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french with qual faelity, and
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He of the only of see. I realise and #2 trial bottle free it is, they paying express charges on box when. Send names, P. O. and express address of . KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philad. phis, Pa. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS Lyman Bros. & Co., Toronto.

Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 9.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY. JULY 28, 1888.

NO. 510

" A FACT."

Clothing or Furnishings, see

the trade.

112 Dundas. - Near Talbot.

REV. S. A. PENDERGAST, O. P. "Father Pendergast died here this morn-

following year he made profession of his yows, dedicating himself to the service of the Master among the children of the glorthe Master among the children of the glorious Saint Dominic. During seven years of faithful application to study he steadily advanced in piety and knowledge, and acquired the qualities of zeal, fervor and love for his Divine Master. He soon became the idol of the novitiate. Cheerful, lighthearted, full of innocent mirth, at the same time faithful in every duty, he erpyed the esteem and love of superiors and comeanlops. He was ordained priest in 1885 by Rt. Rev. J. A. Watterson, in the cathedral at Columbus, O. Who that knew him did not hope that his life would be propracted to a distant period, and that after diffusing the that his life would be protracted to a dis-tant period, and that after diffusing the blessings of resigion, wisdom and happi ness, he would in a ripe old age gradually sink to rest, his people blessing, and by his people bless? But alas! this viston has fled, and in its place we behold the pail and the shroud. A few years of sickness and suffering, endured with heroic Chris-tian patience and marker, like resignation and suffering, endured with heroic Christian patience and martyr-like resignation, has terminated too quickly the career that promised so much. But is it to him, think you, a cause of sorrow that his sun went down while it was yet day? Now in the fruition of eternal juy-—for which his priestly life was a preparation—he is far from looking back with lingering regret on what he has left. The sorrow and regret are only ours, for we have lost a worthy priest, and a faithful, generous spirited friend. He was one of the most amiable and estimable of mer.—lelightful in his manners, if flexible in his principles, and generous in his affections. ciples, and generous in his affections. He had all that could charm in society, or attach in private; whilst his friends enjoyed the free and unstudied conversation of an intelligent associate. He ever made a kind indulgent allowance for the faults

cordance with the Dominican rite, were performed by Very Rev. F. A. Spencer, prior of the convent, assisted by the entire community. Requiescat in Pace.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. FROM HALIFAX. N. S.

A large number of St. Mary's C. Y. M. Ciub have succeeded in decorating the drill shed very handsomely, so that on entering you would be struck with the grandeur of the place. The upper part of the building is festooned with spruce, and a commodious band stand has been already in the water of the

Catholic Young Men's Onto.

The want of a new glebe house has long been felt in St. Patrick's parish, and an affort is now being made to build a hand some brick and freetone building. Money enough has been subscribed to warrant the success of the undertaking; still considerable is needed yet to build and finish it.

The Society will make a fest of St. Norbert, Winnipeg June 6 1888

If you want Good Ordered | dral is having most beneficial results. If you want Good Ordered
Clothing or Furnishings, see
our Stock.

The Best and Cheapest in the trade.

Nearly one thousand boys and girls assist (solely) at a special mass at 10 15 a m, each Sunday, after receiving catechetical instruction from their lay teachers for one hour previously. A more edifying sight can seldom be seen than these littue ones, guided by their hard-working teachers (lay), assisting most devoutly at the holy secrifice of the mass and making innocent (fferings to the Holy of Holtes.

The St. Mary's Young Men's Temperence and Benevolent Society open their grand bazaar to-night, 17th inst. The young ladies of the parish have been working very energetically for the past six months, and it is a foregone conclusion that their efforts will be crowned with utmost success.

sing."

Such is the wording of a telegram received at St. Joseph's Convent, Somerset, Ohio, on the 4 h inst., from London. Though comprised in few words, and though not unexpected, the announcement brought deep grief to the hearts of his brethren and friends.

The deceased came as a novice to St. Joseph's when but seventeen years of age, in company with his cousin, now Rev. A. A. Durkin, O. P. Ia 1887 he received the habit of the Dominican Order, and in the following year he made profession of his

FROM WINNIPEG.

SIR,—I take great pleasure in forwarding for publication an account of the presentation and address given by the parishioners of St. Mary's Church of this city to the Rev. N. Ouellette, O. M. I., parish

priest.

The occasion was the reverend gentleman's fiftieth birthday, and also the aeniversary of his patron saint, St Norbert.

As the address says: "Although your health has been unsatisfactory since you came to Winnipeg, you have never falled to be present when your presence might be required."

How truly this simple sentence postrays.

ther period of userliness to the hock committed to your care. On taking charge of the parish you found the church in an unfinished state and the school accomodation inadequate, but, by your untiring energy and marked executive ability, we have now a church edifice that would be an ornament to any offer the church grounds have been beautiful. version, it may be in a form equally effec-

tive.
We recognize with grateful appreciation the strenuous efforts that you have made— Low happily crowned with success—to provide priests and teachers to assist you in ministering to the wants of your spiritual children. Since you came amongst us—a member of the distinguished order of the Obiates of Mary Immaculate, which has formished fathers and pecuniary aid to enable you to carry out entering you would be struck with the grandeur of the place. The upper part of the building is festooned with spruce, and a commodious band stand has been placed in the rear of the building. A large and handsome foun tain and rockery is being placed in the centre of the main floor, and when complete will produce a fine effect. Donations for the different tables have been numerous, judging from the very beautiful display. So far the sffair is a success. The attractions are many, noticable being a real live fortune telier, who has consented to peer into the future of those who come that way.

His Grace the Archbishop has taken a very lively interest in the getting up of this bezaar, and has expressed hisself as being well pleased with the success of the Catholic Young Men's Club.

The want of a new glebe house has long been felt in St. Patrick's parish, and an effort and the produce and the solue brick and freet tone building. Many

PROGRAMME.

Trio-Vocal L. Claptsson Misses Gannon, Cames, McPherson. Misses Gannon, Cames, McPherson,
Instrumental. P. Horr
Pianos—Misses Joy, Smith, McPaerson,
Desmond. J. L. Ensign
Recitation. Miss M. Findlay.
Instrumental

Trio-Vocal Foley, Guinro
Trio-Vocal Fart II. F. Campana
Misses Burke, Gannon, McPnerson.
Drama-Act 1st.
Ilostr - Left Hand Solo. M. Strakosch
Miss Gannon.
Solo-Vocal Miss Burke
Drama-Act 2nd. Frederic Brisson
Planor-Misses Joy, Connors.
Drama-Act 3nd. Lambilotte.
The musical numbers were of an annual

came to Winnipeg, you have never failed to be present when your presence might be required."

How truly this simple sentence portrays the zeal and fervour which are the leading characteristics of our faithful pastor. We earnestly hope and pray that God may spare him to us for many, many years to come, and that we will behold him cele brating his hundreth anniversary in our midst.

ADDRESS.

To Rev Norbert Ouellette, O M. I, Parish Prest of St Mary's Winnipeg:—

Rev. Father,—We beg to approach you on this auspicious coxasion of your feast with sentiments of fittal attachment and devotion, to express our appreciation of your labors since your advent amongst us, and to effer our congratulations on the completion of another year of zeal and devotedness in the service of God, and your entry upon the threshold of a further of the service of God, and your entry upon the threshold of a further of the period of usefulness to the flock and the long continued applause on the completion of usefulness to the flock and one so young is to be congratulated on her correct enuclation and evident therefore we deem it but just that we should let it be known that we have in our ranks men that are the equals and one so young is to be congratulated on her correct enuclation and evident the period of usefulness to the flock. The musical numbers were of an un and devotedness in the service of God, and your entry upon the threshold of a fur ther period of usefulness to the flock committed to your care. On taking charge of the parish you found the church in an unfinished state and the school accommodation inadequate, but, by your untiring energy and marked executive ability, we have now a church edifice that would be an ornament to any of an intelligent associate. He ever made a kind indulgent allowance for the faults of men, except those of baseness of the that would be an ornament to any climber that would be manifest to last the chirch and with God's permission will watch o're used to the church and was an opport or cruelty, sgainst which he manifested most in the Jominion, and stand as lasting monuments of the love of the church and with God's permission will watch o're us, shielding us from danger, cheering when the suddence were satisfied that the suddence were satisfied which the suddence were satisfied that the suddence were satisfi had done in the past. Remarks of a com-pimentary nature were also made by the Warden, Stipendiaries Smith (of New foundland) Archibald and others. The

exhibit of pencilings, paintings and other work, both useful and ornamental, was exceedingly fine. The oil-paintings especially chetted much praise, while the needle work won the unqualified praise of the lady visitors. The list of premiums were awarded as follows: awarded as follows :-

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

awarded as follows:

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Gold medal donated by Rev. D. J. McIgtosh for Christian doctrine, Miss B. Joy; silver medal donated by Rsv. D. J. McInosh for Geography. M. Hartigan; sliver medal donated by A. G. Hamilton. E. q., for mathematics, M. Gollins; sliver medal for exact observance of rules, J. Smith; sliver medal for exact observance of rules, J. Smith; sliver medal for Christian doctrine, J. Foley.

Honors—Crowns of honor for good conduct, B. Joy and M. Vocght, Crowns of honor for excellence in music, M. Gannon. Class A.—Prize for general excellence in studies, E. Perry; prize for botany, M. Hoare; prize for general excellence in studies, E. Perry; prize for botany, M. Hoare; prize for grammar, analysis and composition, Maud Co-nors; prize for English listory, J. Smith; prize for British American bistory, L. Connell; prize for arithmetic, M. Pnoran; prize for geometry, K. McKenzle.

Class B.—Prize for mathematics, M. McPoerson; prize for geography. C. Smith; prize for grammar and composition, Mary Connors; prize for French, N. toblu; prize for B. A. history, A. McKenzle; prize for mathematic and geometry, A. Lookman; prize for geography, M. Finnally; prize for generally, M. Stuart; prize for grammar, M. Poppett, Prize for Caristian doctrine, M. Griffio; prize for arithmetic, b. Primary Class—Prize for Caristian doctrine, M. Griffio; prize for arithmetic, D. Primary Class—Prize for Caristian doctrine, M. McDougail; prize for gengraphy, S. Stuart; prize for grammar, M. Voogut; prize for granding, E. Peppett; prize for channally prize for challing, and spelling, E. Peppett; prize for channally prize for channally prize for gengraphy of conneil; prize for channally prize for pranding and spelling, E. Peppett; prize for channally prize for promary and spelling, E. Peppett; prize for channally prize for promary and spelling, E. Pep

emulated the boys to work wonders in the athletics.
The children's mass at St. Mary's Cathedral is having most beneficial results.
Nearly one thousand boys and girls assist (solely) at a special mass at 10 fo a m, each Sunday, after receiving catechetical instruction from their lay teachers for one hour previously. A more edifying sight can soldom be seen than these little ones, guided by their hard-working teachers (lay), assisting most devoutly at the holy secrific of the mass and making innocent offerings to the Holy of Holies.

The St. Mary's Young Men's Temperence and Benevolent Society open their grand bezzar to-night, 17th inst. The young ladies of the parish have been working very energetically for the past six months, and it is a foregone conclusion that their efforts will be crowned with utmost success.

The boys in the St. Patrick's Home, under the care of the Christian Brothers, had a grand private picnic a few days ago, where the "waifs" were made as happy as kings.

The Christian Brothers, of New York, intend opening an academy bers in the standing the disagreeable wasternoon, July 11th, a large number assembled in the exhibition hall of the above named academy. The occasion was the fourth annual closing exercises of the school, the specific of the past thirteen years David Chenay, Eq. B. A., has presided over the head department of that school, having had about six years previous experiments to the Holy of Holies.

The St. Mary's Young Men's Temperence and Benevolent Society open their grand bezzar to-night, 17th inst. The young ladies as no exception to the point of the parish have been working very energetically for the past is months, and it is a foregone conclusion that their efforts will be crowned with utmost success.

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The Christian Brothers, of New York, intend opening an academy here in the producing a canded the producing an academy here in the producing the care occasion the pupils of his room, who were candidates for second class certificates, were the only successful ones of all the applicants from the Windsor schools Year after year numbers of his pupils pass Year after year numbers of his pupils pass the high school entrance examinations with ease, and not less fortunate have been those whom he has prepared for second or third class examinations, the names of which would make quite a long list, nearly all of whom occupy excellent positions either as teachers or in other landable and useful vocations of honor or profit. And not by any means the last landable and useful vocations of honor or profit. And not by sny means the least of these are two of his pupils who, while under his tutelage, passed the matriculation examinations, and are now practicing physicians of high repute in their respective localities. And while our friend, of whose learning and ability we write, was making scholars out of his pupils, he himself was as studious as they, having by greatself-sacrifice and arduous labor fitted himself to pass successfully and with high hobors all the required examinations to entitle him to have conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which was so conferred upon him at the recent commencement exercises of the Detroit College, a most excellent institution of learn-

at least, if not the superiors, of their fellow-men in the ranks of our educations t; and as Catholics we should make this known with all due pride. Let us endeavor to show by such facts as we have related above that there is no inferiority in Cath-

olics, as is sometimes charged, where the proper spirit is fostered, and an oppor-tunity afforded for its manifestation.

570, 1050 6960, 2251, 9120 4930, 1611, 38614, 19480, 19451, 25940, 27280, 37920, 33721, 12701, 45341, 14321, 1041 B Red-47004, 41720, 12801, 5910, 2520, 50140, 12802, 44551, 5558, 37931, 38651, 14861, 48110, 28291, 35341, 38441, 2 041 53701 B Biue—33580 41732 6280, 6000,

b Bue—3380 41732 6280, 6000, 32915, 3420, 32312, 4660 4290, 14511, 28311 26250, 29901, 25013 21010. C Black—34504. 44560, 22161 61261, 44559, 22151, 40290, 11640, 37551, 5720, 16976, 15450, 19929, 48061.

C Red = 9390, 10380, 21031, 32131, 24981, 22870, 47424, 21490, 45881, 46280, 19191, 29741 30809 3 410 24300 22210 37970, 3480, 4961, 16180, 15441, 37060 C Blue—551, 891, 17211, 49107, 2630, 35080, 43151, 39181, 59425, 22338, 32420 86761, 20791, 900, 5370, 48381, 44370, 14739 3621, 34421.

D Biack-25051 5050, 29490 29428. 14791, 18571, 14931, 13901, 2071, 19060, D Red-40091, 34261, 22160, 42:13

E Black—49381, 33801, 20541, 40031, E Red—58681 57811, 12231, 205 11641,

9541. **4**8181. 2391, **3**5655, 36170, 4737, 13301, 51120. E Blue-90, 37781, 31090, 46930, 48131. 19511, 31470, 19130, 18921, 40730, 37900

18923, 39880

F Bisck 37090 33910, 7680, 32110, 42620, 21464, 49211, 45270, 24610, 7360,

A Red—2165, 3536, 674, 2321, 2054, 2177, 217, 439, 2919, 976, 871, 2971, 3929, 1, 3072, 2436, 4912, 3807, A Bine—4047, 4786, 3354, 2605, 3372, 5299, 4273, 3917, 4254, 1030, 4581, 4393, B Black—7, 1663, 388, 2728, 95, 554, 4075, 3991, 2265, 2447, 2390, 2315, 3344, 4962, 873, 2489, 4716, 3227, 2611, 4307, 4334, 15, 657, 4881, 766, 1463, 3443, 2787, 132, 55, 3490 132, 55, 3490

132, 55, 3490

B.R-d.—2905, 2062, 1329, 3309, 3462, 1097, 3978, 3408, 374, 4777, 3265, 4213, 378, 2939, 3324, 3009, 3148, 3727

B.Biot.—4907, 2711, 1673, 3346, 4086, 2373, 1061, 2018, 4281, 583, 2859, 4954, 1389, 3388, 775, 4401, 2232, 2010, 3222, 212, 4669, 1848, 2043, 2117, 2933, 586, 1495, 3837, 1425, 3837.

C Bicck—4935 1332, 3741, 888 4717, 2062 3475 3728 2766, 4220, 2442 213, 310 3256 318, 2869, 478, 3010, 1247, 915, 310 3296 3334 C R-d-4073, 1689, 4636 1473, 2063, 59 3445 2263, 795, 4622, 4130, 967, 4970, 3563, 2536, 922, 3214, 4374, 665, 1846, 2742, 930.

C Blue-520 676, 748, 4962, 4316, 4335, 4925, 3204, 3665, 641, 9876, 2603, 363, 3546, 1828, 2959, 3132, 1060, 25

003, 5340, 1528 2959 3132, 1060 25

D B ack—771, 1327 2360 1001, 1858, 2506 1870 1925, 1521 2367, 309, 1441, 350, 2080 2423, 247, 2128, 1698 2129, 1906

D Red—667, 3962, 541, 3688, 4503, 3658, 4503,

D Red—667, 3962, 541, 3688, 4503, 3658, 4592.
D Brue—4460, 45, 1363, 1861, 1353, 3743, 3077, 651, 4873, 3416, 2390, 3516, 2573, 3653, 4503, 4939, 188, 2971, 1225, E Black—810, 3182, 4730, 1107, 575, 3985, 2134, 2137, 4859, 2157
E R-d—5891, 5336, 4589, 67, 2392, 2668, 4914, 3317, 89, 2417, 885, 4379, 3765, 363, 1890, 1657.

4914 3317, 89, 2417, 885, 4379, 3765, 363, 1890 1657.

E Blue—557, 4023, 611, 2702, 3627, 4669, 4363 3116, 4364, 3444, 2010, 2522, 4383, 3312 534 3763.

F Black—307, 1941, 1678, 768, 3620 4495, 2229, 2674 1316 2876 4202.

F R-d—4709, 2103, 3895, 3401, 4871, 2440, 960, 4384

F Blue—4471, 5910, 5750, 7593, 443, 1249, 812, 4605, 929, 2444, 2065, 3765, 4078, 3392, 374, 830, 2260, 4223, 3497.

G Blue—3892, 671, 3587, 4422, 867, 4602, 4086, 909, 4647, 1144, 1641, 60.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. FROM OSCEOLA.

VISIT OF HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP LORRAIN. The fifth, sixth and seventh of July were red-letter days in our parish, being marked by a very successful pastoral visit from our beloved bishop, Rt. Rev. N. Z Lorrain. His Lordship arrived in our parish from Eganville escorted by our our parish from Eganville escorted by our revered pastor, Rev. F. M. Devine, and many parishioners. Two beautiful arches told of the hearty welcome which every soul of the parish had for our chief pastor; the main street of our little village was so decked with evergreens, fl.gs, sacred pictures and flowers that it looked like a section of the route of a Corpus Caristi procession in Montreal. Of course these exterior decorations were outrivalled by the ornamentation of the interior of the church and presbytery.

The sermons on the occasion were

in his Pontifical vestments, with his assistants, The orderly manner in which the procession was conducted, the thrilling murmur of the rosary recited aloud by a whole parish for the souls of the departed, broken anon by the colemn chauts of the choir, shall not soon be forgotten by those who took part in this grand public act of religion.

This same day the children, who were candidates for confirmation, had been subjected to a searching examination by His Lordship, not merely on the letter of the catechism, but on various explanations of the same; and to one who knows how easily children are puzzled by a little change in a very simple question, the ready and unbesitating answers of the little theo and unhesitating answers of the little theo-logians were surprising; and we are sure, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the Rev. Bishop had not the slightest scruple of conscience, when, on the following day, he administered solemnly the Sacrament of Confirmation to these children. What was particularly noticeable in this cere-mony was that the children themselves sarg all the responses in the rite of con-firmation itself and in the Pontifical Mass which followed.

D Red-40091, 34261, 22100, 42.

4001, 2711, 36217, 9201 46620

D Blue-26826 38311, 49210, 9040, 49000, 39151 26980, 38370, 47560, 721, 250, 2681, 21001

Which followed.

Words cannot express the praise due to Rev. Father Devine, under whose guidance the reception of the Bishop and all the communication of the Visit were carried out.

so successfully. The choir, un whal, organist, sang the plain M Dowdail, or Mass of the Second Tone on the chant Mass of the Second Tone on the chant Mass of the Second Tone on the chant Mass of the Second day of the route last day. Besides these second day of the fon the last day. Besides these mass in F on the, which were well executed, many masses, which weieces of music, especially the chants other pieces of mised by the Pontifial, were rendered prescribed by the anner that would bring the blush in a manner that would bring the blush in a manner that choeks of many a city choir. The grand effort at their annual excursion to raise the building fund of this great work.

The sddress was signed by the following.
The plends in order to raise funds for St. Agnes Church was a grand success.
St. Patrick's Catechetical Teaching. Society held their annual piccia at Mac.
Society held their annual piccia at Mac.
Nob's Island, 17th inst. About 800 children, are attending the Sunday school enjoyed themselves, as none others than good children, dren can. One hundred teachers attended by Merric, J E Wright, F W Rassel, J Glotch, Patrick's Catechetical Teaching and spening. B Special to the Catholic are too modest to sound their own praises, and the wants of the little ones with a zeal most commendable. Races, base ball, foot.

As a rule Catholic are too modest to sound their own praises, and enthusiastic parents on the grounds

As a rule Catholic are too modest to should the come with a zeal mast commendable. Races, base ball, foot.

Bull, etc., which were expected with a zeal master and the wants of the little ones with a zeal master.

As a rule Catholic are too modest to sound their own praises, and but little is seen in the public newspapers concerning the efficiency of our Cutholic schools and enthusiastic parents on the grounds

As a rule Catholic are too modes to sound their own praises, and but little is seen in the public newspapers concerning the efficiency of our Cutholic schools and teachers. The male department of \$75, 897, 2258, 2669.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

The number of Liberal Unionista elected in Scotland at the last General Election was fifteen. Of these the Ayr burghs gave the largest Unionist majority, viz, 1,175. It is therefore a matter of special significance that at the byeelection in this constituency, the majority for Home Rule should be now 63 on the heaviest vote ever polled in the distriot, 4,599. West Edinburgh and Ayr were the only two of these constituen. cies in which there were bye elections, and both have returned Gladstonian Home Rulers. This indicates almost to a certainty that at the next election the Library Lycinoities. Liberal Unionists will be swept out of existence.

At Caelses Mr. John Morley spoke at a meeting of the Chelsea Liberal Association. He denied the statement which ciation. He denied the statement which some have made that Eoglishmen are growing tired of the Irish question. In reference to the vote in Parliament on Coercion, he said that the Unioust press are boasting loudly of their majority of ninety-three, but he added that many of the nmety-three have extinguished themselves by that vote. He characterized the present form of legal procedure at the trial of prisoners in Ireland as pure despotism, and said "that the course of the resident magistrates is destructive of law and order, and that it substitutes the arbitrary will of a practisubstitutes the arbitrary will of a practically irresponsible power.

At a meeting of the National Liberal Club in London, to celetrosis the victories of Southempton and Ayr, Sir George Trevelyan, in giving a termine of the political situation, stated that twenty six elections have taken place since the general election in 1885 out of which the general election in 1885, our of which the Liberals have lost ground in five, and have gained ground in twenty-one.

A number of respectable young men at Dandalk, members of the Young Ireland Society, and railway employes were arrested under the Coercion Act in the early part of the month for attending an "unlawful assembly." The "unlawful assembly" was a gathering to greet Mr. John Dillon when his appeal was to be heard before the court.

A convention of National League delegates of New South Wales assembled at gates of New South Wales assembled at Sydney, representing all parts of the Colony. It was the most influential gathering that every met in the city, and £500 were subscribed on the spot to aid the Home Rule cause. A resolution was passed requesting Mr. Parnell to send delegates of the Nationalist party to visit the Australian colonies.

London, July 19—Sir Joseph Neal McKenns, a member for South Mona-ghan, a Liberal, has placed upon the paper in the House of Commons a notice that he will introduce a motion in oppo-sition to the proposed appointment of a judicial commission to enquire in the Times charges against the Irish members of Parliament. It is believed that he takes this call.

The Plan of Campaign is still adhered to by the tenants of many rack-rented to by the tenants of many rack-rented estates. In 1886 the tenants of Mrs. Smith, in the parish of Clontibret, demanded a reduction of 15 per cent, which was refused by the agent, Mr. Jackson, of Castleblaney. The tenants then resolved to adopt the Plan of Campaign, and the agent forcesping detection. paign, and the agent, foreseeing defeat, resigned the agency. A new agent was appointed, Mr. Harry Rogers, of Monaghan. He gave notice to the tenant to pay half their arrears on the 18th of Sep tember. The tenants then offered to pay the year's rent due in November, 1887, provided an increase of rent which had been put on in 1861 would be cancelled. This the sgent refused, and the tenants were served with ejectment notices. The tenants appealed, in order to get time to take in their crops. It is now announced that the agent has yielded to the demand of the tenants, and has granted the fifteen per cent, reduction.

Dublin, July 18.—The inquest in the case of Mr. Mandeville was continued at Mitchelistown to-day. Visiting Justice Moorhead deposed that Mr. Mandeville while suffering from sore throat and diarrhous, was put on punishment diet, although his health was gradually and having been although the health was gradually and having been

GALILEO AND KEPLER.

Galileo Galilei was a native of Pica Italy, and was born on the Sth of February, 1564. Few names have enjoyed such a remarkable celebrity and strange to say, the general appreciation of his character rests on a misconception of his real claims to distinction. His true claim to greatness rests not upon his astronomi-cal discoveries, but upon his researches in natural philosophy, and as the founder of the science of dynamics. The interest attaching to the name of Galileo is connected in the minds of many with the supposed position he holds in respect to the relation of the Church and science. The issue of malicious fiction called modern bletory, through the influence of designing persons, has steadily represented science, in the person of Galileo, strug gling against the persecution of the Roman church. He is even pictured as suffering torture from the inquisition, and he has been taught while being racked to say: "E pur si muove" (It moves however), meaning the earth.

THERE WAS NO TORTURE.

Galileo's own bicgrapher denies the etory of torture. Hailam, in his History of the Literature of the Middle ages, sets the story aside; Dr. Whewell, in his History of the Inductive Sciences, considers the charge an invention; also the disingenuous article in Chamber's Encyclopedia implies that the charge is a fiction. In most encyclopedias it is displayed as a fact, the object being to prove the Papacy cruel and opposed to science. It is also offered as an argument sgainst Papal infallibility. The general verdict is that there is no proof worthy of credit sustaining the charge of torture. THERE WAS NO TORTURE.

irg the charge of torture.

WHY IT SEEMS IMPR BABLE. Galileo, after the decree of the holy office, was admitted to an audience by Pope Paul V. He then spoke of the ennities and calumnies of which he was the object. Paul V. replied that he was fully convinced of his right intentions and sincerity of purpose, and when Gall lee expressed some anxiety lest he might still be exposed to the ill will of his enemies, the Pope desired him to set his mind at rest on this point, for that both himself and the cardinals of the congrega-tion of the Index had formed such an option as would prevent their giving cred-ence lightly to any calumnies against him. Paul V. said to him: "As long as I am alive you may rest in security," and he repeated several times that he would be ready on all cossions to give him proofs of his protection. This is found in the works of Galileo, (vol. 6 page 26.) In 1623 Cardinol Mafferi Barberini, who had celebrated Galileo's discoveries in verse, became Pope, and he, on learning that Galileo was coming to Rome, said: "I shall have great pleasure in seeing him." He had six interviews with this Pope (Urban VIII.) and he wrote to his friend, Prince Cesi, and spoke of his distinguished reception by His Holiness. The Pope sent a brief to the Grand Dake of Tus-cany, Ferdinand II. which contained the most flattering praises of Galileo. Car-dinal Hohenzoller promised to speak to the Pope in relation to the decree still in force against some of his writings. The Holy Father said: "The Church had not condemned and would not condemn The Popes were his personal friends, as also the Cardinals of the Holy Office.

Pope Urban said of him: "We have found in him not only literary distirction, but also a love of religion and all the qualities which can meilt our pontifical favor." OTHERS NOT PERSECUTED

Nicholas Cusa, a priest who was born at Cusa on the banks of the Moselle, hav ing studied in the most famous universi ties of Germany and Italy, became Arch descon of Liege and in that capacity he assisted at the Council of Basil in 1431. He had written a treatise on Astronomy nearly two centuries before Galdeo, and at this council he maintained side by side with Cardinal Cesarini that the true system of astronomy should be called not geocentric but heliocentric and that the earth and not the sun was in motion. What was the consequence of this bold step? Was he summoned before an inquisition? He was summoned before Nicholas V. to receive a cardinal's hat and with it the Bishopric of Brizen in the Copernicus came to Rome from the banks of the Vistula and we find him a humble priest raised to be a professor in the Pope's university and engaged in giv-irg lectures on the new theory of the eavens to over 2,000 pupils, and when he was unable to print his new work Cardinal Shomberg undertock the entire expense of the publication and when the great work was printed it was dedicated to the reigning pope, Paul III. If the Roman authorities treated the inventors of the system (after Pythagorus) so graciously, why should they persecute Galileo who was merely explaining the system array customer and Copenicus, although priests, kept the question of religion entirely aloof from their philosophical speculations, while Galileo reduced the issue to constitute of scalestics. a question of scriptural interpretation. In reality it was a fight between two schools of philosophy and Galileo rashly inelated on a decision from the Church in the matter at issue.

THE CHURCH CONSERVATIVE.

The Church cannot afford to leap to conclusions on a matter of mere science. There may have been some seventeen theories of our system since Joshus com manded the heavens to stand still, and the Church under the old or new law was committed to none of them. A prominent reason for delay is the fact prominent reason for delay is the fact that at that time the system was not sufficiently demonstrated. The cele-brated Delambre said "that till the velo city of light was ascertained by Reaumur, and the aberration of light was calculated by Bradley, and the laws of gravitation were established by Newton, all the Copernicans were reduced to mere probabilities." Macaulay tells us that Bacon rejected the theories of Galileo, and so did Descartes. According to Galileo the sun is without any local movement whatever, whereas the contrary is now established. The Copernican system was wrong in giving the planets a circular instead of an ellipti-Copernican system was founded on false geometry. Tyoho Brahe, though he re-jected the system of Ptolemy, confessed that he was not prepared to adopt that of Copernicus. Galileo spoke warmly reginet the system at first. It is said that even at present the Copernican sys-tem fails to explain certain pheno

Mena.

As regards the opinious and decrees of the congregation of the Index the head of the Church may delegate to it a portion of his supreme jurisdiction, but he cannot communicate to it his infallibility, which is incommunicable. Its acts are not absolute. The sentence against (Jalileo was that he was not to teach his doctrine as a demonstrated teach his doctrine as a demonstrated fact, and that he was to be a prisoner at the good will of the court, and that he was to recite the seven penitential psalms once a week for three years. He psaims once a week for three years. He located himself at the pleasant villa of Accetri, a mile from Florence, near the church of St. Matthew, where his two daughters were cloistered nuns. Here he lived in happiness and peace,

John KEPLER.

John Kepler was born near Stuttgard to Wurtemburg in 1571. In order to show the great difference it makes to us whose ox is gored, I give the story of Kepler which our histories fail to men-

tion.

The celebrated astronomer Kepler was condemned by the Theological Faculty of Tubingen, in 1596, for confirming the identical scientific truth, which thirty years later caused the dispute of the schools with Galileo. The great majority of Protestants are, without doubt, ignorant of this interesting case. The historian Menzel says, "He was persecuted only in his native country, where he with difficulty, saved his mother from being burnt as a witch. He fled thence to the Catholics, and notwithstanding his Lutheran principles, was tolerated his Lutheran principles, was tolerated by the Jesuits, who know how to value scientific knowledge." John Kepler re-flected no less credit on Protestant Ger-many than Galileo on Catholic Italy. He discovered the elliptical form of plane-tary orbits, and settled the truth of the Copernican system on an immovable basis. He was forced to lay his system before the Academical Senate of Tubinger for their approbation, without which it could not be printed. The unanimous decision of the divines composing the senate was that "Kepler's book con tained a damnable heresy, because it contradicted the teachings of the Bible in that passage where Joshua commands the sun to stand still." To this Kepler replied: "That as the Bible addressed itself to mankind in general, it spoke of things in the life of men as men in gen eral are accustomed to speak of then that the Bible was in no respect manual of optics or astronomy, but had much higher objects in view; but it was a blameable abuse to seek in it for answers to worldly things; that Joshua answers to worldly things; that Joshua had wished to have the day prolonged and God had responded to his wish; how this had happened was not a subject for inquiry." Such an answer as this might at least have been expected to make an impression on a body of theologians, the very reason of whose existence was in their religious creed sfiirming the right of every one to explain the Bible for himselt. (Note the inconsistency!) Had not the Duke of Wurtemberg interposed not the Duke of Wurtemberg interposed to protect Kepler he would probably have suffered. He quitted Wurtemburg and field for refuge to the Jesuits of Gratz and Ingoldstadt, who honored his great talents, and received him with open arms, because of the service he had rendered to science. On the death of Tycho Brabe he received the appointment of Court Astronomer to the Emperor Rudolph II—Philip O'Neill.

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THE REVOLT OF THE CELT.

The Saxon Must go. GRANT ALLAN, IN THE UNIVERSAL

Our once Teutonic England pauses now for a brief breathing space on the very eve of passing, more or less tranquilly, through her own much mitigated French Revolution. But she only draws back pour mieux sauter. The minor scenes and episodes of the drama, of course, as in most other adaptations from the French, will be greatly modified. The properties and accessories will be planned on a far less sensational and imposing scale than in the Parisian original. There will Our once Teutonic England pauses now a far less sensational and imposing scale than in the Parisian original. There will be no guillotines, no tribunes, no rumbling tumbrils, no copious shedding of theatrical blood coram populo. Our Camilies will sport no gay tricolor rosettes; our St. Justs will array themselves in no bacconing puritanical costumes; our becoming puritanical costumes; our manads of St. Giles's will never march in triumph with waving flags along the road to Windsor. But at bottom, as everybody now admits, the French Revolution represented the final victory of the Celtic element and the Celtic ideals of the populace in France over the Teutonic element and the Teutonic ideals of the old noblesse. And what I want to point out in this present paper is the corresponding fact that the modern Radical movement in England, now for the first time fairly behald in its now for the first time fairly beheld in its true proportions by both sides among the combatants, is a movement for the substitution of the Celtic element and the Celtic ideals of Scotland, Ireland, and the northern and western counties. for the Teutonic element and the Teu tonic ideals of the true restricted Saxon Eogland in the south and east. The opposition is not merely, as most people vainly imagine, an opposition of rich to poor, or of class to class; it is an opposition of race to race. The battle to be fought out is not merely social and economic; it is far more fundamentally ethnic.

omic; it is far more fundamentally ethnic as well. A return wave of Celticism is re-conquering England from the hands of the seadogs. And England, I venture parenthetically to believe, will emerge much better from that just re-conquest. The history of England down to the reign of Elizabeth is almost exclusively the history of the Teutonized and civilized southeastern half. From that described the season of the season of the result of the season o ized southeastern half. From that day onward, the Celt has slowly been making himself felt. Gaining from age to age in weight and numbers, to day he is all but master of the situation. Three things

have contributed to this revolutionary result. In the first place, as the outlying Celtic districts have been gradually amalgamated, the Celt has learned the English language, and become to sli intents and purposes an English citizen. In the second place, the widening of franchises in the present day has made over nolities power from the deminant franchises in the present day has made over political power from the dominant, predatory, and idle Teutons, to the subject, industrial and hard-working Celts. In the third place, a great return wave of Celtic population has surged down from the mountains and across the narrow seas to flood the markets of the once Teutonic regions. I will not dwell at length upon this point either, already well known in its effects to Politicians, One has only to look at the way the High One has only to look at the way the High anders have poured into Glargow and Edinburgh; at the influx of Irish into Edinburgh; at the influx of Irish into London, Birmingham, Southampton and Newcastle; at the Welsh in Liverpool and the metropolitan district, to see how largely this return wave of Celts has modified and reversed the political position. The entire adult laboring populalation of counties like Devon, Dorset and Cornwall now moves eastward at about the age of twenty to seek work in London or in the great trade centres. The Celt has worked back upon the conquered region.

region.
Put briefly the ethnical aspect of the Put briefly the ethnical aspect of the question, then, is simply this: For several bundred years after the first Teutonic invasion of Britain, the Teuton kept pushing ever westward, settling and Teutonizing wherever he went. For the last 200 years or more, this movement has in the main been checked, and the Celt, who increases faster than the Teuton has begun to your back his over Teuton, has begun to pour back his own surplus population upon the previously settled and Teutonized regions. Eng lish speaking as the Cett now is, the pro-cess goes on very silently, but it goes on none the less surely and rapidly for all

that.
This extraordinary but unnoticed transference of power from the hands of the conquerors to the hands of the con-quered entails, of course, a correspond-ing substitution of Celtic for Teutonic social ideals. The springs of action are innate in the blocd. The Celt, there fore, beginning to feel his newly gained power, is now gradually in course of re-asserting himself. In Ireland, in Wales, in the Scotch crofter districts, nay, even in Cornwall, we may hear him asking, with no uncertain voice, for that measure of justice which the dominant Teuton never before had the wit to allow him More than that: he has friends in the Teutonic camp itself; he is everywhere now supported in his demands by the vast Celtic substratum that interpenetrates and underlines the most English and Teutonic part of the community. Not only are the Irish in England with us; not only are the scattered Welch and Scotch with us, but the so called English workingmen are with us in great part also. We see the country to day divided into two camps, in one of which are the Teutonic masters and to some extent the servile Teutonized populace of the Southeast; while in the other stand the ever unassimilated free Celts of the North and West, and the free-minded Celtic or semi Celtic laborers of England generally. On this hand we see the plunderers with their flunkeys and their serfs; on that we see the workers with their sympathizers and their guides. From the day when the vast Celtic West, teeming mother of millions, was first incorporated un-Teutonized into the British Empire, the result of that con-test was a foregone conclusion.

THE CELT MUST INEVITABLY SWAMP THE

TEUTON;
peaceful Celtic ideals must inevitably
replace the predatory institutions of the
rapacious Germans. In the new Gododin,
it is the Saxon whose fall must be sung
The folk who evolved feudalism and
anobs must give way at last to the folk
who evolved the fraternal clan system
and the Plan of Campaign.

and the Plan of Campaign.

And what, now, are these common underlying Celtic ideals? Well, the free Celt, I suppose, has four great cardinal notions or emotions implanted ineradicably in the very fibre of his nature, all of whom are wanting in the alternately servile or lordly Teuton: The love of service or localy feuton: The love of individual freedom, the right of owner-ship in land, the sanctity of personal property, and the equality of all men in their capacity as cuizens of the free state. Every one of these statements, I know, is a rank paradox; because hither-to the lion has never been allowed to paint his own portrait killing the man; it is the Teuton's side alone that we have yet heard. Let us examine each briefly in detail, and see whether the apparent paradox is or is not, as usual, a truth. First, the Celt loves individual free

dom. He is self-moved. He is an individualist. The law-loving, Teuton delights, after his kind, in calling him lawless. And so, indeed, he is. To him the policeman's truncheon is no divine sceptre. The disgrace of being known as a law-spiding (all could never he cart as a law-abiding folk could never be cast in the teeth of the Welsh, of the Irish, of the Highland Scots. The Teutons, in the lump, cling, to this day, to the prin-ciple of authority; the Celts, in the lump, insist rather on the principle of sufficient reason. Look at them on the continent of Europe as a whole. The Germans, intelligent, docile, obedient, heavy, submit to be ruled by the iron hand of the sternest Bismarck or Moltke they can find; no watchward of liberty, of private initiative, of the public right; in their place, those service parrot cries, our Kaiser, our Fatherland, our despotism, our despot. Like whipped dogs, your Germans lick the hand of the man of blood and iron who holds them tight in his cruel leash. On the other hand, the French, the most purely Celtic people in Europe, have the instinct of individual freedom deeply innate. A Napoleon freedom deeply innate. A Napoleon may make himself Emperor, by a coup d'etat, may dance at the Tulleries and nunt at Complegne, but he cannot change the profoundly democratic sentiment of the nation as a whole. Every Parisian is a republic in himself. The French reject the principle of authority, the divine or hereditary right of one man to interfere with another man's movements; they have borne within them the sentiment

In Britain the same profound characteristics come out still. It is our Teutonic squires and major generals and parsons who say emphatically, "Hang it all, sir! why doesn't the Government put this nonsense all down with a strong hand? String up every Irish agitator in hand? String up every Irish agitator in a row; give 'em a dose of cold lead in Trafalgar Square; cut down your Bradlaughs before they get into the House; dragoon everybody who's insubordinate anywhere." It is these people who know of a short way with the Lewis crofters; who talk about "putting the law in force" against the starving peasantry of Skye or Connemars; who justified Eyie for hanging Gordon; who blew sepoys from the guns in the great uprising of outraged India. Ryal Ulster, law.abiding Ulster, Teutonic Ulster is all for the principle of authority in government; principle of authority in government; its notions are summed up under the flower in Col. Saunderson's frock coat button hole. It is the law; let that suffice; the ruling classes have so decided it; the duty of the ruled is to starve and be quiet. Deceased wife's sister, or tithe or Church rate—while it is the law you

or Church rate—while it is the law you must obey it. As though bad laws ever got changed save by many men boldly and openly breaking them!

The Celt is certainly not built that way. This fetish of the law, the Saxon-made law, appalls him not. He bows no knee at the epotheosis of Robert Even in peaceful Methodistical Wales he is by nature a rebel—a dissenter and a radical. He "wants to know, you know;" and he will have his answer. He will not blindly accept the creed or He will not blindly accept the creed or the statutes that King and Parliament impose upon him from above. Clause twenty-seven never strikes him as peculiarly sacred. The Teutonic or Teutonized peasantry of the eastern counties of Sussex, of Hants, of Essex, of Leicestersuire—poor downtrodden folk
—will endure whatever wrongs squire and parson may choose to work upon them. But the sturdy Welshman is a law to himself. He has in him the stuff to make Rebecca rioters; he will not pay toll and team to alien authority whenever demanded; he will not bring tithe un summoned to a foreign church; he will fish for his salmon in his own free rivers; he will wander where it lists him on h own free hills. And the same thing is true in like degree of the Scotch High. lander and the Irish Celt. The iron heel of Saxon despotism has never crushed those Fenian spirits down. Our English Teutons, alternately lords and slaves, but never truely free and equal, were cowed successively by Dane and Norman till they lost the very taste for personal freedom, and became instead ingrained snobs, that is to say, willing vorshippers and admirers, in all mean ways, of the powers that be, of princes and of property. They not only acquiesced: they learned to hug their chains; they fell down on their faces with awe and joy before the face of a lord. They acquired what Mr. Du Mauner well calls "the British (he means English) passion for inequality." The feudal despotism of William the Con reudal despotism of William the Con-querer, the centralized despotism of Henry the II., the personal despotism of the Tudor, produced on successive generations their due effect. At the generations their due effect. At the present day, the true Teutonic Englishman may almost be picked out in any Metropolitan first-class carriage by his stolid, square-cut, prosperous build, his habit of reading lusciously about lords and ladies, and his resolute devotion to

the skirts of the peerage.

And since the slave, reversed, becomes the tyrant, the Tenton tyrannized over the Celt wherever he went. In the The tone cert wherever he went. In the Teutonized districts he reduced the Celt almost to his own unwholesome image, it is hard to find how any lingering trace of Celtic freedom or Celtic individuality even in preponderatingly Celtic English counties like Dorset and Surrey. But where the Celt was merely incorporated without heing Teutonized. Surrey. But where the Ceit was merely incorporated without being Teutonized, he retained his own lawless, insubordinate, self governing habits. The Cromwells and the Wades swept over the land, but they left the people in possession of their huts, and the people kept true within them to their native instincts. In Wales they were Constituted. stincts. In Wales they were Chartists; in Crnwall, Radicals; in Ireland, land-leaguers; in the Highlands, recalcitrant and insurgent crofters.

THE SAXON A NATURAL FLUNKEY, Second smong the ingrained Celtic ideals comes the surviving belief in the right of ownership in land—the idea that God made the earth, not for dukes, but for every man Jack of us. The servile Teuton has no sense of any claim to the soil he dwells upon. He pays rent gladly; he accepts to the full the famous English doctrine that the earth is the landlord's and the fulness thereof. If you try to explain to an ordinary benighted Eoglish peasant the obvious truth that "Squire" has no more original and natural right to the soil of the parish than he himself has, he opens his dull eyes at you in blank astonishment, and replies that of course the land is 'Squire's," because the parish has always belonged in "Squire's" family. He is too great a fool to know he has been cheated. family. He is too great a fool to know he has been cheated. If you try to put the same self evident truth, in language suited to his muddy intellect, before the square-out Teuton on the Metropol-itan Railway, you will find him just as stolidly impervious to right reason as the verlest hind in a Suffolk cornfield. To veriest hind in a Suffolk cornfield. To the Englishman, with his irrational habit of accepting the actual and acquiescing in every display of brute power from above (within the constitution), the mere

fact that law and authority vest the land in such and such a person seems a sufficient title, without any thought of inquiry into the original right and justice of the arrangement. The man has got his square miles of dirt, and why on earth shouldn't he have it as well as any other fellow? The late revered Jarana. other fellow? The late revered Jeremy Bentham has said he ought to be allowed to keep it, and would you run counter to the late revered Jeremy Bentham's judicious opinion? Even the natural judicious opinion ; cupidity of humanity seems in this case insufficient for the propagandist of the insufficient for the propagandist of the true faith to work upon. "Three aeres and a cow" fall flat on deaf ears. Though you point out to the English laborer that when the spoilers are forced to disgorge he himself ought to come in in the end for a fair share of the recovered spoil, he only gapes his vacant mouth at you in

Germanic surprise, and responds with his queer inverted taste for natural injustice that the land is "Squire's," and the park, and the pheasants, and he dosen't see why on earth it should ever be taken away from 'un. He thicks it would be very hard on "Squire;" he never for a moment appears to reflect that it is a sight harder now on Poll and the babies Not so the Celt. He never accepted

the feudal system; he never made him self any lord's man; he never willingly or knowingly allowed his native claim to or knowingly allowed his native claim to the use of the soil, by force or fraud, to be taken away from him. Beginning at a very early period, the Teutontic English permitted their kings to turn folkland into bookland, to bestow vast estates that belonged to the people upon particular persons on millitary tenure; to alienate the earth from the tiller who carned it in favor at first of the faudul earned it in favor at first of the feudal lord, and later still of that mere useless and hungry mouth, the landlord. The and nungry mouth, the landlord. The man has there so long been divorced from the soil, that even plain reasoning fails to make him see his natural claim to it. In the Celtic communities, on the other hand, the soil was ever practi cally for the people. The clan or the cultivator held the title in usufruct, and it was only under the influence of English lawyers (hos tu Romane caveto) that the head of the clan at last usurped the nominal freehold. So deally rocted in nominal freehold. So deeply rooted is this English prejudice in favor of an un-just division of the soil, indeed, that I have even seen that unhappy imalversa tion of the land in Scotland and Ireland quoted as a precedent for the similar majversation whereby the Indian zamin dar, a mere farmer of the revenue over system was nominally introduced into Ireland and the Highlands, the Celtic cotter still lived on in what was prac-tically his ancestral farm, on much the same customary terms as ever. It has only been of very recent years indeed that "the Law," that squinting idol of the Saundersonian grade of intelligence, has begun to be put in force in all its rigor by the Winan's and the Clanri cardes, the crowbar of the evictor and the devouring torch of the legalized in cendiary. On the other hand, as soon as the clear and vivid CELTIC INTELLIGENCE, LOGICAL ABOVE ALL THINGS, awakening to the practical world in which

it now lived, began to understand the condition of inequality and injustice sanctioned by Teutonic law and custom. it was inevitable that there should arise a reactionary movement—the movement which finds its various concrete expres sions in the Land League, in the Crofter sions in the Land League, in the Crofter League, in the more general cry for land nationalization. The soil for the people is the Celtic idea. One man has no more right than another to the free use of all natural powers, materials and energies. Gravitation does not belong to the Duke of Rutland. Coal was not laid down by Lord Dudley and Lord Durham. Either all have equal claims to light and is and earth earth are trained. Either all have equal claims to light and air and earth and water, or nobody has any claim at all to any of them. That is the simplest natural logic, the fundamental basis of all social ethics. In France, the great Revolution settled the question off hand, in a rough and ready way, by transferring the soil from a few headless thousands of Teutonic nobles to a few toiling millions of Celtic peasant proprietors. That was all very well as far as it went; but it was unsystematic and incomplete; it did not provide for and incomplete; it did not provide for the artisans of the towns, nor adequately the arrisans of the towns, nor adequately guard against the periodical recurrence of the agrarian question. The land nationalization scheme of Henry George (a Cornish Celt by descent), Alfred Russel Wallace (a Welsh Celt by descent), and Michael Davitt (an Irish Celt by actual birth), presents the more by actual birtb), presents the more philosophical form of the same deep seated Celtic aspiration. Earth, iron, coal, water, for all of us! No monopolies of fresh air, no right of royalties on soil or sunlight! At the present moment, in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and Cornwall, the land question is the burning question of the day; in England, among the more Celtic haif of the community it smoulders slowly, before breaking at last into a consuming bleze of artisan coning. of fresh air, no right of royalties on soil

last into a consuming bleze of artisan opinion.

The third profound Celtic ideal is the sense of the sanctity of personal property. In this the Teuton is absolutely deficient. He can understand that "Squire" should own his acres and his manor house, his horses and his asses, perty. In this the Teuton is absolutely deficient. He can understand that "Squire" should own his acres and his manor house, his horses and his asses, his men-servants and his maid servants, and all this is his, because "Squire," of course, has a claim to most things; but he cannot understand why he himself heavild over own the product and out should ever own the product and out come of his own hands or brain. He come of his own hands or brain. He has no conception at all of what, in ultimate analysis, constitutes property. For property, by its very etymology, as well as by the common consent of all unsophisticated mankind (I omit the lawyers), is proprum, a man's own, that which he made or shaped himself by everting his handlersft on the common exerting his handlersft on the common state. exerting his handicraft on the common stock of raw material open to all. An acre of land, or a square mile of sea, or a waterfall, or a river, or a coal mine, or an oil well, or a human being, black or white, are not, and cannot conceivably be, property. Did the Duke of Suther-land make Sutherlandshire? But a stone hatchet, a shoe, a coat, a ship, s book, a picture, a statue, a tune, are, and must always be, the property of the man who made or shaped them, unless he freely gives or sells or barters his right in them to some other person. The law
that is to say, the will of a real or —that is to say, the will of a real or political majority, and for the most part the will of a dead majority, often an ignorant and prejudiced medieval majority—may happen to bestow them, against all common equity, upon somebody else, just as the law may happen to deprive English authors of American copyright, or to sanction the helding of copyright, or to sanction the holding of the man himself as a slave or serf, or to

sound mind and capable of passing the third standard, that all wealth is by nature the property of its creators. To take it from them by force or fraud, by law or lawlessness, is sheer robbery. And of that truth, simple as it seems, the Teutonic intellect appears as yet not to possess the faintest or remotest glim-mering perception.

It is an instructive sight for the

It is an instructive sight for the passionless ethical philosopher to watch that cynical champion of the party of confiscation, Mr. Arthur Balfour, endeavoring by sundry tortuous and squirming fallacies to show the temporary majority in a sympathetic Teutobic House that Irishmen, if they happen to be landless mee, have no claim at all, as against the tabooers of the land, to the product of their own haddicraft and labor. Equally instructive is it for the calm looker on to see that fervid and inspired defender of the rights of personal property, Mr. John Dillon (I name him with reverence), rise up in the white heat of his righteous indignation, after one of these cruel casuistical displays, and reduce the flimsy sophisms of that wriggling and writhing Teutopic apolowriggling and writhing Teutonic apolo-gist, like tissue paper in a flame, to shrivelled ashes. The fact is, where an essentially unjust distribution of raw material exists, essentially unjust ide as to personal property must necessari accompany it. Where your basis rotten, your superstructure is bardly likely to be sou d or solid. In Tuetonic observation, for who lists to look, that the notion of wealth as derived from labor and belonging to labor hardly ex-late at all; it is replaced by the notion dar, a mere farmer of the revenue over a given district, became transformed under our pauperizing rule into a land-lord collecting rent from the riots, his tenants. To the Celt, all that would have been frankly impossible. Even after our Eaglish or Lowland Scotch avaiem was nominally introduced into a flat the collection of the collec of Norfolk didn't create Sheffield, that the Marquis of Bute didn't lay the brick and mortar of Cardiff. It would insist and mortar of Cardiff. It would insist that every man had a right to be protected in his own earnings against the greed of a Cavandish or the captice of a Balfour. For that, the industrious Irish tenant has long been battling, hitherto mostly in vain; the Teutonic majority has aided and abetted the lazy landlord in ruthlessly confiscating the labor of the tenants' hands. With a hard fight he has gained the privilege not to be robbed without appeal; tenant right, we call it. It out appeal; tenant right, we call it. It means a legal recognition of a man's property, to a certain extent, in that which he himself has made or done. It is a Celtic idea, the first to be realized in some small

degree of these our four Calticideals.

I have left to the last, by design, the fourth and most fundamental of these Celtic notions, from which as fountain celte notions, from which as fountain all the others naturally flow; I mean, the equality of all men in their capacity as cutizens of the free state. That equality the Celt fells strongly. He is a man; no other man is more than human. He will not do poojah to a silver gilt brother.

HE WAS NEVER A SNOB AND NEVER A FLUN-True, he often prides himself greatly

True, he often prides himself greatly on his family, but it is with the honest pride of being descended from worthy ancestors, not with the mean pride of being second cousin to an earl's brotherin-law. That honest pride is common among working folk in Wales; in Eogland it is almost unknown, even in the better artisan circles. It is a pleasure to hear Welshman talk together, to mark the natural absence in their conversation of that servile snobbish note which runs like a false tone through most English like a false tone through most English speaking. The Celt feels the dignity of his manhood. Brutal Saxons sneer at his Eisteddfod, generally because in their insular ignorance they don't know how to pronounce its name; but to the Welsh-man the Elsteddfod is the outer and visible sign of the universal love of cul-ture and individuality in the Celtic meanly admired, worthy things will be meanly admired, worthy things will be worthily aimed at, Small English grocers and drapers and farmers would think it beneath them to compete for an English prisessessing. think it beneath them to compete for an English prize essay, or take part in a contest of harp playing or glee singing; they would think it beneath them because they are beneath it. But the Celt knows his value as man. He knows that no one man is is born by nature to lord it over another. free where certain men possess by birth the inherent and irrational privilege of imposing their will as law upon others, If one looks at the list of speakers at any Radical meeting, even in that sink of Teutonic flunkeydom, London, it is interesting to note how almost every the speakers. When Marris Welch Societies teresting to note how almost every name from Wm. Morris, Welsh Socialist poet, to the Burns' and O'Connors, the Loyds and Macdonnells, is demonstrably of purest Celtic origin. The Celt believes in human equality. From that fundamental creed of the British (I do not mean English) mind, it follows, as a matter of course, that all have equal rights to soil and airs and minerals and water, to the use of their own limbs, to the full enjoyment of their own labor. That is Radicalism, the faith of the future, the realizable ideal of the free Celtic peoples.

peoples.
Within the last two years, this new Celuc Radicalism has begun to disengage itself from the mere half hearted, doublefaced Whiggery which forms the highest Liberal water-mark of the Teutonic intellect. That touchstone of political morality, the Irish question, has squarely severed the old Liveral party into two marked ethnical halves. That is the meaning of the great disruption: Teu-tonic Liberalism had reached the end of its tetner. The Celt still presses on. The Brights and the Chamberlains have The Brights and the Chamberlains have fallen away from the line of march; they have straggled over to their natural allier, the Tories; there let them hug their money bags like Demos, and fatten still on the produce of their unnoly sweating system. But the Celt needs no help from sleek captalist hands. He can do very well with his own folk. The Morleys and the Dillons will lead him in the future. For them, My

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attendance n sacrifice. A Emmaus—an Tylee (chap) and Mgr. M and Saturday Pontifical H Bishop of An e of passing the il wealth is by its creators. To its creators. T eer robbery. And as it seems, the ars as yet not to remotest glim.

8, 1888;

e sight for the sopher to watch of the party of our Balfour, end to the party of our Balfour, end to the party of our Balfour, end to the party of the party of the party of the party of the land, to the handicraft and tive is it for the handicraft and tive is it for the handicraft and tive is it for the hat fervid and inrights of personal lion (I name him up in the white ndignation, after uistical displays, sophisms of that g Teutonic apolo in a flame, to in a flame, to fact is, where an tribution of raw ally unjust ide s

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Caltic ideals. st, by design, the amental of these hich as fountain flow; I mean, the their capacity as e. That equality. He is a man; e than human. h to a silver gilt

ND NEVER A FLUNs himself greatly with the honest pride is common Wales; in England even in the better pleasure to hear ier, to mark the ir conversation of note which runs gh most English eels the dignity of Saxons sneer at ly because in their ly because in their don't know how but to the Welshis the outer and ersal love of culy in the Celtic things are not by things will be Small English and farmers would be compete for an to compete for an

take part in a laying or glee think it be-they are be-t knows his value nat no one man is le reverences age, lty to the head of not kow tow to luke who happens unty. He hates y legislators; he y can be called possess by birth f speakers at any London, it is in w almost every d O'Connors, the hty. From that all have equal and minerals and

ir own limbs, to heir own labor. aith of the future, f the free Celtic years, this new egun to disengage nearted, double-forms the highest the Teutonic intion, has squarely party into two s. That is the isruption: Teu-ached the end of still presses on. e of march; they to their natural re let them hug emos, and fatten of their unholy the Celt needs h his own folk. Dillons will lead For them, My

completed his ecclesiastical studies and was ordained priest by Bishop Gordon in 1725. As has been shown, this prelate had provided, through his influence with the See of Rome, for the appointment of a Bishop, Vicar Apostolic, for the Highland district, now ecclesiastically separated from the Lowlands, and had obtained the nomination to this dignity of the Reverend Hugh Macdonald. By Briefs, accordingly, dated 12th Feb By Briefs, accordingly, dated 12th February, 1731. Mr. Macdonald was created Bishop of Diana and Vicar Apostolic of the highland district of Scotland. In October of the same year he was consecrated at Edinburgh by Bishop G r Jon, who was assisted on the coassion by who was assisted on the occasion by Bishop Wallace and one priest, the Holy See sanctioning some departure from the usual practice in consideration of the difficulties of the time and the necessi ties of the Scotch mission. One of the first acts of the new Bishop was, in concurrence with the other two Bishops, to hine of demarkation was accordingly drawn and submitted to the Congrega-tion of Propaganda, which ratified by a solemn decree of 7th January, 1732, the decision of the Bishere

decision of the Bishops.

Time had now considerably mitigated the hostile feeling against Catholics which had been so strongly excited by the abortive attempt of James III. and VIII. to recover the throne of his an cestors: and Righer ManDanald against

which had been to strongly excited by the above the bound of the periods of his piccopal (dile) for the perio

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CARDINAL MANNING.

THE SOPHISTRIES OF MODERN PHILOSO

A Triduum in celebration of the recent canonization of the Seven Founders of the Servite Order was concluded on Sunday at St. Mary's Priory, Fulham Rad, the solitary mission in the metropolis of England in which as yet the Servants of Mary of the ninetsenth century have had an opportunity of proving how completely they are filled with the spirit of their Florentine forerunners of six hundred and the solitary mission in the metropolis of England in which as yet the Servants of Mary of the ninetsenth century had an opportunity of proving how completely they are filled with the spirit of their Florentine forerunners of six hundred years ago, and how to the ninetsenth, has hardly ever to the terrible disorder. The complete of the West, and anointed its first Emperor. That Emperor was anointed to be the protector of the Spouse of Christ. But the world and its spirit had entered into the successors of that Emperor, and there began a conflict which, I was about to say from the ninth century down to the ninetsenth, has hardly ever to the west, and anointed its first Emperor. That Emperor was anointed to be the protector of the Spouse of Christ. But the world and its spirit had entered into the successors of that Emperor. That Emperor was anointed to be the protector of the Spouse of Christ. But the world and its spirit had entered into the successors of that Emperor. That Emperor was anointed to be the protector of the Spouse of Christ. But the world and its spirit had entered into the successors of that Emperor. That Emperor was anointed to be the protector of the Spouse of Christ. But the world and its spirit had entered into the successors of the spouse of Christ. But the world and its spirit had emperor. That Emperor was anointed to be the protector of the Spouse of Christ. But the world and its spirit had emperor was anointed to be the protector of the Spouse of Christ. But the world and its spirit had emperor. That Emperor was anointed to be the protector of the Spouse of Christ. But the world and its spirit had pletely they are filled with the spirit of their Florentine forerunners of six hundred years ago, and how consumed they are with the desire to do their part in the reclamation of 'Mary's Dowry" to the fold of Catholic truth once more. As the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster ninted on the c'osing day of the Triduum, the beginning of the Services' work at Fulham was small and not over promis. Fulham was small and not over promis-ing. That the heroic labours of these devoted men, however, have not falled to repeat the success which seems to have awaited their work elsewhere, the large attendance at the whole of the three days' attendance at the whole of the three days' services afforded most striking and satisfactory proof—all the more striking and satisfactory that the congregation is for the most part drawn from a working-class population, on whom the first two days' attendance must have entailed much inconvenience, and probably something of sacrifice. A Bishop—His Lordship of Emmaus—and two Monsignors—Mgr. Tylee (chapiain to the Marquis of Ripon) and Mgr. Moore—took part in Friday's and Saturday's ceremonies. On Sunday Pontificial High Mass was sung by the Bishop of Amycla in the presence of His

in the world unseen, or in its own soul. On the contrary, they who have the faith, which has come down from the beginning of creation, know, firstly, God; next, their own soul; thirdly, the world unseen—eternity, infinity; the heavenly city, the heavenly Court; the Ever Blessed Triaity in the glory of the Godhead; "the spirits of just men made perfect"—that is, those who dit—fall asleep—and whose souls pass into the hands of God—to be purified, if need be—and to a-cend into His presence if they be already perfect. The Church is envel oped in a consciousness which has no limit. We are compassed by the Divine presence; we are in fellowship and contact with a world we cannot see. From in the world unseen, or in its own soul. with a world we cannot see. From

presence; we are in fellowship and contact with a world we cannot see. From

THE DAY OF PENTECOST TO THIS HOUR
the Church has been conscious of its union with its unseen Head, at the right hand of His Father, of the intimate fellowship of every member of the Caurch one with another, and of the union of those who are gone with us who are lingering upon earth. And such are the thoughts that fill us to day, when we meet together to bless God, and to rejoice with those god fathers in the canonization of their seven holy founders—an act long delayed. Six if hundred years ago they won the crown of sanctity on earth. They have been best fied—they have been lnvoked in the family which they founded, and by all the children that have sprung from it, until now the devotion to their name and example the devotion to their name and example.

of the world was impatient under the light yoke of Jesus Christ, and endeavored to become the lord and master and ruler and disposer of the fortunes of the Courch of God. And in the beginning of the nineteenth century the Emperor of Germany, whose name is one of the darkest in the history of those times, with unheard of atrocties and inhuman crueities, persecuted the people of Italy and assailed heard of acrossines and install and assailed persecuted the people of Italy and assailed Florence. The country round about Florence was full of all manner of evil. That which is without seldom fails to

the Blessed Mother of God and to spread her dignity and her sanctity—not only to spread her example, nor her seven heavenly j yes, nor her seven earthly j yes. No; the mission which they chose for them selves was the perpetual teaching and manifestation of the seven sorrows of our Blessed Mother. Some men would certainly say. tain'y say,

"WHY NARROW YOUR PURPOSE and your work to one point, and that point one so remote from the large and expansive faith of the Caurch?" This is just the question that the world, uncon scious of the Unseen, would ask? What is the auswer? Taink for a moment. God in His great mercy hides from you and from me the future which is to come. If you and I were to have seen in our childfrom me the future which is to come. If you and I were to have seen in our child-hood the whole path of our fature life, with all the sorrows, afflictions, pains, and perits that would one days come up on us, we should have been crushed, we should not have been able to endure it. But our Divine Lord, being God and having a Divine foresight, knew all that He should suffer before it came to pass. The Man of Sorrows had three-and thiry years of sorrow—the sorrow of the foresight of all that should come upon Him as well as the

before, but Divine? And perfect, sorrowing for a Son, not only the last few days you have had their lives, their examples, their words, and their acts so fully put before you, and I shall there fore touch only two points. One is, their cail to what they did on earth; and the call to what they did on earth; and the cher, their mission or what they had to do. They were, as you know, men of high birth and culture in the most cultured city of Italy, Florence. They were among THE LEADING MEN OF THEIR COMMON.

THE LEADING MEN OF THEIR COMMON.

WEALTH at that time—the thirteenth century, a century one of the most resplendent in the whole history of the Church. But it was a time of terrible disorder. The Church, by St. Leo III, had created the empire of the West, and anointed its first Emperor. That Emperor was anointed to be the protector of the Spouse of Christ. But the world and its spirit had entered into the successors of that Emperor, and there began a conflict which, I was about to say from the ninth century down to the ninteeenth, has hardly ever ceased.

Hersolves, And Dinflate THEMSELVES that Divine? And there same time realizing her dignity, her eanctity; that she is the Mother of the Eternal Son. Who redeemed the world, and that the Eternal Son as Second Person of the Bessed Trinity, and there is a the price of our mediation. It might go on. Does not the devotion to the Seven Dolours in volve, include, and render luminous the volve, whole was unconscious of it. And, las

son it passion did not go first; and we could not understand the compassion of the Mother unless we understood the Passion of the Son. Therefore this devotion is a means of entering most profoundly into the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ for our redemption—of entering into those mysteries of contents. Jesus Christ for our redemption—of entering into those mysteries of sorrow from the time when He was betrayed in the garden to the time when He gave up the ghost when she stood at the foot of the cross and shared His Passion. And therefore hers was a spiritual passion when the sword pierced her soul, and a compassion because she suffered with Him. There is one more powerful effect of this devotion. It teaches us—though

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

ducats! for him, Remember Mitchels town. The disruption has built up a should be placed that the Holy Pathe Land to Glad Discovered that the Holy Pathe Land to Glad Discovered that the Holy Pathe Land to Glad Discovered that the Holy Pathe Land to Glad the Land

there are some which I may call feminine. Womanhood has been exalted by the example of our Blessed Mother, so that even an unbelieving pagan—and, whatis more, a sceptical philosopner—said in astonishment, "O ye gods of Greece, how great are the women of the Christians!" He was before him women—wives, maids, mairons, virgins—that the old world never produced—women that the pagan world could never show; there was a greatness about them, and a greatness world could never show; there was a greatness about them, and a greatness which had something masculine in its solidity. The whole domestic life of the Caristian world in its chastity, in its purty, in its indissoluble unity—all spring from the example of our Biessed Mother and the S craments of the Caurch. The piety of Caristian women, if it be what to her. has to her, has

A STRONG AND INFLEXIBLE SPIRIT in it-not based upon emotion, or upon in it—not based upon emotion, or upon imagination, or upon external habit. If it be the piety of a soul united with the ever Blessed Trinity, it has a solid, and I will say it ought to have a macculine splidity—and it has that solidity in a multitude of the handmaids of the Mother of God. And, lastly, a fortitude. She stood at the foot of the cross and saw her Son die; and the fortitude of the Mother of God through all the three and thirty years of His life was tried with a trial which, as I said in the beginning, none of us could bear. And that fortitude, which we imagine to be a quality of man only, is

heartfelt affection in meditation even upon the intellectual truths of the Seven Dolours of our Bless-d Mother. More than this again; as

IT EXPANDS THE WHOLE FAITH, so it has guarded and protected the faith in every land where the Seven Dolours have been cherished in meditation, in prayer, in sympathy, there the holy Catholic faith has never suffered diminutive blemsh or spot. It is in those lands and those people that have neglected this most sweet and affectionate devotion that coldness, and unbelief, and the havoc of heresy have crept in. All this teaches us two things. What is the meaning of the words of St. John are true in this twofold relation: "Behold what manner of chapity the Father hab betweed upon us that we should be called and be the sons of God."

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Catholic Record. London, Sat., July 28th, 1888.

LADIES' RETREAT.

In another column may be seen the announcement that a retreat for ladies will commence in the Sacred Heart Convent on the third day of September next. We have every reason to feel that this will be gladsome news to a large number of piously disposed ladies, who, on account of the erection of the new wing just finished, could not last year avail themselves of the blessed opportunity of making their annual retreat. Their happiness and satisfaction will be all the more intense this time from that deprivation, as also on account of the more ample accommodation afforded by the new buildings, including a magnificent chapel, which have been just completed at a cost of \$30,000, to the self sacrificing and devoted members of the community of the Sacred Heart.

It would be scarcely possible to imagine. for ladies of the world, beset with household cares, temptations and anxieties, a more acceptable or more delightful way of spending a few days of relaxation and calm repose. Here they have an opportunity, during four days of severance from the outside world, of reviewing their past life, of appearing each one daily at the bar of her own conscience, of examining her own heart's pulsations and their motives, of acknowledging to herself her short comings, her folbles, her imperfections, and the necessity for a change and improvement. Several times during the day the voice of an exhorter is heard. He is a man of great experience in the art of directing consciences. He comes with an abundant and varied stock of knowledge and familiarity with spiritual matters and the workings of heavenly grace, that people living in the world, and battling with its difficulties, can scarcely have any conception of. He is elequent, earnest and persuasive. He may speak for an hour at every spiritual exercise, but every text is appropriate, every lesson exemplified and nicely conveyed, every appeal finds a response, and time files. What with the morning exercises of meditation and Holy Mass, with the dally conferences and considerations, with the night sermon, followed by solemn Benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament, the four days run into one, and are really but one. It is a day of joy, of new life and resurrection, a day of holy purpose and a pledge of perseverance.

The additional rooms for visitors lately supplied, the extensive halls and corridors just finished, and the beautiful occasion-all will be new sources of attraction for those ladies who are desirous of making their annual retreat this year within the hallowed precincts of the Sacred Heart Convent, London.

A BOLD STROKE.

An extraordinary story, which carries with it considerable plausibility, is related concerning the plan on which it was intended to work to operate the Presidental campaign, if Mr. James G. Blaine had been nominated as the candidate by the Chicago Convention. The plan said to have been adopted consisted in a most determined attempt to capture the vote of New York state, and the city of New York was to be made the battle ground. According to this story, Mr. Blaine was to make a tour of Ireland during the progress of the campaign. As a candidate for the Presidency, there is no doubt he would have been the recipient of an ovation in every city and town of Ireland where he would appear, the more especially as he would be regarded as a champion of the Irish cause of Home Rule, and the resolution passed by the National Republican Convention in favor of Ireland's rights would be appealed to as an evidence of his sincerity. Mr. Biaine's triumphant reception in Ireland would, no doubt, have great weight in bringing to his side the Irishmen of New York, and it seems highly probable that enough Irish votes would be thus obtained to secure the State for him. His friends estimate that by this stroke of policy two out of three of all the Irithmen of the State would be undoubtedly secured for him. New York known that a large majority of the sol-State being gained, his election would be dier voters were Liberals, and the certain, for with New York on his side Government, undoubtedly, by this means there are enough States sure to the expected to retain their formor major. Republicans to secure a majority in the ity. The fact that this contemptible electoral college.

A GREAT HARDSHIP.

A recent decision of the Chancery Courts has it flicted upon the evicted tenantry a most severe blow, and has given great satisfaction to the rack-renting landlords. When tenants were evicted it has been the custom of the Land League to erect houses for their relief in the neighborhood on sites which were supplied by the other tenantry, and their right to do this was never called into question until recently. Suits were brought in Chancery before the Vice Chancellor and the Master of the Rolls to get them to declare that this action is an act of waste which is ir jurious to the landlords' interests, and the judger have so decided; and have issued an ir junction to prevent the erection of such dwelling houses, and to remove those which have been erected. Thus the evicted tenantry are to be made absolutely homeless, unless legislation can be obtained which will give them relief. This, of course, will not be given by the present Government. The only hopes for the evicted tenantry is to have recourse to the law's delay, by appealing their cases, and if the Government be soon defeated redress may be given by a new Ministry, or perhaps by an Irish Parliament in Col-

THE POLICY OF MURDER. Dr. Ridley, the physician who attended

Tullamore jail while Mr. Mandeville was

confined there, committed suicide in order to avoid giving evidence as to cruel treatment inflicted on the prisoner. The powers of darkness seemed to be esgued together for the protection of the Government. Just when Col. King-Harman became troublesome on account of the narrow escape of the Governmen from defeat on the question of paying his salary, he died and delivered them from that trouble, and now Dr. Ridley puts biraself out of the way with a sim ilar object in view. It is stated that the papers of deceased contain a confession hat the harshness of Mr. Mandeville's treatment was prompted from high quarters, and though the coroner has aken possession of them it is believed that Mr. Balfour will take measures for their suppression. The Dublin Freeman says : "Had Ridley been a worse man he would have faced examination, but not peing dead to human feeling he ended his life in a moment of overwhelming shame." However, sometimes even the powers of darkness overreach themselves. and it may so happen on this occasion Very possibly there will be sufficient vidence to bring the guilt of the murder home to the Government even without Dr. Ridley. Daniel Goulding, s warder of Tullamore, gave evidence at the irquest which has already caused a great sensation. He deposed that on the evening of November 22nd, the governor of the jail said he had received orders to strip Mr. Mandeville; that he (witness) and the other five warders entered the prisoner's cell and found him sleeping soundly; that the chief warder shook the prisoner rudely and aroused him; that Mr. Mandeville resisted but was soon stripped naked, and that he cried, "For decency's sake leave my shirt," whereupon the warder gave him his shirt, in which he lay the rest of the night, refusing to put on the prison garb. The witness said he was aware that Mr. Mandeville had been punished for eriods never recorded in the warder's ook. It may be hoped that Mr. Blunt's evidence will be taken as to Mr. Balfour's murderous intent, and if this be the case the latter may not altogether escape punishment. Mr. O'Brien has stated that Dr. Ridley told him that when he gave Commoner Hooper jute for a mattress, he received a note from Dublin Castle next morning demanding

a reason for the relaxation. Amid all this cruelty and oppression the calm determination and forbearance of the Irish is wonderful. At the very moment when these developments are taking place, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, himself a victim of the same heartless tyranny to which Mr. Mandeville succumbed. said in a speech at Edinburgh, "he believed that deep in the heart of the British people is a feeling of sickness and loathing for the endless misery and bloodguiltiness in Ireland. The deepest desire of the Irish is to forgive and for get the miserable past, and to enter upon a brighter and better time." There can be no doubt that the better

time is coming, notwithstanding the hardships of the present.

A DESPICABE ELECTION TRICK.

The conduct of the Government in removing a regiment of soldiers, in which there were 200 voters, from Ayr immediately before the election in that constituency was made the subject of an enquiry in Parliament. The accusation was fully borne out by Mr. Stanhope's reply to Mr. MacNeill. It is

election during the absence of Mr. lower court had been in the wrong, the and the demands of the tenantry who Evans, the Liberal candidate, in Crown was ordered to pay the costs of the America, was not able to secure a seat suit in the Exchequer Court. which had been previously theirs by so decisive a majority, puts in the strongest light the great change which has come over the electors on the Irish question, which was the issue by excellence which was brought before the voters in this constituency. The following was the conversation which occurred on the subject in the House :

Mr. Stanhope, replying to Mr. Mac Neill, said there was no militia corps of Ayrahire Artillery. The Ayrahire Infan-try Militia would drill at Ayr next month. Probably it was the regiment of the Argyll and Bute Artillery Militia which had been referred to, which had been selected last December to train this year at Plymouth. The actual orders for the embarkation were issued on the 17th of May (Ορροsition cheers). No application had been received asking that any change should be made in the arrangement, but if it had been received it would have been impossible to accede to it thear, hear. to it (hear, hear).

Mr. MacNeill asked whether it was

true that in the regiment in question there were 200 voters, and whether it had been stationed at Campbeltown, one

had been stationed at Campbeltown, one of the Ayr burghs? (cheers).

Mr. Stanhope replied that as regarded the number of voters in the regiment he had no information, and he did not intend to ask for it (Ministerial cheers). He believed the regiment had been stationed at Campbeltown, but the military authorities decided in December ary authorities decided in December last that this year it should drill at Ply-

Mr. T. P. O'Connor wished to know that the military authorities had the power of disfranchising a number of soldier voters by removing them of disfranchising a number of voters by removing them-(Opposition cheers)—from the constitu cy in which they had a vote at a time hen an election contest was going on

(cheers)
Mr. Stanhope said he was afraid that military considerations overrode every other consideration—(ironical Opposition (cheers)—and that those who were in the service of the Government, whether in the army or in the militia, must expect to go where the military authorities sent

AN IGNORANT MAGISTRACY.

The review of Mr. William O'Brien's case before the Exchequer Court has given ccasion for a most damaging exposure of he removable magistrates to whom is committed the carrying out of the Coercion Act in Ireland. It will be rememered that Mr. O'Brien was tried for attending an illegal meeting of the National League, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The meeting was in reality a public political meeting, and not a meeting of the National Lesgue as such. It is true that the people are all members of the League, but this fact could not change the character of the meeting and make it illegal. But the removable magistrates before whom the case was tried were ready to take any course which would be pleasing to Mr. Balfour. In fact they hold office at the will of the Government, and they can be dismissed at any time if they do not prove themselves obedient tools of Mr. Balfour. A large majority of these officials had formerly been policemen, or officers of low grade in the army, and they are totally unfit, by their lack of education, to occupy a judicial position; nevertheless to them has been committed the important task of administering the Coercion Act. Mr. administering the Coercion Act. Mr.
Balfour, however, in a letter dated 18 h
February, took occasion to speak very

"These be your gods O Israel; these are the men you delight to honor, while you clothe John Dillon in a felon's garb." ighly of the qualifications of these magistrates. He said "the great majority of the resident magistrates now serving in Ireland are doing now, though in any other way. Out of more than under circumstances of aggravated diffi- 60,000 tenants who had fought their battle culty, the same work and in the same spirit of zeal and fidelity as that for which 280 evicted, and every one of these bad Lord Spencer praised them before he changed his political opinions." However, the judges of the Exchequer Court have given utterance to quite a different esti. mate of the legal ability of these men. Lord Chief Baron Palls and Baron Dowse spoke of the magistrates who tried Mr. O'Brien in the strongest terms of contempt. They were guilty of asking and following the advice of the prosecuting Crown Attorney as to the preparation of the case of Mr. O'Brien when they sent it to the Court of Exchequer. Baron Dowse declared this to be a most im-

proper proceeding. He added "unless hese magistrates are to be made over they will never prepare a case by them elves, and they won't do it because they could'nt if they tried." The Baron further said "if you get one of them that can do it, he ought to be sent to the

British Museum." Lord Chief Baron Palles said: "The Crown ought to be as independent as the prisoner, and the megistrates ought to have as little to say to the Crown in the matter of stating a case as the prisoner's lawyers."

These first principles of judicial inde. the presiding magistrates at Mr. O'Brien's trial, without the least regard to decency, and, as the two judges of the Exchequer Court declared, the Crown did not even prove the meeting to be an illegal one for which Mr. O'Brien was sentenced.

The magistrates were ordered by the court to commence the trial anew from the beginning. And as Mr. O'Brien had trick, along with their bringing on the been put to expense to prove that the It will be remembered that when the

Coercion Act was passed through Parliament, the Government declared that it did not create any new crimes, but that it was intended to give facilities for the punishment of what was already recognized as criminal. This pretence has been finally dissipated by the judgment of the Exchequer Court. Baron Dowse said : "I have been surprised that it should continue to be asserted that this Act created no new offences. Why, this is a new offence." The Chief Baron then said : "I decided in Walsh's case that the Act did create a new offence."

Baron Drowse : "It clearly says that so and so shall be an offence whi an offence when the Act passed."

The Chief Baron: "I agree that there was no evidence upon the case that the assembly was illegal at common law before the statute, and it is not contended by the

It is therefore clear that the Govern ment have arbitrarily made a crime for Ireland, what is perfectly lawful in all other portions of the British Empire, the crime of discussing freely a political question.

THD DEBATE ON COERCION.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Morey's motion of censure on the Govern ment for its tyrannical admiristration of the Coercion Act was defeated by majority of ninety three, the moral victory was decidedly with the minority. It could not be expected, and it was not expected, that the motion would pass, but an opportunity was given to call the attention of the English public to the cruelties enacted in Ireland under the pretence of preserving law and order, and besides the Liberal-Unionists, by their votes, belied the empty professions which they had so profusely made at the elec tions that they are really opposed to the cruelty of coercion, and are anxious to do justice to Ireland if they can only do so without endangering the Union. By their votes on this occasion they have sanctioned the attacks made by Government on the liberty of the press, and of political discussion, and have put themselves in their true light as Tories of the deepest dye and enemies of true Liberal ism. The result must be their atter annihilation as a party at next election, if not sooner. Another good result of the dis cussion was the opportunity given to Mr. William O'Brien to make one of his most brilliant speeches, in which he exposed the tyranny of the oppressors of his country in is most powerful style. He literally demolished Colonel Saunderson and Mr. T. W. Russell. Referring to the use made by Mr. Russell of the boycotting of Norah Fitzgerald, and the mock sympathy which was expressed for her, he said that thousands of Norah Fitzgeralds had been

of the Government. Here he added : He then defended the Plan of Campaign, which he said had achieved many victories for the tenants who could not gain relief by means of the Plan, there were only

flang out to die in the gutter, or to meet

a worse fate on the streets of New York

and other American cities, the victims of

Irish landlordism, and for them there was

no sympathy. He then described Lord

Massarene in a torrent of invective, quot-

ing Sir Redvers Buller, who had described

him as a profligate and a drunkard, whose

tyranny was upheld by the whole power

been restored to his homestead. Mr. Chaplin followed Mr. O'Brien, and defended the course of the Government, but his speech was exceedingly weak and vapid. He said if there is any one man in England who is responsible for the atrocities of the National League it is the leader of the Opposition. He was here interrupted with cries of "shame" and "withdraw." Instead of withdrawing this insult to Mr. Gladstone, he continued: "Mr. Gladstone might have forgotten what he had formerly said of the Parnel. lite chiefs, but that would not be attributed to loss of memory through the infirmittes of age.

Mr. Gladstone was the next speaker. Referring to Mr. Chaplin he disposed of him in a few words. He said : "However much I may be afflicted with loss of Chaplin's calibre." He then pointed to the fact, which of itself is sufficient to show the barbarity with which Ireland is treated, that out of eighty-six Irish Nationalist members who have seats in that house, nineteen have been sentenced to prison, pendence were most grossly violated by and if those nineteen went back to their constituents, every man would be returned again to Parliament with a larger mejority than before, as a mark of the detestation with which the Government is regarded by the people of Ireland.

As to the Plan of Campaign, Mr. Glad. stone said that it was adopted as a last resource by the tenantry, only when the other shrines, while we do not mean to

made use of the Plan were in no case ex cessive, but always moderate. The Grand Old Man continued: "It was a strange frony of fate that Mr. Dillon should be lectured on lawfulness by Colonel Saunderson, who had threatened that in case Parliament would pass a certain law, he would advise violent resistance to it. Mr. Dillon had used his influence at Mitchellstown to prevent the shedding of blood, and this should have made the judge lenient towards him, instead of inflicting on him

the maxiam penalty.

In spite of the large majority by which the Government was sustained, the Ayr election proves that they are tottering to their downfall, yet the Ayr election is but one of a long series which points to the same moral. One thing is sure, the more prominently the case of Ireland is brought to the attention of the English people the more surely will her triumph be attained. This was ably pointed out by Mr. Gladstone, who toward the conclusion of his able effort said;

"The curse of Cromwell lives in Ire land from generation to generation. Can it be supposed that the people who were aware that incredible atroctice have been committed in the name of the law, could regard the law in the rame light as

The motion was supported by 273 votes; 366 voted for the Government and against the motion.

PRAYER AND DROUGHT.

The Toronto Mail of the 18th inst, ha an article under the title "the Clergy and the Drought," which takes boldly the extreme Infidel position that prayers for rain, or for any other "interruption of God's natural order," are a folly, and it moreover asserts that the Churches of Christendom are fast coming to acknowledge this. It says, among other things; Every creed in Caristendom is being purged of the notion of what a modern writer calls a partial and pliable God, receiving in its stead the juster conception of a Being too wise to be taught by us, and too good to dispense curses and plessings in a spirit of revenge or favor-

The inference from all this is plain, According to this view, which is really the view of the old Epicureans, God does not concern Himself with the affairs of men, or at least He does not do so to the extent of special providences. All this precludes God from working miracles, and of course that journal must have its usual fling at the habitants of Quebec, who still place some confidence in the efficacy of prayer, who ask St Anne to intercede for rain, who invoke St Roch as a special protector against small pox, St Barbara against lightning and so forth.

But not only is God's power of working miracles denied, but even He is excluded from any special power over His own great work of creation. He cannot so arrange secondary causes as to produce rain in answer to the earnest supplications of His creatures.

This doctrine is Ingersollism, pure and simple. Col. Ingersoll says: "All worship is based upon the belief that some being exists who can, if he will, change the natural order of events. The savage prays to a stone that he calls a god, while the Christian prays to a God that are equally useful."

Reason tells us that God, the free Creator of the universe can control His wn work, and if science has discovered certain regular order by which He in His wisdom operates, this does not diminish His all-controlling power when He thinks fit to intervene, even by miracles. Revelation, however, is positive on this subject. The miracles recorded in Holy Writ constitute the very basis of Revealed Religion, and the special providences are almost equally important. To deny God's power in this is equivalent both to the denial of His existence, and the total rejection of His Revealed Word. It was not precisely a miracle, as we understand the term, that the prayer of Moses at Horeb (Ex. xvii.). gained the victory for the children of Israel, but it was a special providence that "when Moses lifted up his hands Israel overcame, but if he let them down a little, Amalec overcame." It was by a similar special providence that the words of Elias had their effect: "There shall not be dew nor rain these years, memory through the infirmities of age, I but according to the words of my mouth," hope, for some time, at all events, to be | And only in the third year at his pray able to cope with antagonists of Mr. "the heavens grew dark with clouds and wind, and there fell a great rain." (3 Kings, xviii, xix)

Yet the Mail is not without some seemingly Christian authority in support of his view. The Protestant Bishop of Manchester in a late sermon is quoted as authority for the belief that "the interruption of God's natural order by prayer is of doubtful validity." This only shows that infidelity is making rapid strides where the authority of the Catholic Church is rejected. And as far as miraculous cures are concerned, at the shrine of St Anne of Beaupre and Government refused to redress the grievpretend that they always occur when masses. These facts in themselves indicate ances under which they were suffering; prayer is offered up for the purpose of something of a reaction, but there are

obtaining them, we do unhesitatingly say that they occur often enough to show that the power of God is as great to day as it was in the days of Moses or those of Christ. The earnest faith of the Quebec habitants is a protest against the spread of the dangerous doctrines of negation which Infidels are so busily engaged in propagating at the present ime, and the Christians of Canada owe the habitants a debt of gratitude for setting up a barrier against the unbe lievers who deny The Power of Godliness.

THE "PAN PRESBY TERIAN" COUN. CIL.

The "Pan-Presbyterian" Council, in

ession in London, England, has decided to hold its next session in Toronto. A Canadian was appointed as permanent Secretary, Rev. Mr. Mathews, of Quebec. It is reported that though a large majority were in favor of the usage of hymn singing, they were unable to make use of bymns in the Council as a European sect which is scknowledged as Presbyterian objects to the practice on conscientious grounds From the mesgre cable reports it would seem that there was a discussion on the "Infallibility and Inspiration of the Scilp. ture." These were defended by a number of the delegates. We would naturally infer that they were also severely attacked. The Council was remarkably unanimous in condemning "Romanism," which it declares must be opposed along with Infidelity. In this connection it is remarkable that Presby terians on this side of the Atlantic have done absolutely nothing to stem the Infidelity which is so rampant here, leaving Catholic priests to battle alone sgainst Ingersoll and his horde of blasphen ers who are making such ravages among Presbyterians and other Protestants. However, the priests appear to get along very well without them, and the Catholics, having within their reach satisfactory antidotes to the polsor, are not affected by it. The Council closed on 12th July, after giving due laudation to William III, as the patron of Civil and Religious Liberty. One of the speakers, however, let the cat out of the bag, stating that the honor was due to Billy because he established Protestantism; that is to say by persecuting Catholics. This is the true Presbyterian idea of Religious Liberty.

Resolutions were passed by the Council to establish an order of deaconesses, to be composed somewhat on the plan of the Catholic Religious Orders, but they will

not be bound to remain unmarried. The next Council will meet in 1891.

A CATHOLIC REACTION IN MEXICO.

It will be learned with great gratification that the Churchin Mexico is rapidly gaining ground in the effections of the people. Under the administration of Juarez it was made penal for a priest to appear with his cassock on the streets, the schools were made secular, and the property of the Religious Orders was sequestrated, but though these laws are still in force, they have become a dead letter to a great extent, owing to the

strength of popular affection for religion. The Rev. Samuel P. Craver, a Presbyterian clergymen, writes a long letter to the Independent, in which he states that there is a most decided reaction among the from a Presbyterian point of view, of course it is to be expected that he would consider the advance of Catholicity to be a return to "blind fanaticism and superstition," and he so expresses himself, but his testimony is all the more valuable on this account. His letter is, however, much more mild than is usual with Protestant missionaries who write upon the Catholic Church, and we feel a pleasure in making an extract from it. We may, under the circumstances, very fairly cherish the hope that Mexico may become once more Catholic to the core. Mr. Craver savs :

"So strong were the measures taken under the administration of Juarcz and Lerdo that it seemed as though the politi-cal power of the Church would be completely broken, while not a little of its social and spiritual influence was destroyed. In pursuance of this policy, the establishment of Protestantism was encouraged as a make weight against sacerdotalism. Protestantism saw the open door and came in. For some years progress was rapid, and multitudes were accessible to the gospel message. The land was dotted over.

with Little Points of Light
in the midst of the dense superstition and
epiritual darkness that prevailed. It
seemed that the evangelization of Mexico
was to be accomplished with great rapidity. Much has indeed been accomplished
and much is being done to day; but progress is not so rapid as formerly, and we
stop to inquire the cause. We find it in
a decided reaction in favor of the Roman
Catholic Church. The masses are less
accessible now than they were ten years
ago, and the struggle of the priesthood to
regain their prestige and get control of
public affairs is persistent, carnest and
largely successful. It is true the reform
laws have not been repealed, but in many WITH LITTLE POINTS OF LIGHT largely successful. It is true the reform laws have not been repealed, but in many parts of the country they are almost a dead letter. Processions, the Host, the priestly Vestments, clanging of bells and other flagrant violations of the law are extremely common. The authorities in many places connive at these violations, and in others lack the nerve to execute

others which po of Roman Cathe these I wish to a construction of regaining of old DEC were the most or even for t

last five year marked chang new churches cause not nee almost, repovat and repainting reviving forces. defence, inasmu were, by faw, di because Protes schools at alm congregations e do so. The peo lest the children places she is, in thorough contr ported by the S crease in pilgr A few years ago almost wholly to classes, who we pay their vows image Now, e imposing pilgrin one of the many SACRED SHR near Mexico. the poorer classe bishop heads the

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THE TIM

It seems to be the Government connected with Mr. Parnell that msy not be read by making the Irishmen whom think proper to scope of their they are about well so word thei vestigation into t land, past, prese and possible. T reasonable as the on following. It mission will be Bowen of the C Wills of the Qu Watson of the Lo

The Hon, Regi at Lostwithiel, las opinion the Times Eighteen months the House of Co duce documents Parnell's complic murders, provide be mentioned, an The matter was ington, who refu authenticity of Mr. Parnell was with the outrage these are the s the Times got p

they are fraudule But reasonable that even if the authentic, and th Nationalist mem! committed all the still justice shoul land. Mr. John miners at Morpet wards spoke at a the opening of a course of his speed on authority that ing Commission steady work bef

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SBY TERIAN' COUN. CIL.

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themselves indicate tion, but there are

others which point to a decided 'revival of Roman Catholicism in Mexico, and of these I wish to speak briefly. First—The construction of new churches and the regating of old ones. As stated above, ten or twelve years ago
DECAY AND RUIN

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were the most striking features of the
churches. One travelling through the
country locked in vain for new churches or even for those that were bright and fresh from repairs. But the last five years have recorded a marked change. Comparatively few new churches are being built, be-cause not needed; but everywhere, almost renovation, rebuilding realiting cause not needed; but everywhere, almost, renovation, rebuilding, regilding and repainting are seen. This indicates reviving forces. Second—The establishment of schools on an extensive scale. This has been done largely in self-defence, inasmuch as the public schools were, by faw, divorced from religion also because Protestantism has established achieved at almost every noise, where because Protestantism has established schools at almost every point where congregations exist, or is preparing to do so. The people want schools, and so the Catholic Church is supplying them lest the children go elsewhere. In many places she is, in defiance of law, getting thorough control of the schools supported by the State. Third—The great increase in pilgrimages to sacred shrines. A few years ago this practice was limited almost wholly to the poor and ignorant classes, who went in groups on foot to pay their vows to some miracle-working image. Now, every month witnesses an image Now, every month witnesses an imposing pilgrimage by rail, from some one of the many dioceses to the great and

SACRED SHRINE OF GUADALOUPE, near Mexico. In these pilgrimages are found the rich and educated, as well as the poorer classes, and a bishop or arch-bishop heads the procession accompanied by a numerous retinue of the inferior by a numerous retinue of the interior clergy. In the present year, there have been as many as 1500 persons in a single pigninage from Puebla to Mexteo. Fourth—The increasing devotion to the Virgin of Guadaloupe. This is not limited to pilgrimages, but was shown by the renewal, a veer ago last December, of the renewal, a year ago last December, of the oath of fealty to this image, an act that had not occurred before for one hundred years. It was attended with great solemnity and pomp. At a given hour and at a signal from the bells, the people dropped upon their kness and took the oath of allegiance to Mary of Guadaloupe. Nearly everybody in the streets of this city, so far as I could see, knelt on hearcity, so far as I could see, knelt on hearing the signal. Since that time, many houses of the wealthy have a lighted lantern in some window every night as a signal of their consecration to the Guadaloupana. Again, this increasing devotion is marked by an effort now making to raise \$1,000,000 with which to crown the image of Gaudaloupe. In the last century, permission was obtained from the Pope for the coronation, but, owing to difficulties here, it was not effected. Now His Hollness has graciously conceded per-His Holiness has graciously conceded permission to carry into effect this pious design, and it is proposed to hang a massive gold crown on the head of the figure in December next.

OTHER SIGNS OF THE REVIVAL
I speak of are found in the greater fre
quency of 'missions' carried on by 'misstoners, whose great ambition appears to be to increase the blind fanaticism of the people and their hatred of Protestatism; in the constantly augmenting influence of the church party in government affairs; in the increasing subserviency of the people in general to the mandates of the priests and their consequent imperviousness to the influences of Protestantism. Our work is becoming more difficult from year to year, at least so far as my observation goes in the central States of the republic."

THE TIMES' SLANDERS.

It seems to be now pretty certain that the Government intend to to mix matters connected with the accusations against Mr. Parnell that a satisfactory conclusion msy not be reached. They will do this by making the Commission a court of of Ireland are not so unpatriotic as we neral inquiry into the conduct of all Irishmen whom the C mmissioners may think proper to comprise within the scope of their investigations. While they are about it they might just as well so word their bill as to make the in vestigation into the whole history of Ireland, past, present and future—actual and possible. This would be about as reasonable as the course they seem bent on following. It is stated that the Commission will be composed of Justice Bowen of the Court of Appeals, Justice Wills of the Queen's Bench, and Lord Watson of the Lords of Appeal in Ordin-

The Hon. Reginald Brett, at a meeting at Lostwithiel, last Friday, said that in his opinion the Times had fallen into a trap. Eighteen months ago an ex-member of the House of Commons offered to produce documentary evidence of Mr. Parnell's complicity in the Pheonix Park murders, provided his name should not be mentioned, and that he be paid £1000, The matter was laid before Lord Hartington, who refused to believe in the authenticity of the documents, or that Mr. Parnell was in any way connected with the outrages. It is believed that these are the same documents which the Times got possession of and published. Mr. Brett is quite satisfied that

they are fraudulent. But reasonable men are still of opinion that even if the Times forgeries were authentic, and that the League and the Nationalist members of Parliament had committed all the crimes in the calendar, still justice should not be denied to Ireland. Mr. John Morley addressed the miners at Morpeth last Friday, and afterwards spoke at a banquet on occasion of the opening of a Liberal Club. In the course of his speech he said: "He was told on authority that the Parnell Investigat. ing Commission would have a good year's

whether the public realized that fact. He did not believe that the country desired that the charges against Mr. Parnell should be mixed up with those against thirty or forty other persons.

If the Commission bill was passed as it now stood there was a possibility of opening the way for accusations, against any number of persons in Ireland through the disclosures that might be made. The Commission would cause more confusion, ill will and anarchy than he cared to contemplate. Whatever was the result it ought not to alter their determin ation to do justice to Ireland. Even if it should be proved that the National League was in some respects a criminal organization, they had the terrible damning fact that such an organization was needed to open the eyes of England to the wrongs of Ireland and to force Parliament to rescue tenants from the grasp of the rack renter and the oppressor."

THE COERCION COURTS.

Mr. Balfour's Resident Magistrates, or Removables, as they are dubbed by Mr. John Morley, have received another severe rebuke from the Exchequer Court. Messrs. Heaphy, David Barry and Daniel Lynch were charged at Castle martyr Petty Sessions with unlawfully taking part in a criminal conspiracy to to imprisonment for one month. The case was brought to the Exchequer Court for review. The Chief Baron said that "there was absolutely no evidence to justify the magistrates in convicting Andrews agreed with the Chief Baron. Baron Dowse remarked that in Finlay's has made History of Greece the following passage occurs which states the real foundation gate the case. of English liberty. The passage is as follows: "Where true liberty exists, every agent of the Administration from the gendarme to the Finance Minister' (and he supposed this would include a resident magistrate of whose legal knowledge the Lord Lieutenant was satisfied,) "must be rendered personally responsible to the citizen whom his acts affected for the legality of every act he carried into action."

This case, together with the decision of the same Court of Exchequer on William O'Brien's case mentioned in another column, should serve as a total condemnation of the whole system of Mr. Balfour's Coercion Courts.

PRESBYTERIAN HOME RULERS.

The following report of an interview of a Globe representative with the Rev. Mr. C. H. Irwin, an Irish Presbyterian clergyman, will be read with much interest, as showing that the expression of the opinion of the Moderator of the Irish Presbyterian church at the last synod did not voice the views of the Irish Presbyterian clergy generally when he pronounced so decisively against Home Rule. We are pleased to find that the entire Presbyterian body might suppose if we accepted the Moderator's decisive utterances as the voice of his church :

Rev. C. H. Irwin, M. A., of Bray, County Wicklow, Ireland, after spending a few days in the city, left last evening a few days in the city, left last evening for New York, en route for home. Mr. Bray is a Presbyterian clergyman of high standing in Ireland. He is one who has a given a great deal of attention to political affairs as well as Church work there during the past decade, and has watched with unabated interest the progress of the Home Rule movement since its inception. Living in the since its inception. Living in the South, he has had ample opportunity of witnessing the great struggles of the people for their rights against rack rent-ing landlords. He has also studied the feelings of the American people towards Ireland, and on his present trip was surprised to find the great and warm interest manifested by leading Canadians in the caye of Home Pulls.

in the cause of Home Rule,
"This feeling," he remarked to a Globe representative yesterday, "cannot but have a great influence for good at home, and I am told," he said, "it is on the increase. People who have been against everything Irish are falling in line as they begin to see the justice of the cause, and our triumph is certainly assured in the near future."

"What is the feeling amongst Presby-"What is the feeling amongst Presby-terians in Ireland towards Home Rule?"
"In the South," replied the rev. gentleman, "the Presbyterian Church is strongly in favor of self-government, The question of religion is rapidly dis appearing. The bugaboo that Home Rule means Rome Rule has almost van ished from amongst educated Protes-tants, who have in recent years opened their eyes to the great advantage Home Rule would be to the country. Then again, Presbyterians in Ireland have not been treated with justice by the Gov-ernment. Episcopalians get the prefer-ence in all matters of State, and the proportion of patronage given to Presby-terians is small indeed in comparison

with their numbers." "How about the Methodists?"
"The number of Methodists in Ireland is small, when compared with Presby-terians. The Methodist body cannot be steady work before it. He wondered terians number over 510,000. I have no cowardice.

the Presbyterians"
"Is this the case in the North also?" "Well, no," replied Mr. Irwin, "it is not. The Orange Tories, for party purposes, keep alive the religious differences of the past. They excite all the religious bitterness and create all the party strife possible. But even in the North there s a marked increase in the number of Protestants of all denominations who are becoming alive to the necessity of Home Rule. Eventually they will all fall in line, as they are daily getting more and more educated in the belief that Ireland as a nation is well able to "You live close to Lord Lansdowne's

estate at Luggacurran. How is he re-garded there?" asked the Globe reprentative "Yes, I have lived near the scenes of the recent troubles between Lord Lans-downe and his tenants, and I have been a witness of a great deal of what has been a witness of a great deal of what has been going on there within the past ten years. Lord Lansdowne is an absentee, rack renting lanulord. He wants all the money he can get out of the estate without spending any money on it. Therefore trouble must follow. The harrowing tales of poverty and woe depicted by William O'Brien have not given an idea of the sufferings of Lord Lansdowne's unfortunate tenants. The Dublin Freeman's Journal sent a commissioner some time says to inquire into

missioner some time ago to in quire into the state of the tenantry, and the descriptions published in that paper, though terrible to contemplate, were not in the least overdrawn.

"But," said Mr. Iwin, "Lord Lans.

compel certain shopkeepers at Killeagh not to deal with members of the Royal Irish Constabulary force doing duty on the sufferings of the people, they are away from it. They get the money by Cork. They were of course sentenced about, It is different where there are resident landlords. In the south of Ire where the landlord lives amongst his tenants, there is peace and contentment and seldom any complaints made."

the defendants," and he ordered them to be discharged. Baron Dowse and Judge ence of the Irish people. He would be running a great risk to go into Court with the present Administration, and he has made a fair offer to have a committee of inquiry appointed to investi-

> TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESEN. TATION.

The Grand Jury of Clare imposed upon the taxpayers of the County a special tax for compensation to the widow of Constable Whelihan, who was killed in a midnight raid which he planned with the informer Cullinane on the house of Lisdoonvarna some months ago. This unjust tax has been universally resisted by the people, and it costs the Government about twenty shillings for every shilling collected by distraining. It is now reported that the Government has given up the effort to collect it. The same should be done for the even more iniquitous tax which has been saddled upon the people of Mitchellstown to compensate constable Leaby for in juries received at the brutal attack made on the people who were assembled in public meeting. The Government has no thought of compensating the families of the men, Lonergan, Shinnick, and Casey, who were murdered without provocation by the police. Such a tax as this would not be resisted, but it is not surprising while perpetrating their outrage-and the tax is the more oppressive as it was imposed by a grand jury of land. lords of the County of Cork, on an unwilling tenantry. It is to be hoped that the report from Clare that the tenantry are victorious may prove true, and that they may be equally victorious in the County of Cork struggle.

A COWARDLY OFFICIAL DOCU.

MENT. United Ire'and has, with its usual energy and enterprise, succeeded in issued to the police by order of the Chief Secretary. It is as follows :

1. "The new form is to be filled in cases of every eviction, if possible before the eviction and transmitted through me; eviction, attached to the eviction report, and a copy attached to the duplicate for

me.

2. In all important evictions likely to cause comment, a reference should be made to me before protection is promised, unless the County Inspector is of opinion that the delay thus involved would be distinctly mischievious. 3. All harsh evictions should be reported to me before protection is prom-

4. Protection in cases of demolition of nouses or the wholesale clearing of estates should not be given without previous reference to me.
5. In any other cases of evictions, previous instructions regarding protection are still to be adhered to."

F. M. CULLEN, D. M. From the above it is evident that the Government, while quite willing to assist in the eviction of those tenants whose eviction is not likely to be brought into public notice, are yet too cowardly to assist in those cases which are likely to excite the sympathy of the English public. The document is remarkable chiefly for its cruelty, tempered only by its EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE anniversary of the taking of the on the 14th inst.

GENERAL O'RION, the new Minister of war in Spain, is a Spaniard by birth, but of Irish extraction.

THE tithe war is continuing to rage fiercely in Wales. In several districts there were conflicts between the police and the people, and many persons were severely injured.

A CATHOLIC Bishop has been murdered in Armenia, Monseigneur Obannes, Bishop of Van. The murderers broke into his residence at night. The Turkish authori. ties have arrested four Armenians on suspicion.

MR JOHN D'OYLY NOBLE, of Petrolia, has been granted a portion of territory in the Panjaub for the purpose of developing the oil deposits of that country. The oil deposits are very rich, and Mr. Noble has with him a strong company of capital-

THE Glasgow Evening News says that the Catholics of Scotland intend to purchase the island of Iona from the Dake of Argyll. They propose to erect a cathedral, and to place a colony of monks on this historic spot.

THE Presbyterian Church at Dorchester Station has on hand an organ dispute. So far those who are ranged against the "Kist of whistles" have the best of it. The organ has been banished from the church, but those who are in favor of it purple court dress, the Americans in are endeavoring to reinstate the instru-

It is reported that Joliet, Illinois, will soon be made an episcopal see, and that three names have been sent to Rome, that | can Church with the Pre-Reformation the Holy Father may select a Bishop from the number. The three priests named are to flatter the law-created Bishops as sucfrom Caicago, Fort Wayne, and Wisconsin, respectively.

By a decree the Holy Father has granted a plenary indulgence once a month to those who recite the little office of the Blessed Virgin. Plous Catholics should endeavor to extend devotion to the Mother of God, and they can do so efficaciously by making known and circufarmer Sexton in the neighborhood of lating the Office of the Immaculate Conception.

THE Golden Rose which the Pope is going to present to the Princess Regent of Brezil is in the form of rosebash in a vase. There are on it eight flowers and leaves in gold and gems. The inscription is in Latin, signifying "Leo X III., to the most high Princess Imperial of Brazil. Regent, the third day before the month of May. 1888.

A CABLE despatch states that the Pope has written a letter to the Irish bishops insisting that his rescript, condemnatory of the Plan of Campaign and boycotting, shall be obeyed. The Holy Father states that he is pained to find that forced and evasive interpretations have been put upon the decree, and he insists the people should revolt against the His Holiness therefore insists that the reboycotting shall be obeyed.

> LEO XIII. is said to be occupied at present with a scheme for erecting a Catholic University in Mexico, after the model of that of Louvain, and on similar lines to the one about to be opened in Washington. The Mexican Bishops have declared in a letter to the Holy Father that they have sufficient means to undertake the great work. The foundation of such a university would be looked upon as a jubilee offering to the Pope.

THE new American party, which revives the Know-Nothinglem of former unearthing another secret circular days, has declared its intention to put forward party nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Six candidates are already in the field, Harrison, Republican; Cleveland, Democrat; Clinton B Fiske, Prohibitionist; Robert R. Cowdery, United Labor: Belva Ann Lockwood. Woman's Rights; Streeter, Labor party. There are more candidates this time than have ever come before the people.

> GENERAL BOULANGER moved in the French Chamber the dissolution of the House, as it no longer represented the people. The motion was lost after an acrimonious debate. The General then resigned. Recriminations which passed between him and M Floquet caused a duel with swords, in which Mons. Ficquet history, Dr. Cechtering. Sucn excellent men at Kaldenkirchen received a slight wound on the arm. General Boulanger was wounded seriously in the throat, near the jugular vein. His in the throat, near the jugular vein. His attuation is critical, but it is expected he the deathbed of his mother, whose favorite will recover. He has, however, lost h's prestige as a brave hero and a popular idol. Soldiers are not apt to admire much a soldier who is worsted in a fight with a civilian, and civilians make derogatory remarks on the General's whole conduct in the premises. M. Floquet had the choice of weapons, and as he had been the choice of weapons, and as he had been practicing sword exercise for some time, be chose the sword. At the duel he was cool while the General was excited.
>
> Dr. John Georg von Macher, Bishop of framed in the manner most favourable to the Times. All the same, the forger's acquaintance of the Resurrectionist defence and justification collapses almost cool while the General was excited. cool, while the General was excited.

THE Methodist Conference of New York has been less stringent than former conferences in its catalogue of sins. We Bastile was celebrated throughout France used to hear much of the sin of using tobacco in any form, a practice which was considered about as bad as the use of intoxicating drinks, but the late General Conference refused to put this habit on the list of demoralizing acts, and the Methodist Minister will now be allowed

to smoke his cigar or pipe in peace.

THE movement for the disestablish. ment of the Church of Scotland is growing stronger every year. In 1886 the vote for disestablishment in the House of Commons was 125 and against it there were 237, being a majority of 112. A motion in favor of disestablishment was made recently in the House, and was supported by 208 votes, the majority against it being only fifty-two. At this rate it seems highly probably that before long a motion for disestablishment will

THE Rt. Rev. Bishop Lafleche, of Three Rivers, writes a letter to the Superior of the Jesuits, contradicting the story that he had suspended one of the Fathers for endeavoring to influence a dying person to leave his property to the society. Bishop Lefleche says: - "This stupid attack of the enemies of the Church on your fathers is for me new proof of the good done by your illustrious society, and will but increase the esteem I have always had for it."

THE Pan Anglican Council, in session at Lamteth, London, is composed of 110 Bishops. The Euglish Bishops appear in ordinary garb. The Mayor of London, who, though styled a Catholic, is a Freemason, welcomed "the 92 ad Archbishop of Canterbury and the 108.h Bishop of London." This fiction, connecting the Augli-Catholic Church, was of course intended cessors of Sts. Augustine, Anselm, etc. But, persistent as the Anglican clergy are in claiming that their Bishops are the lawful successors of the long line of Catholic Bishops from St. Augustine down to the days of Henry VIII., the claim is justly ridiculed by a discerning public.

MANY miraculous cures are reported to have taken place lately at the shrine of St. Anne of Beaupre, amongst others a girl named Nellie McCarthy, who left Montreal with a pilgrimage from St. Ann's parish on the 7th inst., and returned on the 9th perfectly cured of a hip disease of four or five years' stand. ing. Her mother, a widow living on Murray street, Montreal, accompanied her, and all are much rejoiced at the cure. About 400 persons altogether made the pilgrimage. The girl is about twelve years of age.

Her province of the North West have sended at Roma tha still of a Vicar Apose. ing. Her mother, a widow living on

HALF BREEDS of the North West have written to Gabriel Dumont, acknowledging him as their chief, and requesting him to ask of the Federal Government a redress of the grievances under which they are still laboring. They are thankful for the amnesty granted them, but they declare that deprived as they are still of their property, if they were strong enough they would insist on their rights as they did before the last rebellion. as they did before the last rebellion. They ask Mr. Dumont to urge their rights upon the Government, and promise to stand by him even to the last drop of their blood.

The parish of St. Agatha and the neighboring districts of the discess of Hamilton generally were filled with sadness at the unexpected report that the good and plous Father Eugene was dead.

If the priest is called to go like Jesus

and to teach, to lead and to sanctify, be it by offering the holy sacrifice or by dispensing the holy sacraments, and to go through life doing good to mankind, then this man has followed his vocation and this man has followed his vocation and many, very many, will remember their faithful shepherd in their life's pilgrimage and especially at the hour of their death. He was born at Wanckum, Rtenish Prussia, November 25th, 1831. At the age of four years he addressed the Duke of Spiegel, Government School Inspector, when visiting his father's school with verses composed by the little boy himself. His composed by the little boy himself. His composed by the little boy himself. His good parents, together with several learned priests, gave him an early and solid education. In his sixteenth year he entered the College at Cologue, and, although living in the midst of modern paganism, he preserved a childlike faith and had it conserved a childlike faith and had it conserved. firmed by the teachings of such masters as Vosen and Schlunkes. He also formed a life-long attachment to his professor of

as Dr. Strecker completed his preliminary

he had always been, on account of his deep piety and kindness of heart, and helped her to a truly Christian death—just as the kind hearted and devout Farner Kloepfer assisted him at his last hour. Thus God repays whatever we do for our parents.

Dr. John Georg von Mueller, Bishop of

that time the rendezvous of such great Catholic men as Montallinbert, Louis Venillot, P. Ventura, De Ranlica, Gioberti, Ventior, P. ventura, De Rannea, chopsett, Achtermaun, De Merode, Pontatowski, Czartorlski, Zeloureki, Dom Pitra and a host of others. He was received into this Congregation by the Rev. Fathers Jerome Kasilwicz and Peter Semeneuko. The latter need to say, 'Of all my disciples my good Engene undustood me heat,'

good E gene understood me best."

In his theological course he attended the lectures of Fathers Perrone, Passaglia, Ballerini, and Patrizzi. Having made his vowers member of the Congregation of the Resurrection in 1853, he was ordained priest by His Eminence Circlinal Patrizzi in the church of the Lateran, and was sent to Canada at the request of Bishop Charbonel, of Toronto. How it was then in Canada the old settlers know well enough. Much was to be done, much to be reformed under his direction. The missions in this neighborhood were developed by degree against the control of the veloped by degrees; assistants arrived, churches and chapels were built and decorated, the holy days were sanctified, sacred relics exhibited for veneration, the blessings of holy Church were given to many a house and heart, and soon the pretty little chapel of St. Agatha became a well-known shrine visited by many a

a weir-known sarine visited by many a devout pligrim.

The sad fate of forlorn children soon aroused his compassion; and with the help of a few devout virgins he opened an asylum for them in sn old log cabin. Protestants and Catholics have since yied with analysis of the hudding and matter. with each other in building and main-taining a large, comfortable home, which now harbors from forty to fifty orphans, under the direction of the devoted Sisters

of Notre Dame.

In the year 1864 Father Eugene's brother, Dr. Louis Facken, came over and brother, Dr. Louis Facken, came first in a began the College of St. Jerome, first in a log house of St. Agatha and afterwards in Berlin. When the Rev. Dr. Funcken asked his superiors for men and money to begin his college, he was told by them to go and to trust in God, who would pro-vide the means. And so He did. Father Louis Funcken still expresses himself in Father Eugene we would not have accompiished a tittle; he has money, sound advice, and leaves me the honor."

Not the diccese of Hamilton alone, but many dicceses of Canada and the United States, owe this institution a large num-

ber of pious and zealous priests.

As pastor Father Eugene has accomplished a great deal. He was a most eloquent and deep pulpit orator, and was indefatigable in the confessional. He has dried many a tear, raised up many who were downcast and brought blessing into many families. "God biess him," says a

multitude of people.

Profoundly C tholic through deep con-Profoundly C molic through deep conviction, he was yet kind and tolerant towards Protestants. "He who preaches love," he used to say with St. Francis de Sales, "preaches controversy enough against Protestants; therefore my charity extends over the whole earth," said he, with Augustine, "for the members of Christare scattered over the whole world."

By means of his spiritual poetry he exercised a benign influence far beyond his immediate sphere of labors, and many a sad heart drew consolation and j by from his devout songs. His "Immanuel," a

his devout songs. His "Immanuel," a series of Eucharistic poems, is a masterpiece of poetry, and may be soon published

ost to the end. Although suffering very much, he never complained. When Father Louis administered Extreme Unction and expressed his sympathy in his sufferings, he said: "O! what does it amount to anyway! The martyrs surely had to suffer other tortures." And so he breathed his last, at peace with God DEATH OF REV. FATHER EUGENE
FUNCKEN, GEN. COUNS., C. R.,
ETC.

ne oreatned his last, at peace with God and man in the presence of his brother,
Dr. L. Funcken, Father Wm. Kloepfer,
Rev Dr. Elena and Foerster and a few orphans. May he rest in peace.

THE FORGED LETTERS.

From United Ireland, July 7th. The forger (the London Times) has already covered itself with ridicule and loathing. It has in effect admitted that its foul libel on Mr. Parnell was a clumsy forgery, and it has heaped infamy on infamy by the production of a still more clumsy and more revolting forgery.
The caim disdain with which the Irlah leader refused to dirty his hands with the audacious libellers has been admirably vindicated by the event. When the vindicated by the event. vindicated by the event. When the fac simile of the forged letter was produced, with the bad imitation of Mr. Parnell's signature, we were told that Mr. Parnell had but to take up the challenge, and startling and conclusive proof of its genuineness would be produced. The orger has confessed that it has no proof. No explanation of when or where the etters were written or when or how they fell into their possession has been offered. It does no more than it did before—it throws down the clumsy and repudiate if orgeries and calls upon the jury and the public to take them upon trust. That sense of fair play which, latent or apparent, is present in the Envilsh character, will revolt in the English character, will revolt against the cowardly doctrine. To do the Attorney General justice, he seemed more than half asbamed of tis degrading task, and wisely devoted the greater part of his speech to showing that the libels, false and foul as they might be, had no application to Mr. O'Donnell, whom he described as a charlatan politician, whom ne described as a charlatan politician, whom vanity and ill-feeling to his former colleagues had tempt-ed to these proceedings, when his former col-leagues could be attacked without any opportunity of defence. The Lord Chi f Justice has declared the action has been

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Wicklow.

Wicklew.

On Thresday, June 26th, Mr. Kennedy, sub-sher if for the county Wicklow, accompanied by a large force of over 190 police, together with a number of Emergencemen, proceeded to evict Hugh Mooney, Newbawn, Rathdrum, a a tenant on the property of W.F. Littledale, solici oc. Dublin. The Emergencymen first worked the kitchen door with crowbare axes, and sledges, but their efforts were not very successful. A partent young men who had fastened the baselves up inside, poured out large quantities of boiling water and hot lime, home stale eggs were also thrown at these engaged in the work of destruction. After about half an hour's work the door gave way; but the entrance to tion. After about half an hour's work the door gave way; but the entrance to the house was still impeded by an almost impregnable barricade of logs. The Emergencymen were saluted from the inside by showers of boiling water. After toiling for two hours, with but little success, the Emergenymen forced their way into the dairy, from which they got into the kitchen and there they were also impeded, but finally managed to get an entrance through an upper window, followed by the police, who arrested the defenders, including Mr. Mooney, who, however, was afterwards released. Ten young men, who were arrested, refusing however, was afterwards released. Ten young men, who were arrested, refusing young men, who were arrested, refusing to enter into recognizances, were conveyed to Wicklow Jail. John Mooney and James Mooney, sons of the tenant; John Moore, Edward Foley, Thos. Danne, S.mon Brien, Edward Mulitoliand, James Arthur, William Dunne, and Thos. Byrne

Wexford On the evening of June 27th, Bryan Beirney, the Witechurch blacksmith, and his fellow "criminal," John Cleary, were released from Wexford Jail, where they had been imprisoned for two months by the order of two of Mr. Balfour's "Remarkles". Massa, Considing and Dun. movables"-Meers. Considing and Dun sterville, for defending the home of the village blacksmith sgainst the battering ram and crowbars of Glascott. They were met at the New Ross station by a large crowd of sympathizers.

Queen's County.

when County Court Judge de Moleyne opened the Maryborough Quarter Sessions, there were only three small cases to be disposed of, and they were got rid of in half an hour. Yet the district is under Balfour's martial law; and the number of ejectment processes presented by the hun-dred by the landlord party tells the reason Lonth. A letter of June 28th, from Dundalk where Mr. John Dillon is imprisoned,

ys: 'There is no change to relate in the James Morphy, J. P., and to-day by Mc. James Morphy, J. P., and to-day by Mr. Peter Seller, J. P., borough magistrate, and Mr. R. L. Brown, J. P. The chaplain of the jull, Rev. P. Clarke, Adm., is a seller michan?

At Dundalk, on June 27th, a number of respectable young men, members of the Young Ireland Society and railway em Young Ireland Society and railway employes, were served with summonses under the Coercion Act for taking part in an "unlawful assembly." The alleged offence took place on the hearing of Mr. John Dillon's appeal on the 20.b, when the people assembled to greet Mr. Dillon. The summonses are considered as a sort of defence to the misconduct of the pulles on the occasion—conduct which is police on the occasion—conduct which is severely condemned by all classes of the community as unwarranted. The defence has been entructed to Mr. John P. McCraith, Dunkalk.

Cork.

On June 25th, at Kanturk a respectable farmer named Michael Brown was charged before Captain Segrave, R. M., with forming part of an armed and disguised gang of moonlighters, who attacked and fired into the house of Mrs. tacked and fired into the house of Mrs. Sullivar, Toors more, near Newmarket, on the 18th of June. The principal wit ness for the Crown was a servant girl named Mullane, who swore she had recognized Brown's form and voice. Mr. Fitzgerald, solicitor for the defence, gave evidence, supporting an alibi. Captain Segrave, however, said he would send the case for trial to the Cork Assizes. Bail was accepted. Bail was accepted.

but he won't) inquire into the disorderly proceedings at Tralee, on June 25th, in which two "Castle" magistrates were the which two "Castle" magistrates were the principal participants. These gentry quarrelled about certain water-rights, and instead of settling their dispute by legal process, they appear to have employed gange of mercenaries to fight for them. As a result there was a general row. Limerick.

On June 28th, owing to the crowding of the Limerick District Prison with prisoners committed under the Coercion Act, and in view of probable additional convictions, a batch of twenty prisoners were removed from the jail to Clonmel District Prison. There were still forty five prisoners in Limerick Jail, who had been sentenced under the Coercion Act. sentenced under the Coercion Act.

On Saturday night, June 231, a further collision occurred in Limerick between the people and the police. It appears that a local band played through the streets in honor of St John's Eve, a custom prevaling in the city for many years. As is usual on such occasions, a large crowd followed the band and, coming across a posse of police returning from escorting prisoners from the rallway station to the jail, some of the roughs in the crowd stoned the police, who ran and took refuge in William street police barracks. A mob followed the fugitive police, and some of the roughs in the crowd stoned the police, who ran and took refuge in William street police barracks. A mob followed the fugitive police, and some of the roughs in the crowd stoned the police, who ran and took resume the police barracks. A mob followed the fugitive police, and some private imprisonment.

Patrick Dillon, of Killimore, was arrested in E gland, on Tuesday, 26th for conspiracy in connection with the now famous farm of without it in my house. The order has boused for very many of the Auerican fore Colonel Tyne. The inquiry was perhaps, is the splendid St. Aothony of Padua's, Sallivan street, New York city, the head of this house is Very Rev. Friar Boniface of Verona, who presides over a community of seven priest, three propersed clerics, six professed brothers, nine mounties are found in the head of this house is Very Rev. Friar Boniface of Verona, who presides over a community of seven priest, three propersed clerics, six professed brothers, nine mounties of the head of this house is Very Rev. Friar Boniface of Verona, who presides over a community of seven priest, three propersed clerics, six professed brothers, nine mounties of very many of the Auerican for the Auerican for the western Sess. Its finest church, perhaps, is the splendid St. Aothony of Padua's, Sallivan street, New York city, the head of this house is Very Rev. Friar Boniface of Verona, who presides over a community of seven priest, three propersed brothers, nine mounties of the head of this house is Very Rev. Friar Boniface of Verona, who presides over a community of seven priest, there propersed clerics, six professed clerics, six profe honor of St John's Eve, a custom preval-

threw stones at the barrack windows. A strong body of police dashed out of the barracks and dispersed the crowd, arresting twenty three men whom they detained in in the barracks over night. The Mayor and Mr. Gainane, J. P, went down to the barracks and tried to get the men released on bail. The police, however, refused to release them, stating that they would not be the state of on ball. The police, nowever, relused to release them, stating that they would pro-secute the whole lot under the Coercion Act. Next day, however, they changed their mlud, and released all the prisoners on hall, to come up at Petty Sessions for

At Miltown Melbey, on Saturday, June 23rd, the Coercion Court being held by Mr. Cecil Roche, R. M., and Captain Keogh, R. M. took up the cases of Simon Halloran, Patrick Griffin, Matthew Kelly, Timothy McInerney, Patrick McMahon, Michael Considine, Thomas Euright, and Joseph Sweeney, charged with "illegal assembly" and inciting persons on the Vandeleur estate to resist the sheriff by barricading the house of three of the tenants about to be dispossessed at Caherfinch, on May 21st. Several policemen were examined and deposed to seeing the defendants sawing timber, and driving bolts, and barricading the tenants' houses. They were sentenced to one month's hard labor each. A detachment of the Berbyshire Regiment, under the notorious Colonel Turner, and a large force of police, under District Inspectors Otter and Carey, were present. The prisoners were sent to Limerick, till by the 4-25 p. Carey, were present. The prisoners were sent to Limerick jull by the 4:25 p. m., train.

ate of Ennis, assembled in conference unanimously passed the following resolu-tion, proposed by the Rev. J. Loughnane tion, proposed by the Rev. J. Loughnane, Adm., Newmarket-on Fergus, and sec onded by the Rev. M. B. Corry, C. C., Quin:—"That we, the priests of the Deaconate of Ennis, in conference assembled, express our sympathy with Father Gilligan." Similar resolutions have been passed by the Cork National Largue and the Ennis Board of Guardians.

Tipperary.

On June 27th, evictions were resumed on the Cormack estate at Modeshill. Hanly, Arnold Power, solicitor to the estate; B. Power and a large number of Emergencymen, accompanied by the inevitable battering ram, left Thurles for Modeshill, and stole a march on the tenants, who had not expected them. Two ants, who had not expected them. Two tenants were evicted, possession being quietly given up. A hundred policemen protected the evicting party, who after wards proceeded to Mohober and evicted an old man eighty years of age on the property of Mr. L. B. Apjohn. It was a very cruel proceeding. The old man was almost dying, and both the County In spector and the representative of the sheriff intervened to prevent the eviction taking place. It was of no avail. He was taken out to the road on the bed on which he lay which he lay.

Toat the Irish people are so disposed, and can be peaceable without the pressure of Coercion Acts is the natural inference which everyone must draw from the con dition of the county Waterford in regard to the prevalence of crime. Judge Waters, to the prevalence of crime. Judge waters, at the recent quarter sessions for the county, was presented with white gloves in Lismore, Dungarvan, and Waterford, as there were no criminal cases in these towns. If in the midst of adversity and miscovernment the neonle of Waterford towns. If in the minst of adversity and misgovernment the people of Waterford are able to boast so stainless a record, what might not be expected under the paternal rule of an Irish National legisla

On June 25th and June 26th, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Rutherford, stipendiary "Removables" held a Coercion Court in "Removables" held a Coercion Court in Derry, to investigate charges of riot on the occasion of the departure of the recent Foresters' excursion from Derry returning to Dundalk. Eighteen persons, all resident in Derry, were prosecuted. The evidence went to show that that there was a considerable to the person the court of the person the court of the court evidence went to show that that there was a pretty rough tumble between the crowd of persons and the police, and the police came off second best. It was, however, established that the conduct of the excursionists and their friends was unobjection-Bail was accepted.

Mrs. Ahern, who was sentenced to a month's imprisonment by a Coercion Court, at Macroom, was released on June 28th. The "crime" for which she was committed was for having taken possession of a house from which she had been evicted. She was met at her release by a large number of friends and sympathisers.

Kerry.

At a special Coercion Court, held in Tralee, on June 27th before Captain Massey and Mr. McDermott, R M. s, a laborer named Patrick Slack was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having used "intimidation" towards one John Kelly and others by posting up a labor. James McGettigan was sentenced to Lore to the calendar months imprisonment with hard labor. James McGettigan was sentenced. able, and that there was no attempt at calendar months' imprisonment with hard labor. James McGettigan was sentenced John Kelly and others by posting up a labor. James McGettigan was sentenced to like a labor. James McGettigan was sentenced to like alendar months imprisonment with labor. James Doberty, there months turf on Ahabegbog.

The Anglo Irish Lord Chancellor ought the way is the discrete that the discrete twelve months—in default one calendar twelve months—in default one calendar. twelve months—in default one calendar month's imprisonment; Charles Mcmonth's imprisonment; Charles Mc-Cilnchey, imprisoned one calendar month, with hard labor; John Doherty, three calendar months, with hard labor; Henry McCormick, junn., to give security to keep the peace for twelve months—in default one month's imprisonment; Patrick Mallet, only identified by one witness, discharged; James Brennan and John McGrady, junr., to give ball for twelve calendar manths' good behaviour, or to go to jail for a month; Bernard Gilmore, to be imprisoned one calendar month, with be imprisoned one calendar month, with hard labor; George McDaid, to give bail hard labor; George McDaid, to give ball for good behaviour for twelve months. Hugh Whoriskey was the youngest of the prisoners, and the court had considered whether they could order him to be whipped; but they found that he was over the statuable age. If he had been under fourteen years of age, the Court would have certainly ordered him to be flooged; sait was they cave him a month's flogged : as it was they gave him a month's

Galway.

The Marquis of Chapricarde is to have a new trial of the action successfully prosecuted against him by his late agent, Mr. Joyce, who obtained £2500 damages for libel, contained in a letter addressed by the defendant to the Times, replying to a speech made by Mr. Shaw Lefevre. The Judges of the Exchequer Chamber think another jury should nave the opportunity of saying whether or not the damages

Judges of the Exchequer Chamber think another jury should have the opportunity of saying whether or not the damages were excessive, and accordingly, have acquisseed in the motion for a re hearing. The eviction campaign, in the Wood ford district, still rages. Early on the moraing of June 11th, J. Maione, sheriff's deputy, guarded by a large force of constables, evicted Thomas Finn, P. L. G., and John Kelly. The strictest secrecy was observed with regard to all the arrangements. There are now so many "protection posts" on the Clanficarde and Lowis estates, near Woodford, that a carload from each, along with several detachments from Ballinasios, Portumna, and Loughrea, made up the large force of sixty constables who were on the scene of the eviction, along with a large reserve which was held in Ballinagar ready to be called out. J. M. Lewis, J. P. agent, and his brother Tom, represented Mrs. Lewis. The tenants were taken completely by surprise. Thomas Finn and his wife were away at another farm, but the families made a stout resistance. Mrs. Kelly was arrested for striking an Emergencyman named Gamble. In response to mes sages, and horns blown from the hill-tope, a crowd quickly assembled, despite a very leavy downpour of rain. The work of eviction went on until the two families, numbering twenty five person, were cast out of their homes. An indignation meetnumbering twenty five persons, were cast out of their homes. An indignation maet-log was subsequently held, and resolutions were passed condemning Lewis, Blake, Balfour, and their policy of exter-

"Old King Cole Was a merry old son!, And a merry old son! was he."

But his royal majesty would never have been so merry had he suffered from con stipation, or deranged liver, or dyspepsia, or piles, or any other complaint that come from a system out of soris and causes impurities of the blood. If you suffer from any of these things we will suffer from any of these things you will feel morose, melancholy, mournful aye, mad or anything else but merry. To be merry you must be well. To be well take Dr. Pierce's world-famed Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Easy to take, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, prompt, and pleasant in their action; only one

FRANCISCAN FRIARS.

MISSIONARIES WHO CAME TO THIS COUNTRY WITH CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. Boston Republic.

The story of Catholic missions in thi country would be, indeed, incomplete if it made no reference to the work accomp lished here by the members of that ancient lished here by the members of that ancient order, the Franciscans, who came here with Columbus himself, and who can, therefore, be said to be the pioneer Catholic missionaries to set foot on this western continent. The Genosee discoverer is said to have been a lay member of the Franciscan order, which counts among its said to have been a lay member of the Franciscan order, which counts among its adherents still many persons who live in the world, as that term is used, in contra distinction to living in religious communications. distinction to living in religious communities. The Franciscans were found in Florida in the closing years of the six teenth century, and the records of the old church of St. Augustine, at 5t. Augustine, testifies to the facts that Friar de Montes, a Franciscan, was put to death in 1597 the spot, a mile and a half north of the the spot, a mile and a half north of the city, where to-day stands the renovated chapel of Nuestra Signora de la Leche. From Florida the Franciscans went westward, through the Gulf states and Texas, nor stopped until they reached California, to whose principal city they gave the name of their saintly founder, and the history of Franciscan missions on and the history of Franciscan missions on the Pacific slope is the history itself of the early days of that district, when the the early days of that district, when the brown-robed friers went up and down the brown-robed friars went up and down the land evangelizing the Indians, and inducing them to forsake their nomedic life in the woods for the more civilized existence of the pueblos. One of the most famous of the early Franciscan friars who labored in the California missions was the good Padre Junipero Serra, whose name was held in veneration by the aborigines. So saintly was his manner of life and so saintly was his manner of life, and so wonderful

wonderful

THE WORKS HE WROUGHT.

In one of his best Californian poems Bret
Harte tells how the Indians, at the time of
excessive drought, prayed and waited for
the coming of Padre Serra, who, they
firmly believed, and not without reason as
subsequent agents proved could be insubsequent events proved, could bring the and land relief.

'Thus they stood as the sun went down over the foot-hills bare and brown;
Taus they looked to the south, where from the pale-face medicine man should come;
Not in anger, or in strife, but to bring—so ran the tale—
The welcome springs of eternal life,
The living waters that should not fall."

And the poem goes on to tell how, when in moment of angry impatience, one of the Indiane dashed to the ground the con-

secrated cup offered him.

"From the dry and feverish soil leaped out A living fountain; a weil spring burst Over the sandy and sterile plain."

To the See of San Francisco, when that To the See of San Francisco, when that was erected, the Franciscan order gave its first bishop, Right Rev. Francis Garda Diegomy Moreno, who was consecrated bishop of both Californias, Oct. 4, 1840, and died some six years later at the famous mission of Santa Barbara. The same order gave Philadelphia its first ordinary, Right Ray, Michael Eran, consequenced by Right Rev. Michael Egan, consecrated Oct. 28, 1810, and ruling that See until his death four years subsequently. The head-quarters of the Franciscans in this country is St. Bonaventure's Seminary and College at Allegany, N. Y., an institution which has given many devoted priests to the American missions. At the present time the head of this house is Very Rev. Friar

which was recently dedicated with such great pomp and ceremony, and the pre-ent rector of which, Rev. Anacletus da Rocca-gorga, at one time connected with

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE,

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE,
Allegany. This church, although it was largely built by the contributions of Irish Americans, is located in a district thickly populated by Italians, and most of the clergy attached to it are of Italian nationality, though Friars M:Cabe, Ennis and Dolan are also to be found there, ready to attend to the spiritual needs of Englishatten, worklingers. The Franciscans speaking worshippers. The Franciscans have charge of another church in New York, St. Francis of Assis's, on West Thirty first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, which is attended by a congregation mostly composed of German. Here in New England the Franciscar

Here in New England the Franciscans are not at all numerous. Boston one; had a community of the order, over at South Boston, where the Cnurch of the Gate of Heaven, on Fourth street, was, after the transfer of the late Rev. James Sullivan to Quincy, intrusted to Rev. Emiliano Garbi, O. S. F., by Archbishop Williams. Father Gerbi had two other Franciscans associated with him in the Emiliano Gerbi, O. S. F., by Archbishop Williams. Father Gerbi had two other Franciscans associated with him in the management of the parish, Friars Angelo Conterni and Vinceat Borgialli. The former, like his superior, died some years ago, and the latter is at present attached to St. John's Church, Peabody, as assistant to Rev. M. J. Masterson. With the death of Father Gerbi the Gate of Heaven Church, in South Boston, was agan given to the direction of secular clergy men. There is another Franciscan establishment down at Winsted, Ct., in the diocese of Hartord, where Very Rev. Fra Leo. O. S. F., is guardian of St. Joseph's Monastery and pastor of St. Joseph's Monastery and pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Associated with him are Revs. Acthony McCarthy and Michael Costello, O. S. F., who are at times called upon to give missions in the surrounding parishes. The Franciscan sisterhood manages St. Eizabeth's Hospital, in this city, South end, St. Joseph's Home, on East Brookline street, and it also supplies Father Ford's Workingboys' Home with a number of its members to look after the domestic concerns of the also supplies Father Ford's Workingboys
Home with a number of its members to
look after the domestic concerns of that
institution. At Winstead, Ct., there is
also a community of Sisters of the Third
Order of St. Francis, with Sister M. Leo

of Franciscan history is attached to the famous mission of Santa Berbars, out in California, of which mention has been already made as heige the place where already male as being the place where died Bishop Moreno in 1846. This mission, which was founded in 1786, the site having been selected by the celebrated Padre Serra, was formerly under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Sonora, Mexico. When Bishop Moreno was consecrated it passed under his authority, and still later, when Monterey and Los Argeles were made a separate See, it became subject to made a separate See, it became subject to the late Archbishop Alemany, who was the first ordinary of that See. His success sor, the late Bishop Amat, a member of the Lazarist order, secured the separation of the parochial property to Santa Barbara from the mission, and he then bestowed the perpetual use of the mission buildings to the Franciscans, together with the land attached to them. These lands at one time were something immense, and it is on record that in 1804 the Santa Barbara mission owned 11 500 head of sheep, 3 500 of cattle and 778 horses, giving employment to about 1 800 lind ans. This property, however, was confiscated from the mission, in great part, by accept the Mexican Churcessa. perty, however, was confiscated from the mission, in great part, by acts of the Mexican Congresses, and now the order has but a shadow of its once former wealth at Santa Barbara. The prior of this mission, Rev. Joseph O'Keefe, O. S. F., was at one time a resident of this city. He was born in Ireland in 1843, and his parents emigrated the following yesr, going first to New Brunswick, and coming thence to this city shortly afterwards. They located in East Boston, and Father O'Keefe was at one time a pupil in the Chapman school, in Eutaw street. In 1854 the school, in Eutaw street. In 1854 the family went to San Francisco, and young O'Keefe, having shown a vocation for the monastic life, entered

THE FRANCISCAN ORDER, taking the habit at Santa Barbara in July, 1860. His life has been spent principally at that mission, where the order conducts a flourishing college, in which Father O'K original or the same of the sa O'Keefe is one of the leading professors but some twelve or thirteen years ago he was sent by hissuperiors to Mexico, where he remained for a period of two years.

Another well known Franciscan is the Very Rev. Charles A. Vissuni, O. S. F., who is at the head of the Commission. is at the head of the Commissariat of the Holy Land, and at present located at the Holy Land, and at present located at 306 West Fifty second street, New York Just now Father Vissani is principally concerned in perfecting arrangements for the first American pllgrimage to the Holy Land, which he hopes to have ready to start from New York the early part of next February, and of which mention has been already made in the columns of the Republic.

The Franciscans have given rise to many other orders, the most famous of which, perhaps, are the Capuchins, who came into separate existence in the early part of the sixteenth century, and of whom and other Franciscan offshoots a more detailed account will be given in a subsequent

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Consumption Surely Cured.

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Want of Sleep

insane asylum; and the doctors say this trouble is alarmingly on the increase The usual remedies, while they may give temporary relief, are likely to de more harm than good. What is needed is an Alterative and Blood-purifier. Ayer's Sarsoparilla is incomparably the best. It corrects those disturbances in the circulation which cause sleepless-THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY ness, gives increased vitality, and restores the nervous system to a healthful

condition.

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JULY 28, 188 Parliamentary Party SHORT INSTRUCTIO

MASSES Delivered by the Re

hoe, rector of the churc Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y XXIX. PENANCE Having shown the div sity of confession from the the writings of the Fa

and reason itself, we will words to day on the scruate a considerable in lics who do not frequent Judging from the num who go to confession on the twee of the confession on the case of the confession on the case of the confession on the case of t who go to confession on on the eves of the gres would think that there who violate the precept which says: Confess your a year. The priest who the spiritual condition of to his charge, knows wel saddest knowledge he pos number of those, especial not go even once a year t very large. This is a fact whim when he first takes a parish. Zeal, instruction visiting, persuading, will diminish the number, bucities, where people chardences so frequently, he work is never done, but ning. One of the greater priest ever experience is teffect of his preaching is to confession. Christ acced very trade

o confession.

Christ acred very tend ners, and He is the price everything. How, in the spatch the single motive in good, let us analyze the ingenerally keep presents. generally keep people as iribunal of Penance. Hu passion, indifference, pride of these, will invariably in this obstacle in the way of Your conscience is troub eels its guilt, sin presses fou; you would like to shains. You belong to a ou have a small circle of it of have a small circle of h f them go to confession. uite pleased to know tha nd children, who are dear lears, to to confession, bu ner you to go. They will be witty at your er of the very thing which to are dear to them lovable in their care. in their eyes. You mid that you will not a med to go to confess me of yours manly or atest kings the world he e greatest soldiers, the green, have frequently and issed their faults. Yet you let your companions kn ve been reconciled with by Tribunal. It is true th lest speaks to you about u do not put forward the 1

n will say: "I don't don't dong." "I'm just as good going to confession;" ar ou assume an air of super the sesume an air of super tich is but a very poor ur real feelings. Surely, etend to be wiser than all populations wiser than the population of the sesure incils, wiser than all the the learned ones and s asure yourself with them r than Tertullian, Atha er than Tertuman, Athan Great, Jerome, Augustine n, Gregory the Great, 7 uin, Anselm, Fenelon, B ald name a great many livin re been at the head of natio s, men who can sway vast their oratory, men disting, in the arts and science ularly to confession. Sure wiser than they. he fact is, you are afraid

r companions. And who i whom you are afraid? harch? Not at all; a sim ave of passion like. ave of passion like yoursel energy enough to break w, as a man of honor, I as onorable in you to go on your Creator, through feat the contempt of this si on? Besides, you make take in imagining that you wer ir his contempt it you wer ion. Corrupt as he may be enough of manhood in se you for your cowardinge may be blasphemous, there is still a love of virial to the control of d God for such a man is foolish. In the day of j will be ashamed of you b le world and the court of lyour companion, for whose have sacrificed everything onsole you? He will be i Jourself. He will try to face of an angry God. Like ace of an angry Gou. Line call upon the mountains s to fall upon him and s the angry look of the God

as been ashamed, ethren, if human respect is away from confession, be Make use of the simple us remedy Our Saviour's ded. Confess your sins, glo e men, and one day Our glorify you before His F.

as been ashamed.

e instructions that are ll speak of the other moti sinners from confession. Jewels and Laces.

girl with the jewelled fing maid with the laces rare!" a, maid with the laces rare!"
at are your jewels and vaces worth to you? You
em all if you could get ba
Well you can and you co
wels and your laces too,
if women know by happy
hat Dr. Pierce's Favorite P
stores the health. It is a
y for those derangements. for those derangements, and weaknesses so community in fact it is the only men, sold by druggists, under arantee, from the manufact will give satisfaction, in money will be refunded, tee has been printed on the r, and faithfully carried of THE IRISH pentary Party

ned wishes to announce to the e. and other Patrons of Lib. t he has for sale the only

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s and circular.

London, Sept. 13th, 1887.

London, Sept. 18th, 18th,

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and conveniences of this a few of which are; in the heart of the whole-tetropoils, and has comtended with the leading of importers as enable if quantity, at the lowest or the importers or mean. The importers of mean commissions are charged chases made for them, and a, the benefit of my ortics in the actual prices.

ron want several different g as many separate trades the writing of only one cy will insure the prompt of such orders. Besides, of one express or freight

one express or freight side of New York, who address of Houses selling, goods, can get such gooder ding to this Agency. In Religious Institutions of from this Agency are or usual discount. eters, outside of buying nitrasted to the attention (this Agency, will be nitrosted to the attention of this Agency, will be nitrosted to the attention of this Agency, will be nitrosted to the attention of this Agency, will be not a your on want to buy anything.

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N. Y. Freeman's Journal. SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW

[Delivered by the Rev. James Dono-hoe, rector of the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Brooklyn N. Y]

XXIX.

Having shown the divinity and necessity of confession from the Word of God, the writings of the Fathers, tradition, and reason itself, we wish to say a few words to day on the motives which actuate a considerable number of Catholics who do not frequent this sacrament. Judging from the number of persons who go to confession on Saturdays, and on the eves of the great feetivals, one would think that there were very few who violate the precept of the Caurch which says: Confess your sins at least once a year. The priest who studies closely the spiritual condition of those entrusted to his charge, knows well, and it is the saddest knowledge he possesses, that the number of those, especially were to his charge, knows well, and it is the caddest knowledge he possesses, that the number of those, especially men, who do not go even once a year to confession, is very large. This is a fact which astonishes very large. This is a fact which astonishes him when he first takes a census of his parish. Zeal, instruction, exhortation, visiting, persuading, will do much to diminish the number, but in our large cities, where people change their residences so frequently, he finds that his work is never done, but always beginning. One of the greatest pleasures a priest ever experience is to find that the effect of his preaching is to bring sinners to confession.

confession.

Christ acred very tenderly with sinners, and He is the priest's model in
svery thing. How, in the spirit of charity, everything. How, in the spirit of charity, with the single motive in view of doing good, let us analyze the reasons which generally keep people away from the tribunal of Penance. Human respect, passion, indifference, pride, one or other of these, will invariably be found the chief obstacle in the way of confession. Your conscience is troubled, your soul each its suilt sin presses heavily upon Your conscience is troubled, your soul cells its guilt, sin presses heavily upon you; you would like to break your chains. You belong to a little coterie, ou have a small circle of friends; none of them go to confession. They are quite pleased to know that their wives and children, who are dearest to their tearts, to to confession, but they don't want you to go. They will laugh at you, hey will be witty at your expense if you of the very thing which makes those to are dear to them lovable and attraction their eyes. You make up your sin their eyes. You make up your id that you will not go; you are smed to go to confession. Is this me of yours manly or noble? The atest kings the world has ever seen to thushed to confess their sins. greatest soldiers, the greatest states

remedy Our Saviour's love has led. Confess your sins, glorify God men, and one day Our Saviour lorify you before His Father in

e instructions that are to follow ll speak of the other motives that sinners from confession.

Jewels and Laces. girl with the jewelled fingers, maid with the laces rare!" at are your jewels and what are does worth to you? You would

em all if you could get back your Well you can and you can keep well you can and you can keep twels and your laces too. Thou-of women know by happy experi-hat Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescrip-stores the health. It is a positive y for those derangements, irregu-and weaknesses so common to . In fact it is the only medicine nen, sold by druggists, under a posi arantee, from the manufacturers i will give satisfaction, in every r money will be refunded. This tee has been printed on the bottle-tr, and faithfully carried out for

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Pilot. The striking article from the new English periodical, the Universal Review, reprinted in another column and entitled 'The Revolt of the Celt,' will attract "The Revolt of the Celt," will attract wide-spread attention in all English-speaking communities. Mr. Atten is a Canadian by birth, an Oxford graduate, and has made his mark, although still a young man, in literature and science. The audacity of his attack on the much-lauded Anglo-Saxon, and, still more, the incontrovertible truths which he presents, will probably bring down a storm of abuse on his devoted head. It requires some coursge to tell the idolaters o' Law that contempt for human statutes may be a virtue instead of a vice; but Cheral Society Correct to the sust of the series and the other there are sust of the series and the other there are sust of the catalogical particular and science. The audacity of his attack on the much lauded Angle-Saxon, and, still more, the incontrovertible truths which he presents of abuse on his devoted head. It requires some courage to tell the idolaters in a subset on his devoted head. It requires some courage to tell the idolaters in a seasilant is guilty of little short of blashed when the law assailed is Eoglish law, the wassailed is no letween the one and the other there is no essail and the place in the will hard law in a was a law in a law in

Cheral Society Concert at Picton.

An event which has been looked forward to with a good deal of interest, especially in musical circles, for several weeks pest—the Choral Society concert—came off in the Skating Rink on Tuesday evening last. The integral manifest was came off in the Skating Rink on Tuesday evening last. The interest manifest was attested by a large gathering of citizens, as well as numbers from a distanca. The opening chorus—by the Choral Society, numbering over one hundred voices—was most pleasingly rendered, the voices harmonizing and blending excellently, and the time was as nearly perfect as could harmonizing and blending excellently, and the time was as nearly perfect as could be expected. The singing by local amateurs was in every respect up to the expectations of the audience. Mr. and Mrs Ketcham, contributed very materially in their efforts to both amuse and delight the large audience which had assembled. But expectation was on tinted to be the audience which had assembled. pectations of the ancience. Mr. and Mr. we not biblished to come their sims egreatest soldiers, the great their states of the companions know that you have frequently and humbly companions know that you we have not provided the companions know that you we been reconciled with God in the set appears the content of the companions know that you we been reconciled with God in the set appears the content of the c

energy enough to break his chains.

7, as a man of honor, I ask you: Is conorable in you to go on offending your Creator, through fear of incurative contempt of this sinful comion? Besides, you make a great take in imagining that you would it his contempt it you went to contion. Corrupt as he may be, there is enough of manhood in him to pise you for your cowardice. His uage may be blasphemous, but in his to there is still a love of virtue. To ad God for such a man is cowardly foolish. In the day of judgment will be ashamed of you before the le world and the court of heaven. Your companion, for whose opinion have sacrificed everything, be able onsole you? He will be in despair yourself. He will try to fly from face of an angry God. Like you, he call upon the mountains and the sto fall upon the mountains and the sto fall upon him and save him the angry look of the God of Whom as been ashamed.

A Witty Lawyer.

I have heard, says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphis Record, a good story of Pettigrew, of South Caroline, the great lawyer and unionts. He was practicing at one time before a judge who was a Presbyterian of the straightest sect and a very hard-working officer. It came to be Manundy-Thursday, and Pettigrew was selected to make the motion. "Your honor," he said. "I desire to move that the court adjourn over to-morrow when the docket is so crowded!" asked the judge. "Because," said Petti. grew, "to-morrow is Good Friday, and some of us would like to go to church." "No," said the judge, decidedly, after a wind the angry look of the God of Whom as been ashamed.

A Witty Lawyer.

I have heard, says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphis Record, a good story of Pettigrew, and Petti. Game to be Manundy-Thursday, an

For Delicate. Sickly Children Scott's Emulsion is unequalled. See what Dr. C. A. Black, of Amnerst, N. S., says: "I have been acquainted with Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with hypophosphites, for years, and consider it one of the finest preparations now before the public Its pleasant flavor makes it the great favorite for children, and I do highly recommend it for all wasting diseases of children and adults. Put up in 50c and \$1 size.

children and adults. Put up in ouc and \$1 size.

Messrs, Mitchell & Platt, druggists,
London, Ont., writes Dec., 1881: We have
sold Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its
first introduction, and we can safely say, no
medicine on our shelves has had a larger
sale, or gives better satisfaction. We
always feel safe in recommending it to our
customers.

customers.

Chronic Derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Blood, are speedily removed by the active principle of the ingredients entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. These Pills act specifically on the deranged organs, stimulating to action the dorment energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

A typing Wish to try Burdock Blood Bitters is often expressed by some sufferer upon whom all other treatment has failed. Marvellous results have often been obtained by the use of this grand restorative and purifying tonic under these circumstances.

At his mean treatment, free on receipt of this new remedy, and who send a pamphlet explaining but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver Pills in use.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's exaction the dorment energies of the system, thereby removing disease and renewing life and vitality to the afflicted. In this lies the great secret of the popularity of this grand restorative and purifying tonic under these circumstances.

KNOWLEDGE AND PIETY.

THEIR INTIMATE RELATIONS AND ENTIRE

HARMONY. From the Irish Ecclesiastical Record. Experience has testified again and again Experience has testined again and again that learning is no bestower of virtue, and that between the one and the other there is no necessary connection. Learning will neither make a knave honest, nor a drunk.

What then are we to conclude? Shall we say that secular knowledge is antagonistic to virtue? No, but that it is distinct from it and independent of it, and the sanctity may shine forth fair and bright without its aid. Jesus Christ, the only true Physician of this sickly sinstained world, has prescribed many means by which it might be restored to a healthier state. Prayer, the sacraments, fasting, alms deed, meditation, penance, are all mentioned, but no where does He mention mere secular education. And although He Himself is the Irfinite Wisdom of God, we never read that He ever attempted to enforce Higdoctrines by any display of worldly learning or profound erudition; on the other hand, it is quite certain that the boasted wisdom of the Phatisees, Scribes, and Doctors of the Law did not roader them one whit more amenable to His teaching, nor in any way readier to accept His doctrine than the poor, the ignorant, and the unlettered. What then are we to conclude? Shall readier to accept His dectrine than the poor, the ignorant, and the unlettered, but just the reverse.

but just the reverse.

"Then do Catholics reject wisdom and make light of knowledge?" will ask the scotling Infidel. Do Catholics despise the learned and the sages of antiquity? Is the Church of God an advocate of ignorance? Far from it. As the sun by its very nature is the chief source of light as well as of heat, so is the Church by its very constitution the chief centre of learning as well as of plety. Her track through the centuries is an imperishable evidence of this fact. She cannot show hereelf in any country or in any age without imparting light; which is knowledge, and heat which is love.

Any unbiassed thinker who has turned

A BURN OR CUT will heal quickly and leaves less scar if Victoria Carbolic Salve is applied at once.

MALIRIAL FEVER AND CHILLS are best broken up and prevented by using Mil burn's Aromatic Quinine Wine, Be Prepared. Many of the worst forms of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery and colic come suddenly in the night and the most speedy and prompt means must be used against them. Dr Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy. Keep it on hand for emergencies. It never fails to cure or relieve.

on hand for emergences: cure or relieve. Causing an Impression. Many cures made by B. B. B. have been those of chronic sufferers known throughout the district through the very fast of their having been afflicted for years. This naturally creates a strong impression in favor of this valuable family medicine.

An Old Time Favorite. An Old Time Favorite.

The season of green fruits and summer drinks is the time when the worst forms of cholera morbus and bowel complaints prevail. As a safeguard, Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be kept at hand. For 30 years it has been the mos reliable remedy.

The Newspaper Dead Beat.

Scene in the Chronicle counting room

Dead Beat Subscriber.—How much do owe for the Northwestern Chronicle? Circulator.—We have been sending the paper to you for three years. The amount of your indebtedness is therefore six

of your indebtedness is therefore eix dollars.

Dead beat.—Stop my paper. I will call and settle another time.

The dead beat then slides out of the door, and all hope of realizing anything on his account fades with his departure. Ten chances to one, if you even ask him for the money, he will get "insulted."

When he subscribed for the paper he never intended to pay for it. In a short time another member of the family may enter the office and order the paper, paying a short time in advance. If you discontinue the paper at the end of the time thus paid for, the party will demand your reasons for stopping without orders. If you continue the paper the chances are that another bill of several dollars will be run up on you, when the paper will be run up on you, when the paper will be stopped sgain and some other member of the family will try the same game.

But we are catching on the professional dead beat, whose promises to pay have about as much weight now as the grunting of so many hogs. It would be a good thing for the community at large to publicly advertise the names of all persons who are in the habit of resorting to the meanest and lowest of all tricks, swindling the newspaper man. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that any

meanest and lowest of all tricks, swind-ling the newspaper man. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that any person subscribing for a newspaper and refusing to pay for the same is liable to fine and imprisonment.

The Lafayette Lie.

St. Paul Chronicle.

Historical lies have a wonderful vitality, notwithstanding the enlightened spirit of irquiry which characterizes the tone of modern thought. One of these hardy products of a jaundiced mind is the statement attributed to Latayette by several bigoted Protestant writers, that "if ever the liberty of the United States is destroyed, it will be by Romish priests." The malicious falsehood finds a place, as we said last week, in the pervert Bouland's article in the Forum for July, and was reproduced with evident St. Paul Chronicle. July, and was reproduced with evident approval by the St. Paul Globe Anyone spproval by the St. Paul Globe Anyone who takes the trouble to read Ladayette's Letters will find that Washington's gallant friend said exactly the opposite. These are his words: "I cannot but admire your noble sentiments of devotion and attachment to your country and its institutions. But I must be permitted to assure you that the fears which in your patriotic zeal you seem to entertain,—that 'if ever the liberty of the United States is destroyed it will be by Romish priests'—are certainly without any shadow of foundation whatever,"

Mr. Jos. P. Downey, formerly editor of Herald in Guelph, who went to Australia three months ago for the publishing firm of Lyon, McNeit & Coffee, has just been heard from. He has met with excellent success from the very start having sold books to the value of over £70 sterling in his first week at work. He is selling a well known Catholic pub-lication entitled "Fathers and Martyrs." If all so called remedies have failed, Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

Great Results are Speedly Accompushed by the leading alternative, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Indigestion ceases, biliousness disappears, constipation gives place to regularity of the bowels in consequence of taking it. Ludies suffering from complaints beculiar to their say avagingness. quence of taking it. Ladies suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex experience long wished for relief from it, and impurities in the circulation no longer trouble those who have sought its aid. Give it a trial and you will not regret it.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it and see what an amount of pain is saved.

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M. MURRAY & CO.

I have been troubled with catarrh for the past ten years and have tried a number of remedies but found no relief until I purchased a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm. I consider it the most reliable preparation for catarrh and cold in the lead.—Geo. E. Crandail, P. M., Quonocha mead.—R. I. Was troubled with catarrh for seven years previous to commencing the use of Ely's Cream Balm, some five months ago, It has done for me what other so called cure failed to do—cured me. The effect of the Balm seemed magical. Clarence L. Huff, Biddeford, Me.

Biddeford, Me.

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the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

CATARRAH, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS. AND HAY FEVER—NEW TREATMENT.—Sufferers are ontegious, or that they are due to the presence of iving parasities in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian that Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby colarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever, are cored in from one to three simple remedy has been formulated whereby colarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever were cured. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. were cured. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. In fact this is the only treatment which can pessibly effect a permanent cure, and sufferers from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay ever should at once correspond with Messra. A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 West King street, Toronto, Canada, who have the sole control of this new remedy, and who send a pamphiet explaining this new treatment, free on receipt of stamp.—Scientific American.

Don't Wait

Ayer's Hair Vigor-the only dressing you require for the hair—and use a little, daily, to preserve the natural color and

writes: "Several months ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a few tried many remedies, but they did no good. I finally bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, after using only a part of the contents, my head was covered with a heavy growth of hair. I recom-mend your preparation as the best hair-restorer in the world."

"My hair was faded and dry," writes Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill.; "but after using a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it became black and glossy.

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Costiveness and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilicus Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel,

Nervous Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, &c. CHILDREN LINE IT! MOTHERS LIKE IT! Because it is agreeable to the taste, does not occasion Naisea, acts without griping, is certain in its effects, and is effective in small doses.

Large Bottles, 25 cents each.

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USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Bruises,
Cuts, Burns, Sealds and Sprains, Swellings of
the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia and Rheumatism. 227 Sold by Dealers
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25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. Dr. CHANNING'S

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SARSAPARILLA For the cure of Serofula, Salt Rheum, Cancer, all Skin Diseases, Tumors, Eulargement of the Liver and Spleen, Rheumanic Affections, diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs, oppressions of the Chest or Lungs, Leucorrhea, Catarrh, and all diseases resulting from a deprayed and impure condition of the blood.

CAUTION .- Ask for "Dr. Channing's Sarsaparilla" take no other in its place.

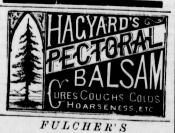
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TABLETS for enfeebled digestion, produced from want of proper secretion of the Gastric Juice. They give immediate relief in Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

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Meetings. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSO-CIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block. Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. MARTIN O'MEARA, Pres., WM. CORCORAN, Sec.

NOTICE.

H AVING purchased the stock of Mr. C. Switzer, Pobacconist, my friends and the public generally will find the Largest, Finest and Freshest stock of goods in the

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C. M. B. A.

Official Notice.

Grand Secretary's Office, London, June 25th, 1888.

To the Members of the C. M. B. A., Canada BROTHERS :- You are hereby officially notified that the next convention of the Grand Council of Canada of the Catholic Mutual Berefit Association will be held in the city of Poronto, Ont, commencing on the second Tuerday of August, 14th, 1888, at rese o'clock a.m. Full sticulars regarding railroad fare in due time.

Yours fraternally,

Yours fraternally,

D. J. O'CONNOR, Grand President,
SAMUEL R. BROWN, Grand Secretary.
Forms of credentials for legal Representatives to the Grand Council Convention have been mailed to the Recording Secretary of each Branch in Canada.
Secretaries are requested to have said credentials filled out and returned to the Grand Secretary not later than July 20:h.
The German Hall, corner of Adelaide and Toronto streets, has been selected as the place in which the various Sessions of the Grand Council will be held during the Convention.

during the Convention.

Branches are requested to send their reports of amendments to the Constitution to Mr. John Doyle, Cuairman of Committee on Laws and Supervision, Box 1034, St. Thomas, Ont., on or before

Winnipeg, June 18th, 1888 Thomas Coffey, Esq.,
Prop. CATHOLIC RECORD,
London, Ont.

London, Ont.

Dear Sir and Brother,—I have the bonor, and I may be permitted to add pleasure, of conveying to you a resolution of this Branch, passed at its last regular meeting on Monday evening, the 25th inst., and to request that you kindly allow our official organ, the Caph OLIC RECORD, to publish it. Moved by Bro J. K. Barrett, seconded by Bro. J. D. McDonald, that this Branch wishes to express its deep sense and appreciation. express its deep sense and appreciation of the able and efficient manner in which of the able and efficient manner in which our Grand Secretary, Bro. S. R. Brown, has performed the high and onerous duties of his effice as Grand Secretary for the Grand Council of Canada and to thank him for the invariable kindness and courtesy he has ever shown this Branch. The officers of this Branch, in common with all officers of new Branches, feel that they must greatly Branches, feel that they must greatly tax the time, patience and energy of our respected Grand Secretary, and most gratefully do they testify to his untiring labor and kindly consideration for them In tendering this vote of thanks to Bro Brown, this Branch would respectfully remind the Grand Council that the work devolving on our Grand Secretary by the eighty Branches now under the juris-diction of our Grand Council is very inadequately renumerated. It is the opinion o' this Branch that the work of opinion o' this Branch that the work of the Grand Secretary is very heavy, and that the time has come when it is in the best interests of the Association that its Grand Secretary should give his entire time and undivided energy to the duties ot his bigh effice, and that he should be properly and liberally paid for the per formance of such duties. Whilst this Branch does not wish to appear as in any way dictative to the efficers of the Grand Council in regard to sny of its duties, yet we consider ourselves in duty bound to give this free expression of our opinion in regard to a matter of the deepest interest to our Association, and we there

> Yours fraternally,
> John J. Barrett, Recording Secretary

Oustic, July 23rd, 1888. In conformity with a resolution passed manimously adopted by our Branch, 73, "That the sum of five dollars shall be taken annually from the funds of the Branch and applied for the offering of a Requiem Mass for the decease souls, in general, of the C. M. B, A "
The said mass has been offered, by the
Spiritual Adviser, Rev. J. Linnett, S. J,
at which the members assisted, went to
confession and communion and offered the same for the relief of the departed associates of the C. M. B. A. A great number of the congregation likewise united with us by going to confession and communion on the same day.

fore instruct our delegate to Grand Council to give this matter his utmost

Unanimously carried.

attention.

Our Branch is only in its infancy, be rish the hope that this pious and most efficacious practice will meet with the speedy and united approbation of the older and larger Branches and be permanently adopted.

JAMES SYNNOTT,

Resolutions of Condolence.

Tilbury Centre, July 18th, 1888. Wheres it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to visit by the hand of death, the fsmily of our esteemed Recording Secretary, Brother John O'Neil, calling home to happy eternity the coul of his only daughter, we, the members of Branch No. 80 of the C M. B A, while bowing submissively to the divine will of

their hour of silliction. Resolved, That a copy of this resolu-tion be given to Brother O'Neil and be published in the C. M. B. A. Monthly.
FRANCIS TRUDELL, ublished in the CATHOLIC RECORD and

God, extend to our worthy brother

his family our heartfelt sympathy in this

SUCCESSFUL PUPILS -At the entrance examination to the Collegiate Institute, which took place at St. Thomas last week, six pupils of the Catholic Separate School were admitted. Their names are:

Miss Nellie Murray, who obtained a diploma for the highest marks; the Misses Addie Reynolde, Mary Doyle and Mases Addie Reynolde, Mary Doyle and Mases Handley. One year ago five called the Rev. Abbe, and yet the reluctions of the seven applicants this year tant youth came not. But there applied to the Rev. Abbe, and yet the reluctions of the seven applicants this year tant youth came not. But there applied to the Rev. Abbe, and yet the reluctions of these blossoms, for which in Montreal was passed out of seven applicants this year. examination to the Collegiate Institute, which took place at St. Thomas last week, six pupils of the Catholic Separate Moses Handley. One year ago five passed out of seven applicants, this year

A PEEP AT THE NEMINARY OF

REMINISCENCES OF BISHOP PLESIS-A CHARLES TENTH CLOCK - MUSEUM CURIOUS -LIBRARY TREASURES - A MILE OF PARK BIRD-ST. JOSEPH'S LILIES-ADIEUX.

The sun was high in the heavens on the afternoon of a glorious day in July, when we, a party of four, drove into the ambi-tious little town of Nicolet. Nicolet, the chief town of the county of that name, is situated on the eastern back of the river Nicolet, a small tributary of the Ner-Nicolet, a small tributary of the St. Lawrence. It can boast of a population of nearly four thousand, who, "far from the maddening crowd," till their land, guide their saw-mills and pursue their various avocations in peace and contentment. The chief hostelry of the town, an old-fashioned and comfortable-looking house, was our first atonning place. town, an old-fashioned and comfortable-looking house, was our first stopping place. There we confided our faithful steed to the tender care of mine host, and rested our stiffened limbs, and smoothed down our ruffled plumes, before starting for the seminary, to visit which we had driven so far in the dust and heat of that summer's

Before conducting my readers through the portals of the seminary gateway, I shall give them a short resume of the nis-

shall give them a short resume of the nistory of this old sext of learning.

In the year 1750 a young priest, named Louis Marle Brassard, was named cure of Nicolet, which parish, in connection with that of the Bay du Febvre, he faithfully served until the year 1800, when he died, leaving his house and land to Nicolet, to be used for a parish school. In October, 1805, Monseigneur Benaut, Bishop of Quebec, erected into a little seminary the elementary school founded by the Care Brassard. This institution was half-way between two great seats of learning, the grand seminaries of Quebec and Montreal, grand seminaries of Quebec and Montreal, and Mgr. Plessis, wno succeeded Mgr. Denaut in the See of Quebec in 1806, believed that it would be an assistance and a source of strength to them both. In the year 1807, he wrote concerning

"I have nothing more at heart than to

In 1807 Mgr. Ples-is added a new wing to the old house of the Care Brassird, and up to the day of his death the college was to him an object of special interest and affection. He drew up the rules, traced out the course of study, and from his own purse purchased for it additional land vision over its various departments, and received from time to time notes of the progress and conduct of the scholars, so that ne might judge as to whether or not

That his careful supervision was at. tended with happy results is shown by the number of distinguished bishops and priests who have emanated from the College of Nicolet.

It was with a heart full of grateful

It was with a heart full of grateful thoughts of one of these, a part of whose youth was spent within the precincts of the seminary, that the writer followed the other members of the party through the massive gateway, along the drive and up the fight of steps leading to what is, I believe, one of the parlors of the college, but which, anywhere but in the province of Quebec, wo ald be termed an entrance hall. Fronting the doorway is a painting in oils of Bishop Plessis, in which the clever and handsome face of him who, next to the princely scion of him who, next to the princely scion was the greatest of Canada's prelates, is faithfully depicted. of the house of Laval de Monti

door opened and a priest in soutane and calotte appeared, and bowed out a visi tor whom he had been entertaining. Now this priest had a very attractive Now this priest had a very attractive face, expressive of refinement, sympathy and talent, or as they say here plein desprit. He appeared to be a person of high office in the seminary, but nevertheless your correspondent ventured to approach him and humbly supplicate the favour of a guide to visit the house. The reverend gentleman, who spoke faultless English, was extremely polite and at once acceeded to the request, proceeding in stentorian tones to call a young ecclesiastic, whose black robed proceeding in strutorian tones to call a young ecclesiastic, whose black robed form loomed in the distance. While this distant Levite was, apparently with much reluctance, making his way towards us, the priest, whom I have since discovered to be the procurator, gave us some information as to the foundation of the school, etc. While answering one of his questions regarding the ing one of his questions regarding the distant home of one of the party, the eye of your correspondent fell upon a rare treasure, a priceless gem in the way of an exquisite old clock—nothing less than a Charles X., one of the four known to be still in existence! There it was upon a velvet background, over the quaintly carven mantel shelf, its enam-etled face fresh and fair as when in the France of the white lilies and the Bourbouns its maker had inscribed upon it, in delicate black tracery, the letters Charles Roy As an object of art and a treasure in the eyes of a lover of the antique, this beautiful old clock was by no means alone in the tastefully arranged to means alone in the tastefully arranged to the state of the stat France of the white lilies and the no means alone in the tastefully arranged parlour of the Rev. Abbe Proulx, with whose permission I took a hurried glance at many rich and rare curiosities of which he is the possessor But we if the possessor But we in the

able to visit the house?" and on a cheerful "yes" being given, off we started. Now, the little conversation that we had cheerful "yes" being given, off we started. Now, the little conversation that we had overheard was not reassuring, and our scruples were augmented when we heard that "the pain" was from an ulcerated tooth which had that day been extracted with sundry misfortunes in the way of breakage of fangs and forceps, leaving the sufferer very week and ill. However, with a ready courtesy he ineisted on being our escort, and there was nothing for us to do but gratefully follow him, though we wondered why compassion had not arisen in the breast of the oft-called "C——," who came not, nor made 16-sponse. Along the broad and siry corridor three hundred feet in length; and up a staircase we followed the Rev. Mr. G——, who first introduced us into the museum, where there is a fine collection of many things wherein your correspondent is not learned—electric batteries and wheels, for instance, and various woods, and specimens of rock and precious stones, and birds and beasts and fishes, and the microscope, with its many wonders, and coins—a rare and rich collection—and graceful antiers and curiously wrought paddles, and all the various odds and ends that go to make up a museum of eighty years' existence, as is the one of the college of Nicole'. From the museum to the library, where in divisions and sub-divisions, all duly classified and arranged, are eighteen thrusand books, and this irrespective of the

classified and arranged, are eighten thrusand books, and this irrespective of the library of the college boys.

In a cursory glance it is impossible for a lover of books to take in much of the a lover of books to take in much of the extent or value of a library, but it seemed to me that the historical section of Nicolet S-minary is rich indeed. There is a wonderful number of old pamphlets which have been collected and bound in small, easily handled volumes; there is also a collection of bound manuscripts, among which I may mention the disry of Bishop Plessis' voyage to Europe in the years 1819 20, written from dictation (so I was told) by his secretary. Of many valuable works there are here duplicates for sale, a fact which collectors would do well to note. A feature of this library is its catalogue—not a long divided and sub-divided list—but a long divided and sub-divided list—but a collection of small boxes, with backs to simulate books, all lettered and numbered, and each one full of tickets, tell ing you the number, locality, position, size, shape and color of the book you desire to find.

From the library we went to the chapel, where there are some very realisticold oil paintings, which possibly are among those that Canada received from the Abbe Desjardius, Grand Vicaire and Acadeacon of St. Genevieve in Paris, a friend of Bisbop Plessis, who, at the time of the sacking of monasteries, convents and churches during the French Revolution, purchased at auction for a mere trifle, a number of fine works of art which he sent out to his brother, then chaplain of the Hotel Dieu at Quebec. After a peep at the class rooms, wherein two hundred boys receive in struction at the hands of eight priests and twenty ecclesisstics, we descended the staircase, and regaining our starting point left the college by a door vis a vis to the one by which we had entered and which led to the grounds of the semin-ary. Across a broad court yard, through a little gate, and we found ourselves at the edge of a beautiful wood. Through this wood run many broad roadways, and under the grand old trees the brushwood has been cut away so that the delicate little wildflowers peep through their leaves in all directions. The avenue through which our guide conducted us led to a lake, across which s rustic bridge is thrown, made of inter-laced wood, without one single nail; in the lake are fairy islets, and on the islets snow white statues of angels; here and there was moored a tiny boat. A graceful white birch bent in hyacinthwas the greatest of Canada's prelates, is faithfully depicted.

Nobody answered the electric bell—by-the-bye, a wonderfully modern invention to be in use in so remote a little place as Nicolet—and we, in search of somebody to act as guide, made our way into the long corridor at the back of the house. All was tenantless and delicate shrubs, dainty white blossoms. delicate shrubs, dainty white speckled berries, and then another lake, speckled berries, and then another lake, and another bridge. On this latter were seated some young men and maidens, for on Sunday the park is thrown open to the public. "Do you admit lovers?" asked a lady of our party to another young ecclesiastic who had joined us. "Lovers," said he, "what is that; is it a kind of bird?" In this second lake, upon a veruant isle, green as that of his adoption, stands a statue of St. Patrick in full canonicals, which would scarcely be full canonicals, which would scarcely be convenient were the saint present in the ody in this arcadean spot. On another islet is a statue of our Lady-indeed there are several of her placed in different parts of the park—and it was very pretty to notice the recollection with which our semi-clerical escorts always doffed their virettas in passing them by. There is also a statue of the Bonne Ste. Anne and one of St. Joseph. In the heart of the forest is a tiny Swiss chalet a sort of minature Versailles, its various rooms for recreation prettily furnished with musi cal instruments, easy chairs, pictures, colored drapery, etc. Over the door is a beautiful statue of the Sacred Heart. leading through a bright parters of wild flowers, buttercups, dasies, white stars, concoluli, and feathery ferns, which brought us to a crequet ground, thence we proceeded along in the shadow of some centenary pines until we emerged

Moses Handley. One year ago five passed out of seven applicants, this year six out of eight. The Sisters who have charge of St. Thomas Separate School are to be highly commended for their sympathetic tone: "Is the pain better?" award; and in their midst a unvarying success.

Called the itev. Aobe, and yet the reluction of these blossoms, for which in Montreal we pay a dollar a stem, here raised their lovely heads and scattered their delicate fragrance over the green sward; and in their midst a clear, cool fountains threw out its fairy

jets of water, glittering like so many diamonds in the sunset glow. The lovliness of this garden of lilies was such that it reemed a sacrilege to break any of them off for ue; however, those most generous ecclesiastics insisted on our each accepting a branch.

I must not forget to say that the entire work of the laying out of the park, the building of the bridges, making of the roads, and even the construction of Ver

roads, and even the construction of Ver smilles is the work of the students and ecclesiastics of the institution, done in their hours for exercise.

In the garden of the lilies we bid a

and G—, of whose self sacrificing polite-ness we shall ever entertain the most pleasing recollection, and then we passed under the old linden trees and along a grateful adieux to the Rev. Mears Pshady street to visit the convent of the Sisters of the Assumption, of which more in a future letter.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. FROM OLIO.

Father Wagner spent Sunday, the 15 h inst., with that isolated portion of his congregation residing on Pelee Island. He returned to Windsor Sunday night, owing to the happy chance of an excur sion party calling at the island, other-wise he would have to remain on the island until the weekly boat returned on Thursday, with the dangerous alternative of rowing, in open boat, eight miles on Lake Erie, across to Put in Bay Island, where Detroit steamers call daily. The necessity of more frequent communication between the inhabitants of Peice Island and the people on the main land appeals very strongly to our Government. We hope to see in the near future a tri-weekly line of boats running between the river and lake ports and this beauti-

ful vinevard island.
Miss Rosie Lawson, of Windsor, a young colored girl, recently made her finance wows at the Convent of the Oblate Sisters of Providence, at Baltimore, Md. Her name in religion is Sister Mary Theodore. She made choice of the latter name as a token of the grateful love she bears for her former director, Very Rev Dean Wagner.

The annual retreat for the priests of the diocese of Detroit takes place at Assumption College, Sandwich, this week. Father Cook, C S S R, is preaching it. About eighty priests are in attendance the oldest present being Rev. Lawrence Kulroy, who is in the eighty-fitth year of his age, and the forty-seventh of his life in the ministry. He was the first priest ordained by the late Rts Rev. Bishop Le Fevere, in old historic St. Ann

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD BISHOP CLEARY VISITS TWEED.

On Saturday, July 14th, Right Rev. Dr Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, paid a visit to Tweed for the purpose of in-specting the new Catholic church, now a course of erection there. His Lord ship, who arrived by the afternoon train from London, Oat, was met at the station from London, Oat, was met at the station by Father Fleming, and conducted to the Presbytery. During the evening the Bishop inspected the building and ex-pressed himself as highly pleased with the way in which every thing is progressing; in fact he did not at all expect to find the work so far advanced, it being about the 20th May when the contractors began 20th May when the contractors began 20th May when the contractors began laying the foundation stone. On Sanday His Lordship assisted at the parochial mass in Hungerford Church, after which he delivered a most elequent sermon on he greatness of the work of building temples to the honor and glory of the living God. He congratulated the people and the pastor of the parish of Tweed on the grand success attending their labors in the building of the maglong generations on its beautiful site as a memorial of their great piety and devotedness to God. He then imparted to all present, as well as to all the faithful of the diocese of Kingston, the Papal Benediction of His Holiness Leo XIII. On Monday the Bishop returned to

Kingston, being accompanied to the C. P. R station by Father Fleming, and Father Quinn, of Madoc, who came to pay his respects to His Lordship.

Look out for it.—The extension of the C. P. R. Main Line from London to Windsor, will greatly advance the value of Real Estate in London. Attend W. D. Buckle's Auction Sale, at 241 Dundas Street, on Monday evening next, 30tle, a p.m., if you want to make money.



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For ladies will be given at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in this city, commencing Monday evening, Sept 3rd, at seven o'clock. and closing Friday, Sept 7th.

For cards of invitation and further pariculars apply to LADY SUPERIOR, Convent Sacred Heart, Dundas Street.

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