and words and thoughts of love towards those aroun him finds joy therein and no shadow o regret in all the future,—Chicago Standard,

A girl should be ambitious. She work for herself. Do not be with your present condition. Try and improve your present opportunities. No girl knows how good life is unless she has tasted the sweets of inde pendence. Even if comfortably or lux-uriously situated, girls are always better for having something useful Very often we hear people say that there is no necessity for women to work for themselves, that it makes them strong-minded, that they lose social strong-minded, that they lose social influence. But this is nonsense. It must be a very sham society, indeed, that will have the presumption to lock down upon a woman because she has the courage to work for herself. Neither does labor unsex her. The clinging, helples, hysterical woman is ver charming to read about, but in the pro saic reality of every day life she mfit for either the duties of wife or mother.

in conversation with Bishop Du.

happiness of possessing faith, and I regret it. I am but a philosophic spirituslist, but I respect, I love, I adore Catholicism. Guerouit (one of those who have most viclently attacked the Holy Father in France) said to me yester. day: 'How could you make such a speech as that, for you are not a believer?' I replied to him: 'It is true that I am not a believer, but I am six-cers. I am passionately spiritualistic, but I respect, I love Catholicism, because Catholicism is the preference of spiritual. Catholicism is the protector of spiritual-ism in the world. And you who labor ism in the world. And you who labor to disorganize this great religion, you do an evil work," and with emphasis he repeated his declaration. "Yes, Monseigneur, I love Catholicism; its worship pleases me. When I attend Mass I am at ease, I am happy. My grandmother was a saint. I remember how happy I was when she took me with her to Mass, and I still retain the same feeling." And he went on to give his reasons for his admiration and love of this glorious religion. "What I particularly admire in Catholicism is that admirable unity and authority which your Church posand authority which your Church pos sesses, and that during eighteen centur ies! Look at the Anglican bishers the Look at the Anglican bishops ; they met last year in London, but could not agree upon any one point, and separated divided in opinion and having done

A FARM WORKED BY LUNATICS. Long Island, New York, can boast of a farm which is operated entirely by the labor of insane people. It is known as the Islip farm, and two hundred and fifty lunatics are employed upon it. It was a wilderness a few years ago, but has been brought to a high state of cultivation. Grain, fruits and flowers are grown upon it, and the men engaged is their produc-tion are said to take a deep interest, in their work. Toey were sent there from city institutions by the commissioners of charities and correction, and the expert ment is declared to have proved

A PICTURE BY RURENS.

A discovery of considerable impor-tance was made a few days ago in the chapel attached to Chidecek Manor, in chapel attached to Chidecck Manor, in England. A well known sculptor, who was staying with Sir Frederick Weld, directed his attention to a large picture of the Adoration of the Magi, which was almost entirely hidden by an accumulation of dirt. and strongly advised its being cleaned. No sooner had this been done than the extraordinary beauty of the painting became apparent, and in the jawelled beit worn by one of the principal figures the signature, Peter Paul Rubens, was plainly discernible. The picture in was plainly discernible. The picture in question was brought to England many years ago by some Fiemish monks, and given by them to the Welds, who accorded them a hospitable welcome.

TWO OF THE "IGNORANT FOR-

EIGNERS."
A young Austriau and his young wife arrived at Castle Garden last week and they had not a cent to begin their Ameri can career. The garden people healtated to permit them to become portion of the American population, and questioned them to find out what they would, or could, do if permitted to remain. The man said he would work at his trade, "But," questioned the commissioner. "what if you cannot find work?" The what it yet cannot and work! The husband tooked confusedly at his little wife, and she answered for him, saying, "Oh, he will get work, but if he should not, I will help him, for I can sew, I am a secunstress." The commissioner said, "But suppose you too should fail to get

Then the little wife answered: "Ah, then God will help us." The commissioner replied: "But He has not an office replied: "But He has not an office bere." And the little woman said, 'Ah, He is everywhere." The young couple were permitted to remain and become portion of the American people—although they were a portion of "the horde of Ignorant foreigners" sgainst whom the Methodist blahep, Mr. Newman, recently rosred in Chicago, -- Michigan Catholic.

### TO LOCATE IN NEW YORK.

The following extracts from the Albany papers will be read with interest : "We are sorry to learn of the contem-plated removal of the Cleveland baking lowder business from this city. We understand that its rapidly increasing pusiness will shortly render enlarged facilities desirable, so that the proprie tors have determined to remove to New York, where their export trade can be

more conveniently handled,
"Albanians, who have watched the
growth of this business from small be ginnings to its present mammoth pro portions, will regret to see it go, but will rejoice with its owners in its new prosper ity. It is but just to say that Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder as a food product has the enviable reputation of being a thoroughly wholesome, effective, and honestly made article. The people of Albany and vicinity have known this fact for about a score of years and have shown their appreciation by their steadly increasing consumption of this excellent baking powder. This, and the fact that all recent investigations, includ-ing those made by the Food Commissigners of the States of Ohio and New Jersey and of the Canadian Government, show that Cleveland's is superior to any baking powder on the market, have so increased the business that more exten-

sive accommodations are necessary.

"A new label is being prepared, but the old name "Cleveland's Superior Baking Powder" and the heretofore high quality of goods will be maintained. "Dr. Hoagland, the first, and for many years, President, and Wm. Zeigler, former Treasurer, of the Royal Company, two of its main props, have now left it. The former will be President of the new Company, and his known integrity. liberality, and experience promise great success for the new organization, and lively times for all competitors.'

The condition of Rev. Arnold Damen S. J, is reported as unchanged. Since his stroke of paralysis the reverend gentie. man has been residing at Creighton College, Omaha, Nab. He is fully conscious that he will soon be called to the

faculties talks of the incidents of his forty years of missionary life. He attends Mass daily, being wheeled to the church in a bath chair.

THE CONFESSIONAL.

For the CATHOLIC RECORD. The proud and haughty nineteenth cen-cury, the battle field of Science vs. Religion, is stamped with designs called by men materialists and positivists, who, by their strange words and sweet running phraseology, throw deadly shells at re-ligion and passionately conspire to annihilate it, together with its precious preroga-tives and adjuncts. War has been been declared against God in the name of science. The gigantic strokes of irrelig-ions intelligences, who claim the monopoly of thought, converge to abolish religion and its divine attributes. Secularism aims at severing the world from God and tries to drive Him into the hezy and remote region of undefined shadows with which reason refuses to hold converse. Irreligion seeks argument which, if applied to every day life, will make existence a continual nightmare; it sounds the battle cry for a twofold intent, to awaken alarm and blind-fold the weak. This century, full of arregance, overbearing conceit, fathers agnosticism. nouriebes the boisterous elements of unbelief, distampers the passions, and leaves no stone unturned to strangle the Church of God and trample her under foot.

Here is called to solion the "asque

ad huc venies,"which displays to the think ing world a striking evidence that the Church is impregnable. Human madness may attempt to attack, and the worst passions of human bosoms may strive to storm her with a certain degree of plaustbility, but the world's impassioned intent is reduced to naught, the light of trath dissipates the heavy clouds of grievously misrepresented doctrines. Confession, impregnable fortress, the unconquered ally of religion, has been for nine teen centuries the point de mire of passions, and is actually stormed the world over, more so in America. Mad invaders make it a point to besiege it; modern dissenters, unfashionable rebels, satan's royal blood relations, make war against the confes-sional, every imaginable engine of war is brought to action, but to no purpose; victory is already perched on Peter's heights proclaiming aloud the Divinity of

Christ's Church. This institution may displease the world, distemper crowned heads, provoke hell's agents to battle array, nevertheless she will not for a moment deviate from the path of daty traced out from all eternity by her Divine Founder. The carnal minded may repeat that she is not adapted to the spirit of the sgc, and may cry out with regard to her doctrines and dogmas-unfathomable to reason and humbling to human pride-absurdity, nonsense, etc. She may be clothed with unmerited prerogatives, called the enclaver of mankind, the thief of human lib ry, still she beeds not all this clamor but pur suce scrupalously her divine pligningge of mercy and charity. She has outlived the angry passions of leathsome bosoms and averted the deadly darks of her most bitter fees and carried triumphantly the unsuilied banner of victory over all lands and among all people. The Church, the handmald of the Lord, has survived all dangers and sits to day upon the rock of Peter as firmly as in the days of her infancy when there fell from the lips of Christ this immortal preregative, "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

(Matt xvi, 18).

What a grand institution is the Confessional! What a firmidable foe is the Church who fathers the confessional! During eighteen centuries the confessional resultied in the thickest of the battle the larrels of victory. The flash, the devil and the world have sworn her downfall, but she outlived them all. This divinelyinstituted organ of truth, mouth-piece of peace and consolation, has never com-promised a particle of the truth com-

and suite appealed to political feelings, roused up prejudices, stirred up the roused up prejudices, stirred up the slumbering embers of fends, blew on them the Hebrews of old into Babylonian cartivity. "Shake the dust from off your feet, break another the chains that weigh you down, emancipation is our reward. such was Luther's blasphemous outbreak. Those whom he could not lure to his standard by the impassioned cry of liberty he wooed by the soft but yet more insinuating appeals to their availee and sensuality. The confessional and the Church itself were to be abolished, her laws were to be buried in the castle of oblivion, and, henceforth, Christians were to reach heaven by treading the primrose path of alliance with human nature. Lather lured the people, from klig down to peasants, to the stan-da d of revolt against Romanism by carnal arguments, elequently stimulating flash and blood to war against Popery. The vile of the sixteenth century unblushingly appealed to the animal passions-unfort stely inherent to our fallen nature -to further his diabolical intent and thereby pluvged Germany into an abyes of dis graceful crimes more than sufficent to share the fate of Sodam and Gomorrha. Heaven's thundering voice moved no one to repentance. God suspended the hour of chastleement so as to spare His ungrate ful cuildren. European pulpits di graced themselves by induiging in details, until at last society was affect in the ocean of impurity, and swallowed up with avidity the poison of obscene imposture, Preachers poured over the virgin hem isphere of Europe all this foul torrent of impurity. Germany, France, England and Switzerland received in their respective breasts the poison which so polluted members became pestil ents and totally unfit to sustain the family relation. What was the consequence of this implous, blindless and gross itsregard of the confessional and of God's Church? Revolution, like a mad

old tyrant-I mean Henry VIII .-thred of to come forward from his place of con-

disgraceful warfare. In the United States shamoful mousters embrace in their colis idolatry, up to our very times, is an inumbly dupes who frateraize with such an unblushing infidels as ....... forbear the names so as not to suily this paper and Wisdom.

A. S. shock your modesty. This serpent, crawling through society, infects it with his pestilent breath and extracts from its members whatever good there is in them. He, a crawling reptile, a faccinating creature, leaves the slime of his poisonous fangs on everything he touches, and his hissing notes excite disgust and hatred in

a pure heart.
These are the men who cry out "no Pipery," the confessional is immoral," etc. If the confessional is so immoral why was not the discovery made centuries ago? The crowned heads of both societies have had recourse to it to purify the fountains whence flow domestic bliss. Shall we give credit to such drivelling apostates as Sparry, a travelling peddler arrested by the civil authorities in Pennsylvania? I might quote names of several of their followers who actually walk in their prewhat times have we fallen!

We must not take to heart the sickly condition of our beloved country so lon as we open our arms to blind bigotry and detestable, hypocrisy, so long as we shall throw open our doors to those so-called inspired apostles of morality, and accredit hem as ministers of the gospel. These sensual men overspread immorality and infidelity from shore to shore without giving birth to rebukes from the representatives of popular sentiments. St. Paul's graphic portrait well characterizes them as raging waves of the sea, foaming out their own confusion, wandering stars, to whom the storm of darkness is reserved forever." How many writers now-a-days have flooded our great country with gross slanders and thorough rottenness for the perusal of the young and innocent hearts, easily impressed with impassioned trades such that pure minded will turn from with disgust unutterable. What wear on do these grandicquent moralists brandish to summon their listeners to the standard of rebellion and anti-Romanism? This sweet-running principle that man and woman cannot brought together, even in holiest relations, whether of society or religion, without being carried away by small thoughts: Great heaven! to what abyss of degradation have we fallen! Can we, with any degree of propriety, associate ourselves with such slanderers? Shall unprejudiced is telligences accept this foul and loathsome view of humanity as a criteriou of certitude against the confessional Surely passions have not strangled reason in all social quarters; if so, then we must look calmly in the face of the ensuing look calmly consequences that will follow: rioting in blood and terror. Another awful catas-trophe similar to the French Revolution will fall to our lot. Away with this hellish thought! Impossible. We are not on the verge of ruin! Let us unmask these human moneters and reject their com pany and again morality will cradle our thoughts and breathe joy and bliss in

domestic circles.
It is beyond my intent to uphold the promised a particle of the truth committed to her deposit. She fought the good fight for the glory of God and the salvation of souls, and in the discharge of her duties she hailed the cross, hoping to be nailed thereon side by side with her divine Founder and Spouss.

At the dawn of the Reformation Luther the truth of the Rev. F. O'Reilly, who was to preach and who by resson of important business was unable to attend, the Rev. Father tennon made stones at their neighbors without fear of divine Founder and Spouss.

At the dawn of the Reformation Luther the uppendix the special committee of the Rev. F. O'Reilly, who was to preach and who by resson of important business was unable to attend, the Rev. Father tennon made at the committee of the Rev. F. O'Reilly, who was to preach and who by an important business was unable to attend, the Rev. F. O'Reilly, who was to preach and who by a few appropriate remarks out the occasion. Tae choir of Sc. Patrick's Ohurch was ably assisted by a number of the rev. clergy who took part in readering the solemn "the hidden things of darkness shall be made manifest, and the counsels of hearts shall be revealed." The real source of with the poisonous breath of indignant this clamor against the confessional lies in invectives, kindled a fire which threatened the fact that it is bard to flesh and blood to destroy Catholicity. He heralded at the top of his stentorian image that Ger. knowlet thefeet of a fellow-man and relate was walking after the manner of the secrets of one's heart. This feature of the confessional is a peremptory evidence that it is not a human assuredly a divine institution, whose object is to inculcate self-denial, humility and war sgainst flesh and blood, ever knows anything about the tendencies of our weak and degenerate nature will never hazard the rash conclusion that con fession is the pet work of man. Nature would not pay tithes to such an institution If it were not an essential condition for obtaining the foreiveness of sins. I ven ture to assert that all the preachers of Christendem, by a joint combination and effort, could not persuade half a dozen of their respective flocks to resort to con fession if it had not a clear divine warrent and sanction. Christendor would have echoed an immorts would have echoed an immortal protest. History proves that important innovations, of less practical import-ance, have been treated with indigusat invectives whose record will outlive the world itself. It would be the height of folly to suppose that confession, a rainful burden to human energies, an a painful burden to human energies, an injunction that taxes heavily human patience and withal presents no worldly inducements, is a Routsh institution. If we take an insight viaw of the Roman Church we shall find a crushing argument in behalf of the divisity of confession. The very fact that confession is a binding law on all, from the Pope down to the poor and ignorant peasant, is more than sufficient to crush and compel to retreat all unjust and uncalled for tirades against this salutary remedy.

In fine, I will subjoin a few remarks to give us an inside view of the origin of he confessional. Lot me here assert that a dogmatic solution is out of the question at present. If we go back to the very cradie of humanity, scripture and history bear testimony that confession was the a necessity. This appears from the fact that God said to A am after his fail: panioup, gave utterance to the following great hereafter; but is, nevertheless, con- lion, broke loose and purified the unchasted that God aid to A am after this fall; remarkable language: "I have not the tented and cheerful, and with unimpaired and prostitute face of Europe. The bluff "Adam, where art thou?" He is obliged

old tyrant—I mean Henry VIII.—tired of his virtuous wife etricken in years, disgraced himself by his high-handed tyranny and by sacrilegious spoliations, sullied English history. These perverted minds, Lather, Calvin, Henry VIII. Sparries, Brownlees, Brockenridges Michelet, Voltaire, Rousseau, Maria Monk, etc., take complacency in obscene narratives, espectably when directed against the Catholic Church. They never stop to look into the character of the charges—if they militate against Popery it is enough. Error the character of the charges—if they millitate against Popery it is enough. Error and calumny is carried at lightning rate on the untiring wings of the press, from North to South, East to West, until at last all breasts have drunk their fill—the pass word that brings gladsome tidings to every heart is: "no Papery."

In this country active teachers of crusades against Christianity are leading a disgraceful warfare. In the United States shameful monsters embrace in their coils idolatry, up to our very times, is an in-

MISSIONARY WORK. Cleveland Catholic Universe. Grafton, Ohlo, Sept. 30th, 1889.

MR. EDITOR—In my capacity of local agent for the Universe, I take the liberty to send you an account of the First Communion of forty children, that took place yesterday in the church of Grafton—an event that was less remarkable for the event that was less remarkable for the number of the young communicants than for the circumstances of the parish. Imagine a motley congregation of about one hundred and thirty families—Irish German, Polish, Canadian—spread over five townships. There are four villages (of which two are are incorporated) Grafton, LaGrange, Beiden, Nickel Plate, each harten as a fellow. Since the each having a pest-effice. Such is the parish attended by Father Dandet, eighty years old. Every Surday since Easter children preparing for their First Communion would come and recite their lesson before the congregation. The last five weeks they came every day; besides they had a retreat of eight days. had myself charge of the boys, and a lady teacher of the girls. During that retreat the children had to learn all the practices of their religion, how to hear Mass, how to confess, how to say the rossry, how to make the stations of the cross, etc., etc. We had the visit of some Rev. Fathers of the neighborhood, who addressed the chil-dren, and some also helped our pastor in hearing the confessions of the people, for all had been invited to join the children. I forgot to tell you that our venerable pastor was assisted by a Jesult Father epeaking many languages. Since my First Communion, four years ago, I have lived with Father Daudet ; he calls me his boy, and I am his organiss. He has another boy like me, two years older. When the Bishop came to give Confirma-tion be complimented us in the Universe for our performances as the organ. church was largely crowded by Protestants Yours truly, and Catholics.

MONTH'S MIND.

Galt, Oat. 7, 1889. The Month's Mind of the late Rev. James F L nucn, paster of St. Patrick's Church, Galt, took place here on Wednes day, the 2nd fust. The clergy present from the different parts of the diocese were Very Rev. E. I. Heenan, V. G. Dundas; Very Rev. J. Keeugh, V. G. Paris; Rev. Father Deherty, S. J. Guelph; Rev. W. Koepfer, C. R., Berlin; Fathers Rev. W. Koepfer, C. R., Bezlin; Fathers Craven and Binchey, Hamilton; Orlnion, Dunnville; Lennon and McCann, Brautford; Forster, New Germany; Gebt, St. Chement; Dean Laussie, Carlstrue; Coses, Agton, and Burke, Administrator, Galt. The celebrant of Mass was the Rev. Father Lumnon, of Bantford, Vicar-General Kecugh being deacon and Father Hinchey sub deacon. In the absence of the Rev. F. O'Reilly, who was to preach and who by who took part in rendering the solemn music of the service. The fairly large congregation showed the esteem in which they held their late paster by their devout atterdance and many tearful eyes seen as they ones more implored God's mercy on one whom they dearly loved. Requiescat in pace

Attacked Three Times.

"Having been attacked for the third time with Inflammatory kheumatism, which kept me in bed six weeks under medical case, without relief, I resolved to try Bardeck Blood Bitters, and before I had finished the third bottle I was able to work acan." Grongs Rous. work again. GRORGE ROBE Garden Hill, Ont.

What Toronto's well-known good Samar-itan says: 'I have been troubled with Dys-pepsia and Liver Complaint for over twenty years, and I have tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as Northrop & Lyman' Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, CLARA E. PORTER.

A Pleasing Discovery.

I SUFFERED with neuralgia and obtained no relief until advised to try Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Since then I have found it to be an admirable remedy also for burns sor throat and rheumatism.

Mrs. F Cameron,
137 Richmond St. W., Teronto, Ont.

EXPEL THE WORMS by using the safe and selable authelmentic Freeman's Worm Powders. Life Was A Burden.

USTIL lately I suffered from headache, always preceded by constipation, making my life a burden. A friend advised Burdock Blood Bitters. I took three bottles, and now feel myself a new man, and my

headaches are things of the past.
A. R. JULIEN, Ottawa, Ont. Holloway's Corn Care is the medicine to remeve all kinds of corns and warts, and poly costs the small sum of twenty-five

the slert Watchman

Warns us of approaching danger, a hacking cough warns us of coming consumption. Take time by the forelock and use Hagyard's Peterai Balsam, the surest, safest and best cure for coughs. asthma, hourseness, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.

cents

### Indigestion

IS not only a distressing complaint, of

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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



Kendall's spavin cure.



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ERNEST GIRARDOT & COMPANY ERNEST GIRARDOT & COMPANY PURE NATIVE WINES
Alter Wine a specialty. Only Native Alta/
Wine used and recommended by Els Eminence Cardinal Techerent. Receivily recommended and used by Et. Rev. Architchup
Lynch and Bishop Walsh.
We also make the best Native Claret
the market.
Send for prices and circular.
Send for prices and circular.
The Messrs. Ernest Grandot & Co., of
Sandwich, being good practical Catholica,
we are satisfied their word may be relied out,
and that the wine they sell for use in the
Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and unadulterated. We, therefore, by these preents recommend it for alter use to the clery
of our diocese.

1 JOEN WALSH, Ep. of Londan.

WANTED Active men, young of raiddle aged, to sell Catholic Books and Goods in Australia. Fortunes baye been, are being and can be made. Oceanic Publishing Co., Gneiph, Ont.

This is the same firm that to merly did business as Lyon, McNeil & Coffee. They have samply taken the name of ceaning publishing Co.

Is not only a distressing complaint, of fiself, but, by causing the blood to become depraved and the system enfeebled, is the parent of innumerable maladies. That Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.:—

"Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony, was reduced almost to a skeleton, and lardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated ne without giving relief. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsaparilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength improved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life."

### PREPARED BY



KENDALL'S SPAVIN GURE

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ONCORDIA VINEYARDS,

Take no Chances But depend on solid facts Nothing equals
Hegyard's Yellow Oil for burns, scalds,
frost bites, chilbleins, neuralgia, croup,
sore throat and aches and pains of every
description. No matter where the pain odds
or soreness is, or from what it arises, Hagyard's Yellow Oil will give quick relief. As Parmetee's Vegetable Pills contain authority

whole mind.

As Parmeter's Vegetable Pills contain Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver and Kidney Complaints with uncreage certainty. They also contain Roots and Herbs which have specific virtues truly wonderful in these action on the stomach and bowels. The E. A. Cairneross, Shakespares, writes: "I consider Parmelee's Pills an excellent remedy for Biliousness and Derangement of the Liver, having used them myself for some time."

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels removing all obstructions.

removing all obstructions. To Inviconate both the body and the brain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's out h Aromatic Quinine Wine.

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

Presched in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Firty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City. SEVENTERNTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. "On these two commandments de-endeth the whole law and the prophets." —Gospel of the Day.

Gospel of the Day.

If these two commandments are perfectly kept, all, even the slightest sin, is impossible. If kept in their fall cense they imply perfection, and it is of keeping God's law perfectly, or of at less aspiring towards Christ'an perfection, that I wish to seek to deep.

towards Christ'an perfection, that I wish to speak to-day.

The first practical step, or, I might say, the foundation principle for one who wishes to lead a devout life, is the avoiding of venial sin. Now, we know there is no one who actually does avoid all sin. "The just man," say Holy Scripture, "falls seven times." "If we asy we have no sin, we lie and the truth is not in us." But indifference in regard to verial or lesser sins is a bed state for a Christian to be in. Yet how few among what are often called ordinary Christians seem to realize this!

The truly devout, however, do grieve The truly devout, however, do grieve greatly over the smallest venial sins. They confess these effences with greater com-punction than some ordinary Christians do size which are mostal. And they fall into fully deliberate venial size about as seldem as the so called ordinary Christians do into those which are mortal. Now, brethren, it may seem as if it were a great step to advance from the low level of caring only to avoid mortal sia to that of striving to be devout. Very true; so it is; but it is easy to do it with God's grace. This is what in the spiritural life is meant by conversion. We know that a converted sinner is the only one who really may be said to be in the way of salvation. Others at times must be in the way of damnation; that is, while they are in mortal (in for when in that state they are not sure of ever when in that state they are not state of ever repenting unless they do it at once. Again, how can it be difficult to keep in the way of salvation when the early Christians had no other thought but this.

it was regarded as a calamity greater than a dangerous sickness of body or the loss of a friend by death. Why are we not like them? The Church has always kept beboliness; the same consequences have always been attributed to sin; the same obligation to be perfect has been constantly taught. She hes, moreover, slways been fruitful in hollness; no age has been with out great saints. What can we say for ourselves, dear brethren, if, having the same faith, the same maxims of the Holy Gospels, the same opportunities of prayer. Nation the same Sacrament of Penance and Holy faithf Communion, the same Holy Sacrifice of it was the Mass, and sermons and good tooke—if, the control of the Mass, and sermons and good tooke—if, the control of the Mass, and sermons and good tooke—if, the control of the Mass, and sermons and good tooke—if, the control of the Mass, and sermons and good tooke—if, the control of the Mass, and sermons and good tooke—if, the control of the Mass, and sermons and the Mass aids, what can we say if we do not profit
by them? Shall we not be like those who,
as St. Paul says, "profess they know God,
but in their works deny Him?" To sum
should the Likers of the those who,
should be the say of the those who,
as St. Paul says, "profess they know God,
but in their works deny Him?" To sum
should the those wide the say of the sa up all that I have said, the first rule to be followed if we would be perfect is to avoid There is one more rule which I would give to those who would be perfect, and only one. It is this: perform good works whenever you have the opportunity propo-

good and lets it slip, it is a cause for regret. There is a feeling skin to guilt if from God gives us an opportunity of serving Him and we neglect it. We are never at a loss to find good works to do. Prayer is the best of all good works, and derive how often God impels us by His grace iles, w to pray. We do not do this for ourto pray. We do not do this for our selves only; how many there are who need our prayers. The Church and our Holy Father the Pope are persecuted by the worst enemies, traitors, like Judas; singers are perishing whom our restor to the property of the prope ucas : sinners are perishing whom our to serve God are horribly tempted; others lack the courage to amend their lives; multitudes are suffering in purgatory. So the good work of prayer is ever claim. ing our attention. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is offered up daily in the church. Do we attend it when we might easily do so? Are we particular to at tend all the public devotions in the church? Do we give generously to the the N church according to our means? Do we its "

schem

exhort the feeble to courage, help in the Sunday-school and choir? These are all better practical questions for those who desire | confit to do good works.

Finally, dear brethren, all our actions for the may be turned into good works by an love tupright intention and by uniting our lic jour will continually with the divine will; a crar and this is what it is to love God with priest and this is what it is to love God with priest our whole heart, our whole soul and our The C must Catarih is in the blood. No cure for this loathsome and dangerous disease is | did I prestble until the poison is thoroughly eradicated from the system. For this purpose, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best and most economies medicine. Pdcc 18
Six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

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Catho

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New York Catholic Review. FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES.

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. Presched in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City.

SEVENTERNTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST, "On these two commandments de-pendeth the whole law and the prophets."

Gospel of the Day.
If these two commandments are per factly kept, all, factly kept, all, even the slightest sin, is impossible. If kept in their full sense they imply perfection, and it is of keeping God's law perfectly, or of at less aspiring towards Christ'an perfection, that I wish

towards Christ'an perfection, that I wish to speak to day.

The first practical step, or, I might say, the foundation principle for one who wishes to lead a devout life, is the avoiding of venial sin. Now, we know there is no one who actually does avoid all sin. "The just man," say Holy Scripture, "falls seven times." "If we say we have no sin, we lie and the truth is not in us." But we lie and the truth is not in us." But indifference in regard to varial or lesser sins is a bed state for a Christian to be in. Yet how few among what are often called ordinary Christians seem to realize this!

The truly devout, however, do grieve greatly over the smallest venial sins. They confess these offences with greater com-punction than some ordinary Christians do size which are mortal. And they fail into fully deliberate venial sins about as seldom as the so celled ordinary Caristians do into those which are mortal. Now, brethren, it may seem as if it were a great atep to advance from the low level of caring only to avoid mortal sin to that of striving to be devout. Very true; so it is; but it is easy to do it with God's grace. This is what in the spiritural life is meant by conversion. We know that a converted sinner is the only one who really may be said to be in the way of salvation. Others at times must be in the way of dampation : that is, while they are in mortal in for when in that state they are not sure of ever repenting unless they do it at once Again, how can it be difficult to keep in the way of salvation when the early Christians had no other thought but this. If at rare intervals one did fall from grace t was regarded as a calamity greater than a dangerous sickness of body or the loss of a friend by death. Why are we not like them? The Church has always kept before her children the same standard of poliness; the same consequences have obligation to be perfect has been constantly congation to be perfect as seen always been trutiful in hollness; no age has been with out great saints. What can we say for ourselves, dear bretbren, if, having the Gospels, the same opportunities of prayer, the same Sacrament of Penance and Holy Communion, the same Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and sermons and good tooks—if, having the full use of all these heavenly aids, what can we say if we do not profit by them? Shall we not be like those who, as St. Paul says, "profess they know God, but in their works deny Him?" To sum up all that I have said the fact role to up all that I have said, the first rule to be followed if we would be perfect is to avoid vental sin

There is one more rule which I would give to those who would be perfect, and only one. It is: perform good works whenever you have the opportunity. This is the way to show one's love for God. Our Lord went about doing good, and no one can follow Him and not do good works. One who is occupied in doing good has no time to lose in doing evil. If one sees a chance to do good and lets it slip, it is a cause for regret. There is a feeling akin to guilt if God gives us an opportunity of serving Him and we neglect it. We are never at a loss to find good works to do. Prayer is the best of all good works, and how often God impels us by His grace to pray. We do not do this for our to pray. We do not do this for our-selves only; how many there are who need our prayers. The Church and our Holy Father the Pope are persecuted by the worst enemies, traitors, like our no whon to serve God are horribly tempted; others lack the courage to amend their lives; multitudes are suffering in purgatory. So the good work of prayer is ever claiming our attention. The Holy Sacrifice of ing our attention. The Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is offered up daily in the church. Do we attend it when we might easily do so? Are we particular to at tend all the public devotions in the church? Do we give generously to the church according to our means? Do we deny ourselves anything for the sake of thus giving? Do we visit the sick among our acquaintances, counsel the doubtful, exhort the feeble to courage, help in the Sunday-school and choir? These are all practical questions for those who desire to do good works.
Finally, dear brethren, all our actions

may be turned into good works by an upright intention and by uniting our will continually with the divine will; and this is what it is to love God with our whole heart, our whole soul and our whole mind.

Catarrh is in the blood. No cure for this loathsome and dangerous disease is possible until the poison is thoroughly eradicated from the system. For this purpose, Ayer's Saraparilla is the best and most economical medicine. Price 1\$ Six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

Take no Chances Bur depend on solid facts Nothing equals Hagyard's Yellow Oil for burns, scalds, firest bites, chilblains, neuralgia, croup, sore throat and aches and pains of every description. No matter where the pain or soreness is, or from what it arises, Hagyard's Yellow Oil will give quick relief.

As PARMELEE'S VEGETABLE PILLS contain As PARMELE'S VECSTABLE PILLS CONTAIN
Mandrake and Dandelion, they cure Liver
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removing all obstructions. To Invigorate both the body and the brain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's

Aromatic Quinine Wine.

Minard's Liniment is the Best.

Boston Republic

has shown a shameful prejudice in favo has shown a shameful prejudies in fever of the forgers almost in every one of the sittings it held. That prejudice finally became so unjust that the Irish party retired from the court, in order to show the world the unfair manner in which the commission was acting, and there were rienty of people who declared that Mr. Parnell and his colleagues should Mr. Parnell and his colleagues should have taken such a step long before they did. The commission has no long

yet made its report, but it matters little what report it may render. Its judgment is discredited in advance, in the eyes of the world, as the following extract from an able article on the commission and its work which recently appeared in the New York Journal of Commerce foreibly show: "It has earned the character of one of our American congressional committees, created for party and partisan purposes, whose proceedings and reports are viewed with contempt by the intelligent public of both parties. Foreset of the parties carties. England can hardly afford the newitable effect which this fearful bur partie desque of a search after truth must have on her royal commissions. They have been regarded as tribunals of high character, gathering facts for the information of Parliament and the people. In the present case, it is not of the least moment what the report of the commission may be, whether it fieds that the 'allegations' are sustained in part or not at all; since the whole conduct of the investigation has left on the public min investigation has left on the public minds the impression of a promised tragedy which degenerates as tescenes progress into a stupendous and yet most melaucholy farce." Even if Mr. Parnell and Sir Charles Russell had not so fally disproved the allegations of the Times, the shameful bias which Justice Hannen and his two collesques have shown on the banch would prejudice fair minded people against any verdict the commission might render. As it is, the only thing has been a travesty and ruined forever the true formerly held in the impartiality of par-

liamentary commissions. Boston Pilot.

Under the caption, "Caught in His Own Snare," United Ireland has a thoughful settlele on Balfour's proposal for a Catholic University. We quote: "Of one thing we may be certain: Mr. Balfour meant no service to Irish Nationality or Irish Nationalists by his cringing confession of the justice of the Irish Catholice' claim to a Catholic University. . . It was cunningly calculated that the acceptance and upport of a Catholic University by the Nationalist party would alterate the faithful Radical allies, to whose principle was opposed. But the Radicals saw the concession, even while they opposed it, only a still stronger argument for Home Rule, and recognized in the Irish acceptance of it the sull broader Radical principle that legislation for a country should be shaped by the will of the major ity. The apple of discord with which Mr Balfour attempted to disturb the Home Rule alliance has fallen amongst his own

While the Pall Mall Gazette declare while the Pall Mall Gazette declares that Michael Davitt's protest against the proposed endowment of the Catholic University for Ireland will undoubtedly stiffen English Radical opposition to that scheme, Mr. Sydney Halifax, a most thorough and outspoken London Radical, writes in the same issue of the Pall Mall writes in the same issue of the Pall Mall in its favor. He advocates it as an act of estitution to the Catholics of Ireland from the Protestant despoilers. Says Mr. Halifax: "When it is borne in mind that the surplus funds from the disen lowment of the Irish Church were mainly derived from the contribution of Cath iles, wrung from them at the point of the begonet, I think it is clear that we can with a conscience void of offense direct our energies not to defeat the scheme, but to scare in its accomplishment the restoration in some degree at least of the cartions of the Protestant Church might have by Catholic education. Cannot the Oppos tion unite to secure that the necessar funds for the proposed university be taken from the Irish Church surplus-if

any of it remain? Catholic Citizen. The Catholic press has the sympathy o the New York Independent on account of its "muzzled condition." And a recent case is cited by a Catholic correspondent of the Independent as illustrative of the abject obsequousness of the Catholic pre These gentlemen would enjoy nothi These gentlemen would enjoy nothing better than egging Catholic editors on to conflicts with the Church authorities. Quarrels of that kind are choice spectacles for the sympathetic Protestant love to see "independence" in the Catho-lic journals—meaning by "independence" a cranky disposition to fault find with the priests and say bold things about bishops. The Catholic press is not muzzled, but i has proprieties and limitations which it must observe. The live Catholic paper may at times overstep the limits—as did McMaster for instance; but this is exceptional. The Catholic Church authorities are considerate enough to make allowances. Ecclesiastical censures of Catholic papers are exceedingly rare, and this is both fortunate and wise. The Catholic public is a consor itself towards a paper that ceases to be Catholic. The class of Catholics who take religious papers in their families wish a thoroughly sound and Catholic paper and not a journal at odds with the Church authorities. This is known and appreciated by both Catho-lic journalists and Catholic Church

Editorial Correspondence Western Watch-

We have learned a good deal about Protestant missions in Catholic countries.
They remind me of those fraudulent firms that drop in upon a city, then down upon a few confiding dupes, and then out again. The biggest part of their capital is the city.

Besten Republic.

It is very generally admitted that the parliamentary commission created for the purpose of inve tigating the charges which the London Times made against Mr. Parnell and the other Irish leaders, not to say against the whole Irish people, has shown a shameful prejudice in favor green, as the deave shown a shameful prejudice in favor green, as the deave shown and some of the parliamentary commission created for the purpose of invertigating the charges which the London Times made against charges was set apart by the enterprising as earthly distinctions are concerned.

Catholic Columbian.

The New York Churchman, the leading a part of the sermon and some of the pion the Roman Catholic when he asserts new appointed, and beginning his dis-course announced that he would lay down the doctrine he proposed to teach them during his stay among them. As we were not interested in the gentleman's doctrine we moved off to a quite corner.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

How is it that Protestant nations and their missionaries have such ill success in dealing with savage tribes? Taey hardly ever come in connection with them without either exterminating or degrading them still lower. Perhaps the real reason is that, at heart, they do not really believe in the unity of the human race, the brotherhood of man. This leads many Protestants, especially Proeads many Protestants, especially Pro testant clergymen, to have an overwean-ing estimate of their superiority. Bishop Cox believes himself bigger than Cardi

nel Newman, Manning or Lavigerie. The most illiterate Baptist or Methodist minister—and there are a few such thinks himself far above the humble Catholic priest who has spent a decade, Cataonic priess was has spent a useau, at least, before his ordination, poring over abstract philosophies his Baptist or Methodist brothers may possibly not know the name of. The Catholic comes to the savage as an equal, a brother The cry of the pagan actor in the Roman theatre, comes home to his head and boson: "Man I am, and to me nothing belonging to man is foreign." The extrapation of the Indian by the Paritans, who offered so much for a squaw's scalp, so much for a papose's, is a case in point. We have never heard that their godly ministers objected. godly ministers objected. We know what was going on in Canada at the same what was going on in Canada at the same time. Even since the British occupa-tion, the Indian there has been treated fairly enough. Why? Because the Canadian Government has inherited the traditions of the Catholic and French methods of dealing with him. That is the reason why things have been so dif-ferent north and south of the St. Law-

rence. N. Y. Catholic Review.

When the New York Herald gets down to first principles theological standards have a hard time of it. "In this country have a hard time of it. "In this country the State is supreme and marriage a civil Institution. A marriage valid under the law must be accepted as valid by the Church," says the Herald. So said Henry VIII. and certain kings of France and Napoleon the Great; so have said all the heretics and infidels since Christ pronounced the bond of marriage indissoluble. The Catholic (f) gentleman who bie. The Catholic (?) gentleman who owns the Herald adds his tremendous word to the forsaken pile as he passes on his way to oblivion. And yet the words of Christ remain, that what God hath joined together no man shall put asunder, and the Church, the faithful interpreter of His words, not only clings to them but makes them the basis of reform for civil society, and forces that society in spite of itself to accept her dictum in the matter of merriage.

The Episcopalian journals are whispering to one another that the Catholic Church in England is declining. It is a mere whisper, for there are no figures and no authorities behind the whisper, but perhaps it brings consolation. It ought not. The decline of Catholicity There is truer life and strength in it, its aders have a clear conception of Christlanders have a clear conception of Christlan needs at the present hour, and in
Some directions are working hard to
supply them. It is the objective point
for the stacks of the Revolution in
England, and the Nonconformists are
leaving it to figure the battle alone, which
is to be expected, for the spirit of Christ
is not near them. If the Anglican body
were to fall, England would become, on
religious and moral questions, a second
edition of the United States, the rey
of the divorce court and the victim of
the Agnostic theorists in education. The he Agnostic theorists in education, The the Agnostic theorists in education. The Catholics are not yet strong enough in England to fight a great battle. But they will be by the time the world and the flesh have battered down the walls of Anglicanism. It is England's safety that they hold their own in spite of emigration, and Anglican sympathics; and Anglican sympathics; and Anglican sympathics; and Anglican sympathics. tion, and Anglican sympathizers ought

not whisper falsehoods about them. Catholic Columbian.

In a sermon preached by Cardinal Gib. bons at the laying of the corner stone of a church in Washington, D. C., on Sunday week, he said: "I rejoice in the growth and progress of the Catholic religion because I am convinced that the growth of the Catholic faith in this country will more than any other means promote the welfare and stability of our American institutions." Yes, ours is the Church that teaches its members to be good citi. zens from supernatural motives and to believe that "all power is from God" and is to be obeyed for God's sake.

The Catholic Church admires merit in mex and opportunely disregards differ-epces of rank and fortune. It looks only to the beauty of the soul, and it raises the lowly who have great virtue to make them its princes. As proof of this, look at the history of some of the Bishops of Germany. The Prince Archbishop of Collogne, Mir. Dinder, is the son of a butcher in Cobleze.

Episcopalian paper, save: We are ready to join the Roman Catholic when he asserts a part of the sermon and some of the service, as the doors were open on account of the heat. We noticed that the preacher in the service prayed for the 'king and queen of this country, the president of the United States and the queen of England," although the last came in for the lion's share of the prayer. But why pray for the president of the United States? Vive le Humbug! It was collection Sunday and there were some of the Churcharan admits this now. collection Sunday and there were some Other papers will admit it five or ten years

> A HERITAGE FROM QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THE REFORMATION AND PAUPER-ISM.

London Universe, Sep. 21
The needs of the Little Sisters of the Poor were elequently pleaded at S: George's Cathedral, Southwark, on Sneday—at the High Mass by the Rev. W. C. Robiuson, M. A, and at the even ing service by the Rev. Rerbert Lucas lag service by the new, hierost bloss, S. J. There was a large attendance at both services, and there was every reason to believe that the collections, which were made personally by the Sisters, realized an made personally by the sisters, realized an amount calculated to prove that the inter-ests of the Catholic public in their noble and self sacrificing work is genuine and practical. Father Robinson took for his text the words: "Come unto Me all you that labor and are burdened and I will refresh you." It had been well said, he that issue. It had been well said, he observed, by the Christian philosopher and historian that Jesus Christ came unto the world at exactly the right moment. This could be shown from many points of view. It was ordinarily shown in this of view. It was ordinarily shown in this way. He came at the height of GREEK CIVILIZATION AND ROMAN DISCIPLINE.

But from their point of view that morn ing let it suffice to say that He came in for so great was the iniquity from dissolution.

For so great was the iniquity and corruption of unregenerate humanity that all were agreed that had it not been for God incompanies the world yout have been for form. Incarnate the world must have been a universal wreck, The motto of unregen erate man was self-"Take care of number ne" But selfishness was death, whether was political, social, or individual. For the sacred object for which their alms were asked that morning, he would en-deayor to draw them a picture of the Cath-olic Church in her character of healer of uman sorrow. He would for that purpose take three great sorrows in which her healing ministrations had been exer cised—the sorrow of the slave, the sorrow of woman, and the sorrow of the poor. And first the sorrow of the slave. That sorrow was at its greatest height at the very time pagan civilization was in its zenith. Should be word paint for them a scene of every day life at the very height of Roman civilization? Let them LOOK AT THAT ROMAN MATRON,

sitting on her couch. Around was every evidence of luxury. There was not a want of hers that was not supplied Nothing needed to be done by herself If she wished to move her arm there was a slave to do it for her; if she wished to aise her foot there was a slave to rush forward to spare her the exertion. Five for the wants of one human being! Nor was this all; for should the slave show any remissness, it was quite possible that that Roman matron would take the colden pin out of her hair and stab the infortunate menial, and perhaps even gouge her eyes out. There was an every-day picture of Roman slavery at the height of Roman civilization. But our Lord's teaching, when He came, reversed all this. "Behold all souls are mine," was the teaching of Incarnate teaching of the Catholic Church as well one fact in history which defied denial more than any other it was this—that everywhere, and in every age, the existence and progress of the Catholic Church had been accompanied by

THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVE Under her influence, and in obedience to her teaching, the slave was turned into the domestic-not an outcast, not s menial, but one of the family. He memat, but one of the family. He hoped the world was not going to put all that back again, but he was obliged to ask, "Where is the domestic now-adays?" Next, there was the sorrow of all that back again, but he was obliged to ask, "Where is the domestic now—adays?" Next, there was the sorrow of woman. There was no need to dwell upon it; the history of her treatment by turregenerate mankind the moment that the primeval curse was placed upon her was one long, sad, and dreary tale of degradation. Woman was made man's convenience. The emancipation of woman, her restitution to her sightful place and dignity, was the work of the Catholic Church, which therein was carrying out the teaching of her Divine Founder. And the chief means in the effecting of that marvellous change was carrying out the teaching of her Divine Founder. And the chief means in the effecting of that marvellous change was the ever Blessed Mother of God-Mary Immaculate, whose sweet feast they were keeping that day. It was the idea of an Immaculate Virgin and Mother ever present before the minds of the people what gradually won for woman the recognition. that gradually won for woman the recog-nition of her due and proper dignity. There were people even now a days who taiked of "the dark ages." He asked them this question: "What was it next after the marvellous influence of the Virgin Mother which restored woman to her right place ?" Every one knew that

THAT THING IN HISTORY CALLED CHIV-

ALRY, one of whose maxims forbade a word to be uttered of self. It was a mortal offence to speak of "I" or "my;" it was equally a mortal offence to tell a lie. But it was, if possible, a worse offence The Prince Archolance
Koop, is the son of a poor weaver at Duder
stadt in Hanover. The Archbishop of
the son of a shoe
maker at Rozsel and his brother is a tailor
maker at Rozsel and his brother is a tailor
and restore woman to her right. There
were those who dented that the Catholic
Church originated chivalry. He was not
Church originated chivalry. He was not
there to argue that point. He would out again. The biggest part of their capital state sign. I have seen big git letters announcing the "Free Evangelical Church of Italy," or the "Protestant Church of France," ever cubby holes that a shoemaker would scorn to hang out his sign on. And what is more, they were invariably closed for the sea on, In Milan there is a pretentious

Posen, Mgr. Dinder, is the son of a shoemaker at Rozsel and his brother is a tailor and restore woman to her right. There were those who defied that the Catholic Church originated chivalry. He was not controlled that a shoemaker would scorn to hang they were invariably closed for the sea of the lights and restore woman to her right. There were those who defied that the Catholic Church originated chivalry. He was not controlled that the Catholic Church originated chivalry. He was not controlled that the Catholic Church originated chivalry. He was not some the right, There were those who defied that the Catholic Church originated chivalry. He was not controlled and restore woman to her right, There were those who defied that the Catholic Church originated chivalry. He was not controlled and restore woman to her right, There were those who defied that the Catholic Church originated chivalry. He was not controlled and restore woman to her right, There were those who defied that the Catholic Church originated chivalry. He was not controlled and restore woman to her right, There were those who defied that the Catholic Church originated chivalry. He was not controlled and restore woman to her right, There were those who defied that the Catholic Church originated chivalry. He was not controlled and restore woman to her right, There were those who defied that the Catholic Church originated chivalry. He was not controlled and restore woman to her right, There are those who defied that the Catholic Church originated chivalry. He was not controlled and restore woman to her right, There are the poor the right and restore woman to her right.

restoration of woman. The Catholic Church bad, in a word, shown herself to be the great beater of the sorrow of woman; and the English matron who, as the result of evil teaching, locked on the Catholic Church as the Scarlet Woman of Bubylon was reviling the source of her freedom and her dignity. And, lastly, the Catholic Church had healed THE SORROW OF THE POOR.
He wondered if any of those who were

istening to him had ever eat by the ruins of an aucient monastery—so many of which were to be found in various parts of England—and made a meditation.
Let them do so in spirit. Let them gaza
in imagination, for a moment on a Founin imagination, for a moment on a Fountains Abbey or a Tintern, and make a little meditation. Let them ploture to themselves those wails restored to their ancient beauty; let them people those ancient edifices once more with hely manke—sons of St. Benedict or St. Bruno. Looking around the monastery, what did they see? Everywhere simplify and contentment—albeit those were the poor? Of course, there were poor a consentations. poor? Of course, there were poor some-where; for were they not told in the Sacred Scripture that they should have the poor ever in their sight? "The poor, but they were not panpers. The

word was not known AROUND TINTERN OR FOUNTAINS ABBEY It was the creation of Queen Elizabeth.

It was a hateful word, and he declared his opinion that the Government—he cared not whether they were Liberal or Conservative—who would blot is out from the Popular system would have om the Poor law system would have done something to mitigate the sorrow of the poor. But to return to their ques tion. Where were the poor in those dark ages? Let them imagine that the hour of noon had arrived. The door of the monastery was opened, and the almoner came forth to relieve the wants of the poor. "Blessed" — not cursed — "are the poor"-that was the voice of the nonastery in those days. The monk as almoner and medical man friend and counseller, absolver and all in all to the happy and contented poor. There was a picture of the Catholic Church as nealer of the sorrow of the poer. What contrast to what we saw in

THE AGE OF PROGRESS, f advancement, and of enlightment! Walking down the streets of this vast metropolis, they would come across a big building of dingy bricks. It was not a prison, as they might at first conclude, but assuredly it was first coustn to a prison. It was the workhouse. Eaterng the cheerless abode they would se auging up a series of rules for 'paupers, or any transgression of which they would be puni-hed. He (the preacher) would ay nothing against the present adminis tration of the Poor law system. Year after year they had witnessed the removal f many of the abuses which had formerly disfigured it. What he did find faul with, and that most emphatically, was the thing itself—the unlovely creation, as he had told them, of that wicked woman whose name he hardly considered it de corous to repeat in that sacred place. And what benediction was there about that thing? Was it not a fact that numbers of the poor would endure every species of misery—even risk actual starva

ion-rather than seek THE FORBIDDING SHELTER OF THE POOR

HOUSE? Let them look upon that picture and upon this—upon the middle sges, "the dark ages," and upon this boasted nine teenth century. Proceeding to urge the moral of his thesis, that the Catholic Church has been the healer of human sorrow, and that synchronsly with her arrival in any place the missry of humanity has been the object of consoling min-istration on the part of her ministers and children, the rev. preacher insisted that nowhere was this spirit of charity more noby displayed, or carried out with ought not. The decline of Catholicity in England at this moment could not but mean disaster to the Christian idea in that country. We have more sympathy with the Anglican body than with any other form of Protestant Christianity. fact that one of the great aims of the sisterhood was to save as many of the Catholic poor as possible from "that hideous building, the workhouse," and there-

> THE NAME AND LIVERY OF PAUPER. Could they imagine a nobler or more sacred work than the work of those holy nuns? Assuredly they could not. He asked them, then, to open their hearts and purses, and co operate, as did these Sisters, with the Catholic Church in her great mission of healer of human sorrow. It was with difficulty and uncertainty that

"O to be dead and done with the trouble That fits seem day with a dreary pain."
This is the mean of many a woman Who thinks sheem never be well again. "It were better for me and better for other (if were dead" and their tears fall fast. Not so, not so, O sives and mothers, There's a bow of hope in the sky at last,

and it tells you that the storm of diseas which has spread its shadow over you will give way to the sunshine of renewed health, if you are wise, and try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription It can and will effectually cure all female weaknesses and derangements, and no woman who has not tried it need despair, for a trial will con-vince her that it is the very thing she reeds to restore her to the health she fears for-

em generally, use Dr. Pierce's Pel 25 cents. Almost Briyen Insane.

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"Some time age, I lost all my hair in

"Some time ago I lost all my hair in consequence of measles. After due waiting, no new growth appeared. I then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair grew

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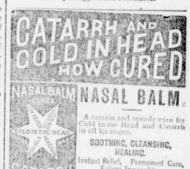
— J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas.

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The total Reserve Fund is now \$37,500. \$330,000 was paid for beneficiaries within

\$33,000 was paid for ben fictaries within the past twelve months.

When a member is initiated, the Recording Secretary should without delay forward to the Grand Secretary said member's "application for membership" and "membership report."

Deputy F. R. E. Campeau organized Branch 109 on 10th inst, and Branch 110 on 11th inst; both in Quebec city.

List of dicers etc., will appear in next

List of efficers, etc., will appear in next

Bro. Campeau is now trying to work up Branches at Sorel, Bertnier and Joliette. The questions submitted by Thorold prespondent will be answered in next

A new Branch will be organized by Deputy Kelz in Toronto shortly. A sufficient number of applicants' medical certificates have been approved.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

EPISCOPAL VISIT TO ARTHUR.

From our own Correspondent. On Tuesday, the 28th ult, His Lord-ship Bishop Dowling paid his first official visit to the parish of Arthur. His Lordship arrived on Saturday and

was met at the station by the esteemed pastor, Rev. Father Doherty, accom-panied by Fathers Twohey and Feeney. Immediately on his arrival a procession was formed, headed by the children of the parish. On either side of His Lord ship's carriage marched the efficers of Branch No. 47, C. M. B. A., and the real was brought up by a long line of car-risges. The procession moved to the church, where His Lordship, having donned the insignia of his sacred effice, ascended the throne and listened to the following address, read by M. C. O'Don-nell on benalf of the congregation:

To the Right Rev. Thomas Joseph Dowling, D.D., Bishop of Hamilton: MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP-We, the Catholic laity of the parish of Arthur, humbly beg leave to approach your Lordship to offer our congratulations and express our felicitation at your appoint ment as bishop of the important Diccese of Hamilton, of which we form an numble but integral part. On this, the occasion of your first official visit to us since your translation to this diocese, it will not, we hope, be considered out of place to refer also to the joy which pre-vailed in our midst, as well as in many other Catholic circles, on the occasion of your Lordship's first elevation and appointment as Bishop of the Diocese of Peterborough. This tribute to your Lordship's worth and deserved recog-nition of your personal merit, though by no means unexpected by us, was nowhere more productive of genuine gladness than among the faithful of the parish of Arthur, many of whom had had the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, and to all of whom you had been long and favorably known by repute. A fitting culmination to the happy feelings which then prevailed with us-an appropriate sequel to the bright hopes which were then realized—could be pro duced only by such an occasion as this, when we are permitted to approach your Lordship under a closer relationship, and while tendering you the warmest welcome of our hearts, to address you for the first time with the endearing title of our own most dearly beloved Bishop, As a native of the Emerald Isle, which you have lately visited, whither our fervent prayers for the safety of your voyage accompanied you, and whence you ave so recently returned, which, not withstanding her many trials and sufferings, has not only clung to the true faith with a constancy and a devotion that has been the admiration of the world, but which has also given to our Holy Mother the Church many of her most distinguished prelates and most eminent divines, as well on this continent as in various other climes -- we greet you with kindred and most affection gards. As a citizen of this country, who, by youthful training therein has acquir ed, and by early manhood and maturer years spent therein has ripened, a knowledge of what is most conducive to the terms of the conducive to the terms of the the temporal and spiritual welfare of those committed to your episcopal charge, we rejoice at and in a special manner commend the wisdom of the Holy Father in selecting you as the spiritual ruler of so important a diocese as that of Hamilton. For, while Christian ce have ever been-and we fondly trust will continue ever to bethe prevailing sentiment among the worthy and respected of all classes and denominations throughout this fair prov ince, and particularly so in this locality; yet, if "coming events cast their shadows before," and if the assumed at titude of some who appear at least to be unreasonably inimical to our faith, can presage or in any degree influence the probabilities of the future, there may devolve upon us the serious duty of de ur rights and guarding the efficacy of some of our most cherished hestitutions, not the least of which are our separate schools-those nurseries of faith so dear to every discerning Catholic, wherein the education of our children is so efficiently secured, without having their youthful minds subjected to the dangerous taints of either heresy or At 11 a. m. High Mass was celebrated

of His holy Church, which are observ.

of His holy Church, which are observable, may elicit your Lordship's kind approbation; and while we may perhaps be permitted—with wha! we trust will be considered a pardonable pride—to refer to the fact that our church, having been freed from debt, was some years ago consecrated to Almighty God, it being at the time the second one in the whole diocese which had been so blessed; if we point also to a well chosen cense whole diocese which had been so diessed; if we point also to a well chosen cemetery, likewise unencumbered, and to a convent recently erected for and occupied by the devoted Sisters of St. Joseph, whose services to religion, un ostentatiously rendered, cannot be too highly appreciated, and to whose abilities as teachers the success of their pupils at the security of examination doth so as teachers the success of their pupils at every recurring examination doth so smply testify—we do so with the frank acknowledgment that we owe this agreeable state of things, under God's special providence, mainly to the zeal and untiring energy of Rev. Father Doberty, our much beloved pastor, whose guidance it became but a pleasure to follow and with whose switzence every hunden and with whose assistance every burden

Finally, we would fervently invoke your Lordship's special benediction on ourselves and on our families.

M. C. O'DONNELL. MAURICE HALLEY. JOHN O'DONNELL THOS MCGILLICUDDY LORENZO STORTS EDMUND FITZPATRICK THOMAS MCMANUS.

Immediately after Mr. O'Donnell had retired, Mr. John Calleghan, President of Branch No. 47, C. M B. A., stepped forward and read the following address, on behalf of the members of that Branch: To His Lordship the Rt. Rev Thomas Joseph Dowling, D.D., Bishop of Hamilton:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP-It is

with feelings of joy, love and veneration that we, the members of Branch No. 47, O. M. B. A, welcome you upon this your first efficial visit to the parish of Arthur, and congratulate you upon your appointment to the See of Hamilton. When ment to the See of Hamilton. When the See became vacant by the death of our late lamented Bishop Carbery, our hearts turned longingly to Peterborcugh, with the prayer that your Lordship would be appointed to fill the vacancy. Thanks be to God, our prayer in common, we believe, with that of the faith the throughout the discase, here been ful throughout the diocese, has been heard, and a general feeling of delight and exultation amongst those over whom you have been placed in spiritual charge has followed. We are aware of the kindly interest which your Lordship has taken in our organization since its inception. In your capacity as parish priest of the parish of Paris you were instrumental in having a Branch established there, and since your elevation to the episcopacy you have ever honored it with your countenance and encouragement, thereby inspiring those contemplating to be by inspiring those contemplating to be-come members with confidence in its stability and usefulness. We feel satis fied that by your Lordship's advocacy and patronage the membership of our society has largely increased. It must be pleasing to your Lordship, as it is to us, to know that the benevolent designs which suggested the formation of our association are being fully realized, and that it has already been the means of great good in many cases, securing the widow and the orphan against want and widow and the orphan against want and the cold charity of the world. We are pleased to inform your Lordship that our Branch is in a prosperous condition, and that the best of feeling and cordiality exists between its members. This sgreeable state of affairs is due in a world. able state of affairs is due in a great measure to the paternal care and encouragement from our beloved and zealous pastor, Rev. Father Doherty, in whom we always find a wise counsellor and kind friend. Not only we, but the whole congregation of the parish, can bear testimony to his anxious solicitude for the spiritual as well as the temporal welfare of those committed to his care. It would be superfluous for us to direct your Lordship's attention to the progress of the parish since it has been in Father 's charge. That progress is self in those monuments of his indomitable energy, which stand on each side of this sacred edifice. In asking your Lordship's episcopal benediction upon our Branch, its members and their families, permit us to wish you a long and fruitful reign in your new diocese, the home of your early boyhood and the scene of your useful clerical life. May

Signed on behalf of the Branch. JOHN D CALLAGHAN, Pres. DUNCAN MCINTOSH, Sec. JOHN O'DONNELL, Treas.

the Holy Spirit be with you in all your undertakings, and may religion, morality

and truth flourish under your benig

His Lordship, replying, thanked the people sincerely for the many expressions of esteem and loyalty manifested on this his first official visit to Arthur. He told them that he did not come amongst them as a stranger, but in for mer days, as a priest, he had visited their parish, and was struck by the piety and zeal displayed by the people in pro-moting the interests of God and the salvation of their own souls. He also spoke of their beautiful church, school ouse and convent, which he termed lasting monuments of the energy of the good pastor who had been placed over them to guide their spiritual destinies. He concluded by bestowing on them the

episcopal benediction. inday morning His Lordship celeadministered the sacrament of confirms tion to about 165 children He then exhorted them to remain faithful to the graces Almighty God had implanted in their tender young hearts, and conclud

infidelity. Should any emergency of this or of a like nature a ise, and in all other matters pertaining to the dignity and the welfare of our holy religion in this Canada of ours, you will pardon us for counting largely on the counsel and ship advanced to the railing of the guidance which your zeal and your wisdom, as well as your experience in the and instructive sermon. He explained

episcopal visit to Arthur. His Lordship was accompanied by Rev. Father Hinchey, of the Cathedral staff,

STILL THEY DEPART.

THE SUMMONS COMES TO MRS.

No sooner have we laid one old settler away in her long home than we are called upon to chronicle the death of another. This week we have to an nounce the sudden death of Mrs P. Kelly, wife of the Reeve of Blyth, which occurred at her residence here on Sun-day morning last. The community was shocked when the news spread that this respected lady had been called away by the angel of death. It is with sorrow that we take up our pen to write this brief obituary notice. Mrs. Kelly went to her final home at the age of fity-eight years and eight months. She had been a faithful and loving wife and mother for Kelly's second wife and by him had two children, girls, both living, and who have now attained to womanhood. Mr. Kelly, by his first wife, has one child living, John, well and favorably known to all of us The deceased's maiden name was Annie Tahany, a native of Ireland. The disease which caused her death, and from which dropsy. Her death-bed was surrounded by her husband and family, and she passed away in the firm assurance of a glorious resurrection. "Biessed are the dead who

The funeral cortege, which took place The funeral cortege, which took place on Tuesday morning, was one of the largest that Blyth has witnessed for many years. Relatives and friends from a distance and the whole surrounding country turned out to pay their last respects to the dear departed. Mrs. Kelly's circle of friends was large, and her kind, Christian acts had won for her many admirers, and all showed their appreciation of her on all showed their appreciation of her on Tuesday. Requiem High Mass was cele-brated by Rev. Dean Murphy, at which the following clergymen assisted: Rev. Fathers Boubat, of Kingsbridge; Cummins, of Bothwell; Aylward, of St. Thomas; West, of Goderich; O Connor, of Ma'd stone Cross. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Cummins. The church was crowded to the doors by persons of every denomination, among whom were Revs. Racey, Touge and McLean. The

The procession, headed by the band, which played solemnly and beautifully the "Adeste Fideles," wended its way to the cemetery. The pall bearers were Judge Doyle, James Doyle, C Tanner, J Emigh, E Campion, barrister, and W. Hawkshaw. Among others, Mr Kelly received the fol lowing letter of condolence

Brussels, Oct. 7, 1889.

Moved by David Weir, seconded by G. Baker, That we, the members of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Conservative Association of East Huron, now as our esteemed President, Patrick Kelly, in his sad affliction, namely, the demise of his affectionate partner in life, and hope that he may be sustained by Him "who doth all things well" Carried.

Thes K Boddy, Secretary pro tem.
Mr. Keily and family have the heartfelt
sympathy of the whole community.—
Blyth Standard.

THE LAST SAD RITES. Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

funeral of Mr. Patrick Brady, of South Yarmouth, was the most imposing and most numerously attended we have witnessed in the parish of St. Thomas for many years. Toe cortege, comprising over one hundred carpages, left the late home of Mr. Brew, at 9 a. m., and at 10:30 reached the Church of the Holy Angels. The sanctuary and altar were the sanctuary and state of the sanctuary and stat Angels, The sanctuary and altar were tastefully draped with hangings of somethe hue, across which motions in white letters could be seen, such as "Pray for the dead," "Biessed are the dead who die in the Lord," High Mass de Requiem was chanted, Rev. Father Brady, of Woodstock, son of the lamented deceased, being celebrant, while Rev. Fathers Molphy and Walsh acted as descon and sub deacon. Rev. Father Tiernan, of St. Peter's Cathedral, performed the duties of master of ceremonies. duties of master of ceremonies, Rev. Father Corcoran of La Salette; Father D. McRae, of Farkhill; Father H. C. Traher, of Simcoe; and Rev. Father Aylward, of St. Thomas, were also in the sanctuary. The St. Thomas choir executed in a very solemn manner alternated with the priests of the sauctuary in singing the neart rending "Dies Ira" Miss Murphy, of Woodstock, sang very sweetly, at the offertory, an English hymn, "Vital Spark of Heavenly Flame." "Nearer my God to Thee" was also sung at the end of Mass as the people were leaving the church. Miss Teresa Hughson presided at the organ. At the end of Mass Rev. Father Flanger, accorded the pulpit and precided. nery ascended the pulpit and preached affaits of this country and your knowledge of its requirements, will so well
enable you to bestow.

In conclusion, may we express the
hope that the material evidences of our
seal for the glory of God and the dignity

affaits of this country and your knowlin conclusion, may we express the
hope that the material evidences of our
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and instructive sermon. He explained the purple and prescued an eloquent sermon from the text
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belong that the purple and prescued the pur

ciples of Catholicity, in defence of which many of their forefathers had been hounded and driven into exile from their native land.

In the evening His Lordship occupied the throne. Father Hinchey sang the Vespers and Father Twohey preached to a large congregation.

The following day (Monday) His Lordship visited the parochial school, where an address of welcome was read to him by the children. His Lordship expressed his pleasure on seeing so many bright and happy faces around him; thanked them for the expressions of filial love and respect contained in the address, and paid a high tribute to the Sisters of St. Joseph for the good work they were doing in training the young minds intrusted to their care in the paths of virtue and knowledge.

The Bishop returned to Hamilton on the 5 p. m. train, carrying with him many pleasant remembrances of his first episcopal visit to Arthur.

His Lordship was accompanied by Rev.

Father Hinchey, of the Cathedral staff, who fifty years ago came to the wilder nesses of America in search of a home nesses of America in search of a home and independence denied them in the land of their birth. They had a two fold mission, in the providence of God—to build up nations that would be a refuge for the oppressed of Europe—and to plant the cross and to extend the kingdom of Orrist on the virgin soil of new continents. This beautiful church, to which Mr. Brady so liberally contributed, and the thousands of magnificent churches all over the continent of cent churches all over the continent of America, are living monuments of the piety and the solid faith of those great piety and the solid latin of those great men who hewed down the forests and changed those wildernesses into the teeming fields and smiling gar-dens whose blessings we enjoy to day. Their names should be held in everlasting memory. Mr. Brady was singularly blessed in having succeeded in securing an elegant home, lacking none of the com forts of modern life; but also in giving the highest education possible of attain ment to his children; while, by his example, more than by precept, they were trained to the love and practice of every Christian virtue. His first child, a daughter, became a religiouse, and died in the odor of sanctity a professed nun in the Convent of the Sacred Heart. One of his sons was given to the Church, and to his sons was given to the Church, and to-day has the privilege of acting as high priest in affering the holy sacrifice of the Unspotted Lamb for the soul of so good a father. Bleesed, Indeed, are the dead who die in the Lord, that they may rest from their labors. We ought not, therefore, wholly to grieve or to mourn on such sad occasions, but rather to rejoice that the end of toil and of suffering has come at last, and that a new and better and fairer world is the portion of him who served God in life to reign with Him after death. Ob, may we all live as he lived, that we may enjoy the happiness granted to him without which all else is dross and decep-tion—the happiness of a holy and Christion death, and of an assured confidence before death of a happy and glorious

> Advices from Great Briain bring us the cheering news that still another victory, and a great one, has been achieved by the Gladstonians. Balfour and his brigade have been routed bag and baggage in the North Division of Buckinghamshire. Captain E. H. Verney, Gladstonian, received 4,855 votes against 4,647 for Evelyn Hubbard, Liberal-Unionist. At the preceding elections Hubbard (Conservative), received 4,460 votes and Verney, who was at that time also the candidate of the Gladstonians, received 4,389. The net result of the five bye elections just held is that whereas the Gladstonians formerly held two seats against their opponents' three, they now hold four to their opponents' one. Here is the list : 1886.

1886. 1889.
Lincolnshire .... Conservative. Conser'tive
Dundee .... Liberal ... Liberal
Elgin and Nairn. Liberal, 119 ... Liberal, 532

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

London, Oct. 17.—GRAIN—Red water, 1.45; white, 1.45; spring, 1.45; corn, a to 90; rye, 1 00; to 1.65; barney malt 1.10; darley, feed, 80 to 85; cens, 75 to 80; peas, 85 to 85; beans, bush 1 09 to 1.30; buckwheat, called 1.00

VE ETABLES.—palaloes, per bag, 75 to 90; turnips per bagh, 40; cabbages, per doz., 25 to 60; onloss per bag, 60 to 75.

MEAR. Beet by Carcase, 4.00 to 6.00; mutton by cc. 7 sets, mutton by carcase, 6 to 7; spring, stab, 10 8 to 9; veat by qr. 5 to 6; veg. 5y carcase, 5 to 6; pork, per cwt., 6 2) to

PRODUCE.—Eggs. 18 to 20; butter, best roll, 20 to 22; butter, crocks, 17 to 19; butter, store packed firkin, 16 to 17, cneese, 1b, wholessle, 10 019; dry wood, 4 25 to 4 50, wholessle, 10 50 to 4.75; soft wood, 25 to 4 50, groups, 1b, 15 to 10, 4.75; soft wood, 25 to 3 50, prime, 3; tallow, oake, 5; lare, No. 1, lb, 12 to 18; and, No. 2, 11 to 12; straw load, 3,00 to 4 00, hay, ton, 8 00 to 9 00; flax seed, bush, 1.40 to 150.

y bush., 1.40 to 150.

LIVE 3:OCK.—Milch cows, 35 00 to 45 00; flax seed, bush., 1.40 to 150.

LIVE 3:OCK.—Milch cows, 35 00 to 45 00; five hogs, cet., 5 00 to 5 50; pigs, pair, 5 00 to 6.50; fat beeves, 25 00 4 50. spring lambs, 3 00 to 4.00; young pigs, per pair, 4 00 to 6 00.

POULTRY—(dressed) Fowls, per by. 7 to 8; fowl, pr., 60 to 60, ducks, pr., 75 to 80; geose, each, 50 to 75; geose, 4b. 6, turksys, ib, 9 to 11.

Toronto, Cet. 17.—WHEAT—Red winter. No. 2, 85 to 88; Marlioba, No. 1, hard 96 to 97; No. 2, 92 to 83; spring. 60. 2, 85 to 86; barley. No. 1, 54 to 55; No. 2, 49 is 50, No. 3, extra, 44 to 45; No. 3, 40 to 44; pess, No. 2, 51 to 57; oats, No. 2, 29 to 10 3, flour, extra, 3 70 to 3 75; straight to let, 42 to 42 5; strong basers, 54 00 to 450.

Montreal, Que., Oct. 17.—ELOCAL

.0 450.

Montreal, Que, Oct. 17.—FLOUR—Receipts, 700 bbls; sales, none repouted; market
quiet and unchanged; grain and provisions
mechanged. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Beffalo, N. Y., Oct. 17.—CATTLE— Offering: 15 cars; fairly good cattle for local butchering trade sold at 3.35; veal cayes from 5.0 to 6.00. The St. Thomas ry solema manner de Requiera, and de Requiera, and diests of the sancert rending "Dies of Woodstock, sang offertory, an Engage of Dietory, an Engage of Heavenly and the Character of Thee" and offer of Heavenly and the Character of Heavenly and Heavenly and the Character of Heavenly and Heavenly and Heavenly and Heavenly and Heavenly and Heavenly and

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The Catholic Record. La London, Sat., Oct. 26th, 1889.

VOLUME 11.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE cable brings the news that on the prin 16th a bomb was thrown into the police just barracks at Tipperary. The explosion proof the missile was of course delayed and until all the peelers were out of harm's hav way. It is somewhat singular that this to bomb throwing in Tipperary should take | con place so soon after the Liberals had tics thrown so many bombs into the Tory will camp in England-bye-election bombs, neer

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH has recommenced publication of the Bystander, in t and he announces in it that "the Papacy is Cou dead at the root. . . though the process | read of dissolution must be slow." Prophets After of his class have frequently made similar again assertions concerning the death of the body Papacy, yet it has wonderful vitality are still. The manifestations of loyalty which in it poured in upon the Holy Father during it co his jubilee year do not show that the Sir power of the Pope is declining even noth

IT is announced to a cable despatch of the 19th inst. that the tithe agitation in Wales has brought a number of the Welsh clergy to the verge of starvation, and a movement has been started among them to appeal to the English Churchmen for the assistance they stand so much in need of. It is a pity that these respectable gentlemen should be in a state of suffering with their femilies, but they would DED felleve themselves and the Welshmen at the same time if they would devote themselves to honest work, instead of endeavoring to force their min'strations upon people who do not believe in their relig-

THE Mail is beginning to find it desirable to cultivate friends among the on the French Canadians who will adopt its mile policy and unite with it in forming a new visib party; and we imagine it would be very it car ready to abnegate its newly-adopted a cirprinciples, if it were only to be made the venice organ of such a party. The somersault the liberal would be no greater than it has already build several times made. Here is its bid for a trans

union with Mr. Laurier : "The electors of Richelieu evidently be-Heve that 'Sir John gets more letters from their lordehips than Mr. Laurier does,' The result of Friday's contest must go far subst to convice the latter that he cannot out-bid the Concervatives in Quebec. And if the clerical vote in Quebec is for Sir John because of his services to the Church in the Jesuit matter, is it not reasonable to suppose that it will likewise be cast for him in Octario? If Mr. Laurier is wise he will cease prostrating himself at the feet of clericalism and get back to Liberal principles."—Mail, Oct. 21.

The same bait was set before for Mr. Mowat, but he did not blte. It is not likely that Mr. Laurier will swallow it failth

AT THE Baptist convention held in by Mr. D. E. Thompson, seconded by Rav. John McLaurin, "That the acceptance of tax exemptions by the Church was hurtful to their work." The ministers, as a rule, are indifferent about their churches being taxed. It does not concern them in the least. They get their salary of \$1 500 or two or more thousand, with manes and Read library furnished, whether the trustees or church wardens have to pay additional sums for taxes, and raise the pew rent or with the Sunday collections. The ministers trouble themselves very little. But, were filled, the church tax to be deducted from the Mass. minister's salary, a different story would be told about their liberality. People at the can afford easily enough to be liberal at of de the expense of the public. It is remark. Farre able that the ministers and delegates of deaco the Baptist convention were introduced to McCa Sir John A. Macdonald by no less distinguished a personage than the muchlymarried man—Hon, Mr. Foster. The disconcation Baptist preachers must entertain loose notions about marriage and divorce, when | the p they select for cicerone and patron a living in so doubtful a state of concubinage gave for whether considered legally either by we mignly on the state of concubinage with the state of concubinage gave for the state of concubinage with the state of concubinage gave for the state of concubinate gave for the state gave gave for the state gave gave for the state gave for the state gave for the state gave f

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RICHELIEU ELECTION.

The Dominion election for Richelieu of the County, in the Province of Quebec, has re tion. sulted in the return of Mr. Massue, the has be Consevative candidate, by a majority of over three hundred. His opponent was Mr. Beauchemin, who came out under the M Nationalist colors. Of course there was our gr no candidate on the third party, or figure bogus Equal Rights platform. The result of this election is chiefly remarkable ceding as a commentary on the constantly- and in reiterated assertion of the Mail that the renew Catholic vote of the Dominion is a commodity which has been sold to Messrs. not do