5, 1 889

AILROAD MEN.

lannigan, formerly lannigan, formerly now a switchman ske Shore of this sheed by a collect-run by Wbittaker up before Justice Flannigan was de-sank St. Louis, the e of Judge Ritchie, of orstory pictured sole support of an sole support of an

ds were phenom-ed Justice Nicholas clared that the demetance was alien. law. The decis ishes a precedent y any other lawyer

oth instant, wife of ET REPORTS.

- GRAIN.- Red ; white, 1.70 to 175; 55 to 1.00; rye, 1.00, to 1 49; feed, 855 to 95e; toes, bag, 30c to 45e;

toes bag, 30c to 45_{C1} to 25_{C1} butter, best s, 50c to 23_{C2} crocks, c, atore packed fir-7, 450 to 52_{C1} green 3d, 250 to 35_{C1} lard, 21 li to 52_{C1} green 12_{C1} straw, 130 to 1450to 7.00, beer, by q_{T} , q_{T} , 72 to $8c_{1}$ lamb, y q_{T} , 6c to $7c_{-}$) Chickens, pr. 40c to 60_{C2} by q_{T} , gesse, each, 50 to 60_{C2} ys ib, 8c to $10c_{-}$ h cows, 28 to 50_{C1} hree largess, each, 50 to 60_{C2} ys ib, 8c to $10c_{-}$ for 105_{C2} ms, 40c to $63c_{-}$ - Fail, Nc. 2, $10d_{-}$ to $163c_{-}$ roats, No. 2, 60 to 470_{-} DUR - Receipts, 300d; market quiet at the STCCK.

a; market quiet at a strock. uary 3. - CATTLE -mostly of shipping: rs of indiana, some-rs of indiana, some-rs of indiana, some-rs of indiana, some-rs of indiana, some-station, so indiana statistic solid statistic solid statistic solid statistic n stock of this class ade; market ruled

ade; market ruled 2-Offarings, 25 cars; except ata material d generally at \$450-25; and every leads to \$4, mostly \$3 25, and very few fancy but very choice to 50 to \$60,0 with few mostly at \$675; three vere on hand early, the;; one load of 102 to was \$7 to \$7,25 sars; market active ricay; best Yorkers

rs, one in Simcoe have sent us money subscriptions. We have the names of dit may be given. A very interesting Book on Deafnest. How they may be Post free 3d.-ion, 30 St. John

twenty years, and dies without relief. Little Falls, recom-aim. The effect of smarteal it slayed next morping my pil One bottle nas hat I am convinced manent cure. It is ass to apply, and 1 all cultorers.-Geo.

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VOLUME 11.

"A FACT."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

of London. Full particulars will appear

THE French Canadians of Toronto have

G. B. Gautier, president ; Pierre Kelly,

vice president ; H. J. Laforce, secretary-treasurer ; H. Temps, speaker. What will

be termed another instance of French

SIR HENRY A. BLAKE is to be sent as

Governor to Jamaica. The New Z-sland-

ers would not have him, and sent him

back. Sir Henry is a Coercionist, and

one of that class is not the kind of man

who would be tolerated by the spirited

people of New Zealand. More power to

them. Jamaica is about the most fitting

THE Presbyterians of the North and

South are making another effort to effect

a union. A conference has been going on

for some time in New York with this ob-

ject in view. Meantime the Galt Presbytery

has excommunicated a number of clergy-

men and laymen for dissgreelpg with the

confession of faith in regard to man's

place for such characters.

ability to resist temptation.

favors from him.

the work.

aggressiveness ?

in our columns after the dedication.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY JANUARY 12, 1889.

Catbolic Record. London, Sat., Jan. 12th, 1889. FATHER MOLPHY, P. P., Ingersoll, by delegation of the Bishop of London, blessed the bell of the church at Princton on the 7th. This church will be solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God on the 27th, by His Lordship the Bishop

THE Montreal Gazette of Saturday last informs us that at the auction sale of the Post and True Witness, which took place the previous day, the good will of both formed a Canadien Francais Club, with papers, together with the subscription lists, was bought in by Mr. J. P. Whelan for \$600. For the misfortunes of our cotemporary we doubt not the subscribers the Mail say of this movement? Will it

who allow many years to run without equaring their accounts, are largely to blama. There are, we regret to state, too

many of such people. Each subscriber who is in arrears will oftentimes say to himself : "Well, the small sum I owe will not be missed for a while lorger." Many hundreds of people look at the matter in this light. It will not require much consideration to arrive at the conclusion that this course is both inconsiderate and unjust.

THE Italian Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Boselli, notwithstanding the Infidel proclivities of himself and his colleagues, says there is no means so powerful as religious instruction to secure a guarantee of peace and social prosperity. He is therefore anxious to have religious By the Treaty of Paris we are bound to instruction in the schools. He adds, however, the proviso that it should be imparted "within just limits." That is to say, the state should decide the kind and amount THE Pope has written a cordial letter of religious instruction which should be given. This is just the point at which to the prelates in Ireland, informing the state has no right to interfere. This them that he has sent a rich gift to each Irish cathedral. This is a further illustra. is the business of parents and of the tion of the absurdity of the cable despatch Church. The state assumes too much which lately announced that the Pope when it undertakes to do all the duty of harshly refused to bless medals for Ireland, parents, and to assume supremacy over because the Irish were unworthy of any religious dogmas.

A Te Deum was sung at St. Peter's, Rome, on Dec. 30th. Twenty thousand A HOUSE has been opened at Niegara tickets had been issued and 50,000 Falls, Ont., by a Methodist minister, Rev. persons were present. The weather was J. E. Irvine, for the practice of the "faith perfect and great enthusiasm prevailed. cure." It is claimed that there have been Opening with the words "Excunte Jam mary remarkable cases of the healing of severe discesses. It is also said that a Anno," the Papal encyclical thanks God number of ministers of the town will take | for the consolations which the jubilee repart in religious services to be held in the joicings have brought to the Pope, and home for the purpose of co-operation in His Hollness thanks the Catholic world for its tokens of affection and devotior. Turning to religious matters, the encycli-IN MAINE more liberality is displayed in cal complains that the tendency of the age is toward material interests, and that the lealing with the school question than in tendency is strengthened by worldly pride mest of the other States of the Union. in an evil press and drama, in schools, The right of Catholics to give religious

materialistic and atheistic teaching, obeducation to their children is recognized scuring the true notions of right. in many parts of the State, and Catholic Socialism, N'hillsm, and Communism, it schools are recognized as part of the school says, are also outcomes of this addiction to system, the schools being under the supervision of the local school boards as far as material things.

secular instruction is concerned, while the THE 29th ult. was the 79th anniversary his reverence was born in Scotland, and religions teaching is left to the Catholic of Mr. Gladetone's birthday, and not-withstanding his absence on the Contin-he had never heard the word Christmas. ent, scores of letters and telegrams of congratulations were sent to Hawarden. Most of the messages express a wish for the early triumph of Home Rule. In many parts of the country meetings were held. resolutions were passed, and telegrams of congratulations were sent to Naples Midlothian once more assures him of its loyalty to bim and its confi dence in his policy. The Liberal press hailed the day as the beginning of a year with a promise of final triumph. The Tory papers are all eilent. The feelings with which they contemplate Mr. Glad. stone's unabated vigor, confidence and courage are perhape inexpressible. In Naples, Lord and Lady Dafferin visited and took luncheon with the Grand Old Man, to celebrate his birthday.

the eight women of the bed chamber, Jesuits a century ago has been in part who had £300 a year. A point will be restored to them by the Quebec Governmade, though, as to the Queen's right to ment. The same journal persiste in maintake £12,000 a year appropriated for the taining that it is the duty of the people of buck hounds, which she has abolished. Ontario to interfere to prevent the French The buck hounds were on the civil list Canadians from paying tithes, because and were doubtless tenderly cared for, they thus impoverish themselves. He while thousands of human beings were in does not state that it is the duly of the a naked and starving condition within a people of Quebec to interfere to prevent short distance of the Queen's Palace. the Ontarionians from impovershing them-There is a something about English selves by supporting the fifty or more royalty infinitely worse than tomfoolery. different Protestant sects of this Province,

which is acknowledged to be "a great waste of energy and money." The Mail might profitably devote itself to the enlightening of the benighted inhabitants of its own Province, instead of wasting its energies for the improvement of the heathens of Barobala Gha, who will thank him but little for the interest he takes in them.

LORD SALISBURY declares that Suakim will not be abandored, though it is not the intention of the Government to involve the country in a new Soudan ex. pedition. He adds : "As long as the Khedive desires it we shall maintain the Red Sea ports. We are bound under the promise made by Mr. Gladstone's Government to do so. A British statesman's first duty is to prevent foreigners from

thinking that every change of Governthe eve of suppressing slavery, because the final struggle with the slave dealers must be fought upon the Red Sea. uphold, the integrity of the Sultan's Empire." There is now going on a

domestic struggle with slave dealers, but the noble lord, and many other noble lords at his elbow, are not so ready to admit it. Pounds, shillings and pence make a wonderful difference with some folk in their view of things.

"A London temperance fanatic named Smyth, who sees in this season of the year nothing but drunkenness, debauchery and extrategance, has formed a society for the abolition of Christmas Day. Smyth complainsthat he is getting no encouragement

and that his funds are very low." The above extract is from the London Free Press of last Friday. The whole trouble with Smyth is that he was born too late by 300 years. The Covenanters in Scotland abolished Christmas about 250 years ego. Both Calvinists and Paritans were all opposed to Christmas joys and the innocent pastimes that accompanied the celebration of the birth-day of Him who came to give "Glory to God on high and on earth peace to men of good will." But the sensus communis of the whole Christian world has prevailed sgainst the fanaticism of the early reformers. With the abolition of Christmas, drunkenness, debauchery, and extravagance did not by any means diminish in the reformed districts of Scotland. A Presbyterian minister acknowledged to the writer of these few lines, that

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE GREEN ISLE.

Mr. O'Brien stated in his speech in the House of Commons on the 26th inst, that during the first nine months of 1888 there were 10.387 tenants evicted, scainst 3,781 in 1886. At this rate 70,000 per-sons would be made homeless in a single

year. The Dublin Gazette states that a temporal peer is to be elected for Ireland. This is small consolation for Ireland; for, of course, with the present constitution of the House, the new peer will be a Coercionist.

One of the sad eviction scenes which one of the sad eviction there will are so common throughout Ireland, occurred at Tomlane, Wexford Co., on the 4th ult., on the property of Sir John Power. Mr. Moses Satton held sixty acres of land at the yearly rent of £73, or For a contrast of the second second second second acres of land at the yearly rent of £73, or something like £1 53. an scre. Formerly the same land was let at 185. an scre, and t is said that even then the tenants had to toil hard, and in many instances deprive themselves of many of life's necessaries in themserves of many of the since since since the order to pay the rent. In the year 1860 the rents were raised to their present standard, and only that the Suttons turned their hands to other pursuits they could not have made the old much less than the new. But even this did not avail them, and they had to go, under the pressure of the eviction screw.

the eviction screw. Six families, comprising thirty-nine per-sons, were evicted from their homes on Nov. 30 h, in the county Kildare. Terribly thinking that every change of Govern-ment must necessarily mean the changing of our foreign policy. It would be mad-ness to surrender Suakim when we are on the eve of suppressing slavery, because The rents have been reduced 25 per cent., but the landlord proceeded on the arrears of the old rent. The Earl of Beesborough has made a

proposal to sell his estates to the tenants, ot 13 years' purchase on the rental. In a few cases the tenants have availed them selves of the proposal, and have purchased

their holdings. The Nationalists of Mitchelstown, Co. Cork, have threatened to charter a number of ships in opposition to the Waterford Shipping Company, which still continues Suppling Company, which still continues to convey emergencymen and boycotted cattle from Waterford Port to England. On 3rd December a Coercion Court at Rathkenle, sentenced Daniel Scanlan and James Scaplan to a month's imprison-ment for resisting eviction. Evidence was given that it took the Sheriff two hours to eject the prisoners. Captain Thomas Toole was unanimously elected Mayor of Waterford on the 1st ult. Captain Toole is a thorough Nation.

remain in a force paid to trample on the

people." The Rev. Father Flood was charged at Kingscourt under the Coercion Act with "infinidation." The person intimidated was Anne Carroll, one of the Times' wit: nesses as simply a woman of bad character, whom Father Flood wished to reform or to leave his uarlab, and even the Coarcion to leave his parish, and even the Coercion Court, for a wonder, dismissed the case. Father Daniel Stephene, C. C., of Fal-Father Daniel Stephene, C. C., of Fal-caragh, Co. Donegal, writes a letter to the Dublin Froman, telling of a most unwarraatable insult offered to the priests and Catholic congregation of the parish by constables, acting, undoubtedly, under orders. When Father Stephens was going to the Church to celebrate Mass on the 17th uit. he was followed by two constables who paraded in front of the church during the whole time of the cele-bration of the Holy Sacrifice. Captain Plunket has announced a reduction of twenty-five per cent. to his

was attended by 200 delegates of Waterford, Tipperary, and Kükenny. Mr. John Dillon, M. P., presided, and was received with great enthusiasm. On the following the great services rendered by him to the National cause. While Mr. Balfour was obliged to swal-

low the bitter pill of promising not to make arrests under Coercion law, nor to allow summonses to be served upon members of Pailiament in the House, he could only find some forms of expression to quarrel with, in the report of the com-mittee on privileges. It then transpired that the expressions complained of were those of his colleagues, Messrs. Matthews

against the eviction in County Donegal, involving fighting more despirate than any heretofore witnessed in Ireland, has created a great sensation here and raised the question in the minds of many per-sons heretofore in favor of wholesale evic-tion whether the Government's course will not really be productive of more harm than good. Of course, the Govern-ment's adherents are quite as indifferent to the sufferings or even the slaughter of the bailiffs as they are to whatever disaster may befall the tenants, but the feeling of may be all the tenants, but the feeling of abborrence which has already sprung up in the breasts of the more compassionate of the English voters bids fair to work injury to Conservative prospects at future

elections. Mr. Edward Harrington, M. P., who is to be set to breaking stones and picking oakum in Tullamore gaol, has been placed in a warmer cell than the one he occupied at Tralee, owing to the fact that he is suffering from a severe cold, seri-ous consequences of which might result

Government to pay the expenses in-curred on both sides ; for witnesses before the Parnell Commission, limiting

Catholic Review.

become one who professes to be a Christian preacher and teacher. It is a wretched business at the best. What, alist, of course. An Ulster constable, John Coyle, of Carrengreen, Fermanagh, has resigned his position on the force because "he cannot man be force because "he cannot salvation undertake the heaviest of re-sponsibilities. To accomplish this mighty salvation undertake the heaviest of re-sponsibilities. To accomplish this mighty task they need to be armed, equipped,

supersede them. When the Protestant pulpit is used to call fundamental Christian doctrines into question and to play circus with Christianity in general, what is to be expected of those who sit under that pulpi? In the answer to this ques-tion lies the secret of the "beggarly array of empty benches," so bitterly deplored by Protestant authorities wherever their authority is exercised. North Western Chronicle.

Mr. Ingersoll sometimes makes a very good ples, unwittingly though it may be, for a belief in a Divinity. Says the

NO. 534

day the corporation presented him with the freedom of the city, in recognition of

and Goschen. Evictions were recommenced at Gweedore, Co. Donegal, on the 26th inst. Troops and police have been ordered to assist the bailiffs, and much violence is expected.

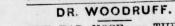
The violence of the resistance made

in an inquiry whose disclosures the Gov-ernment would not enjoy. It is stated to be the intention of the

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Our Protestant brethren are sfilleted with a school of "flash" preachers, who make it their profession to send up spirit-ual rockets that fall very dull sticks. The "sis boom sh h !" business does not

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MRS. DISS DEBAR, the spiritualistic

humbug who so completely entangled lawyer Arthur Marsh of New York in her PETHICK & M'DONALD **393 Richmond St.** First Door North of the City Hall. enarce, has been released from prison and As the holidays are near at hand, D. H. Cumlingham, the leading Toronto Jeweler, has special inducements to offer readers of the Brook in furnishing the best value in Dismonds, Reliable Watches, Fine Jeweiry and presentation goods. By writing us any goods will be sent per express for examina-tion to all parts of Ontario. Correspondence solicited. Manufacturing in all its branches. Remember the address-77 Yonge Street Toronto, Ontario. will again begin lecturing. She ought to

wait until Widdows is free and form a combination, taking in Fulton, Chiniqui, Edith O'Gorman, Dr. Wild, etc. There is nothing so effective in the way of drawing a crowd as a grand sggregation, as Barnum would say.

THE Pall Mall Gazette suggests that the Whitechapel murders should be testified in detail before the Forgeries Commission. It is true they have little to do with the Times' charges of crime against Mr. Parnell and other Irish leaders, but they are blood curdling outrages sufficient to shock the nerves of the public, and in this respect they are just like the outrages which have been admitted by the judges as an appropriate sul ject for examination,

the only difference being that they were perpetrated in England.

THE 15th INSTANT,

P. J. BURKE,

just the same, and they know it.

SECRETARY.

we are told in a cable despatch, will abolish the ten pages of the great cham-

ber, with £50 a year and no duties;

A SPECIAL cable despatch states that the Archbishop of Ottawa has figured prominently in some important ceremonies at the Vatican, in conjunction with other Canadian prelates who accompanied him. His Grace was barquetted on the opening

day of the new Canadian college, as wes Mgr. Lorrain, of Pembroke, Vicar Apor-libore to the grave my darling one; The nightingale's passionate dirges hal-lowed THE Methodist ministers of Indianapolis and those of Columbus have passed resolutions to wait upon President Harritolic of Pontiac. The same honor was son to counsel bim to not hold an extended to the Archbishop of Montreal, inauguration ball. If those good gentle- Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, and the rector of Laval University. Cardinal Parvechi men would visit the slums of their respective cities and inaugurate a system of extended a cordial greeting to Mgr. practical charity, their time would be Dubamel, who afterwards consecrated one much better employed, and the result of of the floors of the elegant chapel of St. Joseph's. Pope Leo XIII. afterwards retheir labors would be more deterving of apceived in collective audience the Archprobation in the sight of God. Their visit bishops of Ottawa and Montreal, the to Washington will result in simply a trip

and nothing more. The dance will go on Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, and the laymen of Canada; Mgr. Duhamel enjoying the privilege of a THE reform of the Queen's household,

few minutes' conversation with His Holiness.

THE Torento Mail is still very sore three of the four lords in waiting ; and because the property stolen from the

Things have changed for the better since his day and time both in Scot-

land and in Canada. Catholic instincts have re-asserted t'emselves, and now, owing to the zeal of Scotch priests and Bishops, and to immigration from Ireland, as it happened in the days of St. Columba of famed Iona, fanaticism is yielding to Catholic sentiment--the banks and braes are once more made vocal with the merry chime of Christmas bells, and the cathedrals of Glasgow and Inverness once again are made joyous with the long forgotten angels' choruses,

"Adeste Fideles," and "Gloria in Excelsis



Deo."

Dead, sweet one, nor knowest that thou art dead :

For hence the light of thy face hath fled. Pale, pale, on thy lips the rose red blossom And thou art no more, dead pulse of my bosom!

Thro' the haunted summer night, alone,

The hour, and the stars my footsteps followed.

The way led under the forest trees, And they were chanting the litanies; Mufiled in mourning robes, sad and dreary, The pines were entoning the Miserere.

We passed thro' the misty meadow land, Where fairies were dancing hand in hand ; They suddenly ceased their circling dances, And watched us the while with tear-dimmed glances.

The moon came down from heaven above, And spoke o'er thy grave fond words of

love; The stars were weeping, the birds were singing, And far away the bells were ringing.

reduction of twenty-five per cent, to his tenants in Louth. Thirty four tenants on Lord Lans-

downe's estates in Luggacurran have been served with eviction notices. They are

determined to resist. The Mayor of Cork brought two actions for assault against police constables who interfered with him violently on the occasion of Father Kennedy's release from prison. The magistrates dismissed the asses. the cases.

In response to the complaint of Mr. Sexton, M. P., the Post Master General profit for being good, condemned in strong terms the tampering The Catholi with letters in the general post office at Dublin. Letters to Irish members of Parliament are persistently opened in that

was sentenced on the 1st inst., to four months' imprisonment on a charge of intimidating intending occupiers of farms

of evicted tenants. One hundred and twenty priests have formally protested against Father Ken nedy's imprisonment for attending meet-ings of the National League. They state that the League is a legel organization and bet the offence is of a political and not of that the offence is of a political and not of cubus is got rid of.

a criminal nature. The Lord Mayor of Dublin has called a public meeting of citizens to take into consideration the best means to compen-sate Mr. Tom Moroney for the losses and sate Mr. Tom Moroney for the losses and sufferings endured by him during his two years' imprisonment for the sake of Ire land. Dublin will, no doubt, show its appreciation of the man whom Mr. Balfour delighted to persecute.

ere ringing. X. —Boston Pilot. X.

Colonel: "We know that some of the best of men lie upon the straw of failure. We know that some of the worst of men have what the world calls success. We know know that some of the worst of men have what the world calls success. We know that honesty goes hungry while larceny sits at the banquet and that the victous have every physical comfort, whilst the virtuous are clad in rags." And because that is so religion teacher that such in jus-tices will be rectified in the life to come ; but if We increments of the time men time

but if Mr. Ingersoll's doctrines were true, an injustice would remain triumphant for ever and there would be no motives or

The Catholic Press.

Ever seeking after the first mark of God's Church, her wonderful Unity, but ever looking for it where it cannot be

found that has been the history of our unhappy brethren since the so called "Re-formation" robbed them of their birthoffice. Mr. Edward Harrington, M. P., has been sentenced to six months' imprison-ment, with hard labor, for publishing in his paper, the Kerry Sentinel, reports con-cerning a suppressed branch of the National Lesgue An appeal was taken. Ool Vandeleur has made a final pro-cerl to the torong the the gravity of our unhappy brethren since the so called "Re-formation" robbed them of their birth-right. Uneasy with each other, always "reforming" that heresy which the "Re-formation" grave them, carping at the dotrines of those who have "reformed?" themselves away from them, longing to the gravity of our the source of the so Col Vandeleur has made a final pro posal to the tenants on his estates in West Clare. He offers to accept one year's rent in cash in settlement of all claims. Unless the tenants accept this offer by February 15, it will be withdrawn. Mr John Finucase, M P. for Limerick, resents to the world. Still with all this

presents to the world. Still with all this noise and contention, we hopefully think that England is making rapid strides towards the Church of her ancestors. The uneasy discontent and intense longing for Unity is a most encouraging sign. An honest nation suffering from heresy is like a straightforward Catholic with mortal sin upon his soul-neither the one nor the other can be easy until the frightful in-

Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by the Revs. U. B. Leeson, Provincial of the Josephite Order, and J. R. Slattery, of St. Joseph's All a

A YOUNG NAPOLEON.

"When is it to be?" I asked John Strong this question because he was my intimate friend. He had told me all about his engagement with Varina Vincent, the pretty school teacher. He had opened his heart to me, and I feit that I had the right to ask when the wedding would take place. To my surprise, Strong's handsome face clouded, and he paused for a moment before making a reply.

I.

To my surprise, bud for a moment before elouded, and be paused for a moment before msking a reply. "To tell you the truth," he said, "we do not see our way clear to an early marriage. We are both poor, but we are young and can afford to wait." I said nothing, but I could not help thinking. In a small town like Cottonville Strong was re In a small town like Cottonville Strong was re garded as a very prosperous young man. He had saved a few thousand dollars, and his salary was the highest paid to any one in the place. Only a few years before Strong had entered a country store as a clerk on starvation wages. He had ad-vanced steadily until he had become the cashier of the only have in Cottonville.

of the only bank in Cottonville. "I have done pretty well," resumed Strong, giving me a keen glance, "but I do not know how I stand. Some of my investments may turn out well, or they may ruin me. Besides, I have

"That is what I cannot understand," I inter-rupied. "You are prospering, and yet you borrow money for speculations. That is not

wise,' Strong laughed and threw back his head

Strong laughed and threw back his little "Old fellow, you don't know my plans," he snswered; "I have never made a failure yet. I have the gift of seeing farther abeed than most people, and I am going to utilise it. I borrow money, but I know where to place it. I don't venture beyond my depth. Debt is a blessing under some circumstances. The most successful nations and individuals go the deepest in debt." It was useless to argue with Strong. In our debating society he had always come off victor in every discursion. Self poised, well equipped, and every discussion. Self poised, well equipped, and magnetic, there were few men or women either that he could not win over to his side.

'Varnia understands me," he said. "She is willing to wait. She knows that it is best for us

both. "Well, my young Napoleon," I remarked, "I hope that one of your brilliant speculative cam paigns will satisfy your ambition, and that you will then settle down and marry, and take life as you find it. Oaly a few men find the short cuis to fame and fortune, and is dangerous to seek

Everybody in Cottonville called Strong the Everybody in Cottonville called Strong the young Napoleon of business. His brilliancy, his rapid intuition, his imperious ways, and the fact that his classic features resembled somewhat those of the great Corrican had fixed the name on him when he was in his teens. And he liked it. All men like to think that they resemble heroes and conquerors.

II. "Twenty thousand dollars' profit in cotton futures !

It was a big thing for Cottonville. But the It was a big thing for Cottonville. But the young Napoleon took it quietly. He was not sur-prised, he said to his inquiring friends. He had felt certain that he would make a ten strike. "I am for New York," said Strong the next day after the intelligence of his good fortune had reached him. "Good-bye, old fellow." "But when are you coming back ?" I asked, holding him by the hand. "Oh, I don't know. I can't very well say at present." "There is Varnia !" I exclaimed. "Ah. I see

"There is Varnis !" I exclaimed, "Ab, I see

"There is Varnis!" I excisimed, "Ab, I see After your return there will be a wedding." "Don't bother me with that subject now," snapped my friend; "my head is full of import-ant business matters, and I must go to New York. There is no way out of it. It is all right with Varnis. Of course, I am coming home as soon as I possibly can, but I have an opportunity of setting on the inside in Wall-street, and I must

"Getting on the inside ?"

"Yes, I said so. But you know nothing about "Yes, I said so. But you know nothing about speculation, and care less. I mean just this : I have some friends there who will put me up to something that will pay better than any of my past adventures." "My dear friend," I urged, "why not let well

"my dear iriend," I urged, "why not let well alone? With your present start you will scon be the richest man in Cottonville?" "In Cottonville?" be sneered. "There, never mind that. I like the town, and I am coming back, Good-bye." People shock their budget for the start for

would not proclaim the canonization publicly. They might perhaps canonize a few saints for private use among members of the Order of Corporate Reunion, but they would not let any one else know whom they had canonized." Ultimately, it is resolved that application should be made by the party in the room to the diocesan, the Archbishop of Mercio, in writing, the question as to whom it was proposed to beatify being reserved for a later period as a mere matter of detail. Varnis, for from that time I saw a change in her. Her face began to have a weary, sad look, and she plodded on with her school work, withdrawing her-self almost entirely from society. She still re-ceived letters from New York, but they were less frequent than formerly.

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self almost entirely from society. She turn for ceived letters from New York, but they were less frequent than formerly. When Strong paid his visit to Cottonville, the following year, he was millionaire. This time he remained several days, and was at his best. Every body remarked that prosperity had not spoiled him. He was devoted to Varina, but the poor girl seemed to be in a dazad state. She saw something in her lover that no one else saw, a coldness that she alone could detect. After his departure we all began wondering when the marriage would take place. I had said nothing to Strong about it, and he had not men-tioned it to me. Only once had he said anything that remotely referred to it. "You people call me a rich man," he said, "and I suppose I am, but you do not know how com-plicated my business is. I am liable any night to go home a million or two richer or a wretched pauper. For God's sake let speculation alone." I thought of Strong's words often during the next year. From time to time we heard of his success. Everything that be touched seemed to iurn to gold, Even in New York men spoke of bim as the young Napoleon.

III.

III. It was an awful crash, and it carried some of the proudest firms in the great city down with it. In our little village we could hardly realize it. Surely Strong had been prudent enough to save something out of the wreck. Our hope proved to be without foundation. Not only had Strong's entire fortune been swept away, but he would have to begin the world again owing fully a million dollars. The brave fellow bore up for a few days. His conduct was so manly that there was talk of set ting bim upon his feet again, and it was predicted that he would retrieve his losses and make another fortune.

another fortune. But the strain was too much. Finally he staggered to his bed, and when he arose from it, long weeks afterwards, his attack of brain fever had

done its worst, "He is a mental wreck," said Banker Jones, who had just returned from New York.

who had just returned from New York. "Is there no hope ?" "None whatever. He will never regain his sences. He may improve physically, but his mind is gone for ever." "We must do something for him," I said. "Something has been done," replied Jones, with very moist eyes. "Varina _____" "What has she done !"

perty in the room to the discessar, the Arendithop of Merclo, in writing, the question as to whom it was proposed to beatify being reserved for a later period as a mere matter of detail. In due time the reply of His Grace is received, but though controlous in the extreme, the worthy prelate refuses to commit himself further than to express a wish to ascertain what public option might be upon the subject. The committee accord-ingly form themelves into the Society for the former on Evargelical and the latter on Pepal grounds, it is fically decided that St. James' Hall shall be the locale. A most edifying meeting takes place, which is graphically described in the text, and sundry auitable suggestions are made, amongst others that the illustrious dead to be selected for public veneration should in life have belonged to the Conservative party (this was by a Tory M. P.), and should have all been University men and gentiemen. The sufferents for 'Book of Martyrs, Tate and Brady, St. Thomas Cranmer, Dean Selft, at alturalatic clergy who had enflered persecution in the secular courts at the instance of the Courch Association, are in turn suggested as suitable candi-dates for canonization, but as some slight differences are apparently manifesting themeslves amongs the promoters, it is greed that it will be a monget the promoters, it is greed that it will be a solicated for the present to affirm the desirability of the prectice being introduced, and that all these details should be referred to a sub committee. Meetings are sub-sequently held in the provinces with a view of accertaining the feelings of the country, after which the committee have an interview with the Arch-bishop, to report progres, in House of Commons phraseology. His Grace listens cautionaly to the proposals which are made, and which would appear to be chiefly supported by a number of maiden isdices who reguinary atteend the daily service in certain cathedrale, and the most advanced of the High Course clergy, but somewhat damps the ardor of his listent "What has she done !" "That noble woman, sir, went on to New York with her uncle. They took poor Strong and placed him in a pivate asylum, where he will receive every care and attention. You know that Varina has given up her school and is living with her uncle, who is going to make her his heiress. Well, those two are going to foot the bills and see to it that Strong is taken care of as long as he lives " lives."

. . . . It was years afterwards when I saw Strong for

he first time since his misfortune. Business had called me to New York, and on

Business had called me to New York, and on the second day after my arrival I visited the asylum, a short distance from the city. At first I thought that Strong had completely recovered, he was looking so well, but his talk undeceived me. "And how is Oottonville ?" he asked. "Slow

"And how is Cottonville ?" he asked. "Slow old pisce—too slow, no progress, nothing to keep a man of ability there. Why don't you come here? I have some big schemes on foot, and possibly I'll let you in." I was glad to see that he recognised me, and I humoured his rambling talk for an hour. "I saw Varina before I left," I said. "Varina ! Oh, little Varina Vincent. Do you know I once thought of marrying her. but I saw

were also issued. Pressed however to discover some more orthodox process, goes on to suggest that it might be done: First, by an Act of Parliament canonizing some particular individual. Second; By one suthoriz-ing a certain person to perform the ceremony. Or, third, By an Act of Parliament attaching the power of canonization to a certain office or offices. As this, however, would probably lead to the power being placed in lay hends, counsel is of opinion that a stained glass window or statue, with an in-scription underneath describing the person whom it is intended to honor as "Saint John Doe" or "Saint Richard Roe," should be placed in some church where hymns and prayers in his or their honer might be duly performed. Action should then be taken sgainst the incumbent, with the consent of the bishop, by three parishioners in the Arches court, and an appeal to be subsequently made from the decision to the Privy Council. If the ultimate decision of the latter tribunal should not be unfavor-able to the incumbent in question, the statue or window should remain in its place, and the canoni-zation of the new saint would then become law. The Archbishop judicionsly declines to advise his somewhat bewildered auditors as to which of thoee various processes, if any, should be adopted, but kindy voromises that if they ilke to get up their "Varina! On, little Varina Vincent. Do you know I once thought of marrying her, but I saw that it wouldn't do. Good girl, but no force of character, you know. Why, they call me the young Napoleon of inance. Now, how would such a wife have suited me? Well, I managed it so as not to hurt her feelings. I let the engage-ment run along, and at last she offered to release me. I accused her of not having faith in me, and got in a high dudgeon, and accepted my freedom. got in a high dudgeon, and accepted my freedom. Good, wasn't it."

dood, wasn't it."
It was too much me. I rose to go.
Scrong accompanied me to the door, and chatted about his imaginary speculations.
"Stay !" he cried, as I was leaving.
He handed me a little flower from the profusion

that decked the table. "Give that to Varina," he said.

somewhat bewildered auditors as to which of those various processes, if any, should be adopted, but kindly promises that if they like to get up their typical in his own diocese, he will give leave to the parishioners to prosecute. The Committee with-draw, and after mature deliberation, finally resolve that the last suggestion of counsel is the best and most suitable, and accordingly proceed to put it into practice. Richard Hooker, William Laud, Samuel Johnson, and Hannah More are selected, as representing the sitteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and some old engravings and copies of pictures are dispatched to Bavaris, whence, in due course of time sundry images of the new saints are received : Saint Richard Hooker was dressed up in a simple but gracefully flowing black gown and white Geneva Saint Richard Hooker was dressed up in a simple but gracefully flowing black gown and white Geneva bands edged with gold. Over his right shoulder appeared the mask of an angry female face (his wife's) as an emblem of his martyrdom. A plain gold aureols surrounded his head, and at the base thefo statue was the inscription : "Saint Richard Hooker, Conf. Doct." Saint William Laud was dressed in his rochet and lawn sleeves. He carried his head under his left arm. Beneath him was in-sertbed : "Saint William Laud, Bishop and Mart." Saint Samuel Johnson was portrayed in his usual and well-known costume. He was represented in the act of performing his celebrated penance, the rain dropp being typlied by crystals here and there is own dictionary, to show the vanity of all earthly learning. His inscription was : "Saint Samuel Johnson, Conf. Doct." In Saint Hannah More's learning. His inscription was: "Saint Samuel Johnson, Conf. Doct." In Saint Hannah More's statue, the female costume of the early part of this century was faithfully followed. Her large black bonnet was surmounted by an aureole of h black bonnet was surmounted by an auteoic of her usefalness as a schoolmistress. Her inscription was simply: "Saint Hannab More, Virg." Nothing can be more edifying or graphic than the description of the inauguration and benediction of the images, and the eloquent panegyric of the new Angelican saints in Mr. Maniple's church on new Angelican saints in Mr. Maniple's church on the following Sunday, which we regret that space prevents us from doing justice to The functions appropriately closed with the establishment of the Confraternity of St. Hannah More, the Guild of St William Luud, the Order of Hookerites and the Oblates of St. Samuel Johnson. The neighborhood soon became justly celebrated in the ecclesiastical world, and the church was crowded with a stream of sloptasers and pilorims. Statuettes medule world, and the church was crowded with a stream of sightseers and pilgrims. Statuettes, medals, lives, and copies of the new Saints' writings, were extensively sold, and St. Samuel's "Dictionary" was only procurable at premium. So great was the rush of people that a special line of omnibuses was put on to take pilgrims to the church. Booths ware arcted in the malehorhood for the wise of was put on to take pligrims to the church. Booths were erected in the neighborhood for the sale of oranges, ginger beer, and other refreshments for the inner man. So popular did the newly-canon-ized soon become that sandwich men, dressed up in their effigies, ere long paraded the streets with advertisements of theatres and soaps, while "Hooker hair wash," "Luudian scarfs," "Johsonian braces," and "Hannah More haudkerchiefs," were sold in the shops. The final act in the drama was the historic case of Muggins v. Maniple for the particnatoric case of Augglus V. As inple for the parties ulars of which we must refer our readers to the pages of the "Prig." Nothing can be more inimi-table than the description of this grand constitu-tional ecclesiastical trial, second only in importance and interest to the earlier case of Bardell v. Pick-Prelates, the Primus of Scotland, and Dr. Reinhaus are in turn suggested, but it appares that none of them have jurisdiction in Eugland. At last some lady observes, "Why not one of the Order of Cor porate Reunion Bishops? They invoke the saints." "Yes. They would do very well. But then they are so terribly afraid of being found out that they **JANUARY** 12, 1889

ent one in the Judicial (the Privy Council, which ist tribunal happily succeeded in that just and equitable viame even heap, the state ever been the pride and (Established Church at all history. We earnestly rec readers to procure the wo selves, and can assure ther prove an infallible remedy obstinate cases of melance complaint, even when all of the pharmscopeia have no purpose.—*The Tablet*.

Written for CATHOLIC CATHOLICS OF &

BY THE REV. ENEAS M'DO LL. D., F. R. S.

> PART II. GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDE

MACDONALD, AND THI Changes in the mission sarily very frequent. Mr. eron, Chaplain at Kirke moved to Aberdeen, Mr. lating that Mr McGillie sent to supply his place ance, however, with the McGillivray's congregation declined to remove bim. Maxwell's influence prev ing the services of Mr. his Chaplain. Mr. James sppointed to succeed Mr. Jesuit, in the mission Galloway, the family th Catholic, and Mr. John G of Bishop Geddes, repla eron at Aberdeen. The r livat fell to Mr. James (had just completed his st and who, in his riper yes as the author of a Histo and a vindication of Que William Reid was remove to the Stryla mission, was the centre; and Dawson, afterwards Dawson, commenced Scalan, career at Sheuval, the cl career at Shenval, the ci Cabrach district. Such i were to none more unp blahop; but they could "Necessity," he stated, "h years been our only

It is .ndicative of pro appointed for the price mission to reside at H Keith, where a chapel to be provided for him. only missionary establis bishop was engaged to p felt the burden ; but was my part," he wrote to think my money capro think my money canniployed than for such a cannot do all, and hope y thing, at least for K Reid survived the bishoj and in his latter days earlier time, were useful known as the "Patriarch.

It became necessary t repairs in the old chape of Blackfriars' Wynd. not, on account of othe him, contribute anythin pense. He recomme quence, that the funds r borrowed ; and the int the proceeds of the ben capital by instalments i One of the neighbors of as had been done in the tions required at the posite side. Mr. Me promptly sought legal a hours from the time the The Dean cf Guild and the top of the wai could be said a either side. He dec continuing the repairs party threatened an z don. But nothin been done, as the wo without any further chapel was known Chap(1;" but it was so the "Highland Chapel preached in it on Sund Highland congregation Bishop Hay desired

friend and coadjutor

ment, as Leven owned, but the results were sum-cient to satisfy his heart, and he did not look for more. In company with Werner, we inspected the schools and workshops in various kinds established by the monks, including carving in wood and stone, and in these artistic pursuits Warner had gathered together some able pupils. The completion of the church and monastery, according to the perfect plan, gave ample scope for the employment of artistic genius. "All this is education," said Leven, "and it gives the opportunity of education. Werner, here, holds that a man must know something about an angel before he can carve one, and before he can paint the legend of a saint he must have studied it, and prayed over it. I believe he gave a course of lectures to his pupils on the nature of angels before he let them touch so much as the robe of one of those you saw in the church." "Quite true," said Werner, "and only common sense: a statue is a word, and, like a word, the image of a thought. Unless a man possesses the thought, he cannot express it by the image." "Well, some of these lads whom you see at work here," continued Leven, "were orphans brought up in various houses and refuges up and down the country. They may or may not succeed in becom-ing artists; but can it be other than a benefit to them to learn, in a practical way, with the help of their chisels, that there is a world of spirit as well as a world of matter?" "Yes," I said, "I can comprehend easily enough the possibility of these more cultivated pursuits expanding the intellect and admitting spiritual ideas; but it is more perplexing with the clod-hoppers." "Taking it for granted that by clodhoppers you

"Taking it for granted that by clodhoppers you

"Taking it for granted that by cloundplets you intend to signify the race of ploughmen and car-ters," said Leven, "I admit the fact as regards the intellect, and totally deny it as regards the heart." "Be so good, then," I retorted, "as to explain your machinery." "It is very simple," said Leven, "and consists of the over the one operative: the

two parts, one positive and the other negative: the positive is supplying them with clean, attractive, humanized homes; and the negative is the cutting positive is supplying them with clean, attractive, humanized homes; and the negative is the cutting off of the ale-house. Now, it must be frankly admitted, that the first of these desirable things can only be attained through the instrumentality of a wife; and, accordingly, I grant that to effect anything practical for the amendment of your clod-hoppers, it is essential to keep up a supply of tidy wives. I assure you the subject has greatly exer-cised me; I believe that feminine slatterns have much to answer for in the sum total of social degra-dation. No man will spiritualize in a pigstye, and if no provision is made in the building of cottage residences for giving a laboring man any corner to live in which is not either a pigstye or a wash-house, he must perforce take refuge in the public-house."

house," "A state period to the specialty now," said "You have got him on his specialty now," said Werner. "What I propose to do by my lectures to my artists, he would effect among his ploughmen by model cottages and model wives." "But how procure the latter commodity?" I inquired with no little curiosity. "Peace, man," said Leven. "I do not admit all "Peace, man," said Leven.

inquired with no little curiosity. "Pence, man," said Leven. "I do not admit all to my secrets; I have correspondents among half the Kev. Mothers in England, and you have not yet seen the Glenleven schools. How long it will last it is hard to say; but as yet neither School Board nor inspectors have shown their faces at Glenleven, and we train up our boys and girls to become very tolerable Christians."

THE AUSTRALIAN DUKE; THE NEW UTOPIA.

CHAPTER XIII.

2

CHAPTER XIII. UTOPIA. It was about the fourth day after our establish ment at Gienleven that the postbag brought, among other contents, a packet from Exclale, and a news-paper forwarded by Oswald. Grant tossed me the paper, which I opened; and whilst he was busy with his letters, I had the gratification of reading a lengthy report in the Exshire Gazette, of a meeting of the "United Colliers" which had been held at Bradford, to hear the address of the illustrious orators, Messrs. Degg and Redfever, and pass cer-tain resolutions under their inspiration. The meet-ing we were told, had been most enthusiastic, and terminated with a procession through the streets, in the course of which the windows of the Catholie presbytery were smashed, and an effigy of the bake, as "the Arch-enemy of Progress," burnt both this L respected. The meeting to Grant as her

Presbytery were smashed, and more significant of the set of the leven institute. Duke, as "the Archenemy of Progress," burnt before the Leven Institute. All this I proceeded to retail to Grant, as he finished his breakfast, nor did it seem in any way to diminish his appetite. "And these are the fellows on whose benefit you have spent the best part of the last ten years," I exclaimed. "No wonder Oswald has marked the column with such a note citadiometion."

indignation!" 'I am afraid, Jack, that the result shows there is

"That is your way of taking it, is it?" I replied. "But now tell me, Grant, do you never feel dis-

"Discouraged? of course, it's the commonest and the stupidest of temptations - something shows you how little you have succeeded in doing, and, there-fore, you resolve to mend it by doing less, instead of trying to do more.

of trying to do more." I remained silent. "Now look here, Jack, you are thinking of those colliers, and their public demonstration against me in the streets of Bradford. But what is the truth of the matter? Degg and the Free Thought Com-mittee distributed the drink, and furnished the inflammatory speeches and the effigy, and the poor fellows enjoyed the excitement of burning it exactly as they would have enjoyed a dog-fight. If you say that they are deplorably brutalized, I agree; and it does but show the burden that lies on those who have property, means, influence, and education—everything, in short, which those poor outcasts have not." outcasts have not.

outcasts have not." "And what is to be the end of it?" I said; "because, as things stand here," and I held up the paper, "I hold that they are discouraging." "The end of it, Jack, is neither in your power nor in mine to foresee," said Grant. "I think we may

"The end of it, Jack, is herther in your power not in mine to foresee," said Grant. "I think we may safely affirm that the wolf will not lie down with the lamb in our day, nor at our bidding; but that is no reason why we should not do what comes to hand in that direction."

hand in that direction." "Ten years ago you thought very differently about some of these questions," I said, as I recalled the flashing eyes and fervid speech of the Grant of former years, and involuntarily compared them with the tones and looks of to-day, which spoke trally of a patience rooted in deepest resignation. "I daresay I did," he replied. "At twenty-five it seems an easy thing to keep the commandments, and make all the world do so, too; but, bless your heart, Jack, a little experience makes a man take a

heart, Jack, a little experience makes a man take a very different view of the meaning of the word suc-

"And what do you mean by success, then?"

asked. "Ah, that is a question," he replied, leaning back in his chair, and looking into space, as though con-sidering. "There's nothing I love like a definition when one can get at it; success is-the power of persevering at a noble aim. That is about the thing, as I take it." "What, no results!" I exclaimed, "positively none?".

"What, ho results." I who could sup-"Who said so?" he replied. "Who could sup-pose such a case as unflaging perseverance at a noble end that was not crowned? But how, or with what, is quite another question. In certain cases probably with martyrdom: that might not be suc-cess in the world's estimation, but it would cer-taind ba crown."

cess in the world's estimation, but it would cer-tainly be a crown." "You are taking a very high flight, my dear Grant," I said "and I will admit all its incontro-vertibility; but now to descend a mile or two, and to get on a lower level, are we to look for no results in the commonplace sense of the word?" "I do not say so," he replied. "All I mean is that you must not look for what is startling and pictorial. You must not look for larger success than the Gospel." "I magine that the success of the Gospel had been exactly of the character you describe," I said. "Really? Do you mean to say that the impres-sion left on your mind after laying down one of those villainous newspapers is that the whole world is going the way of the Gospel—of the beautitudes? All I can say is it is not my idea of the Gospel." "I wish," I said, "you would clear up your idea a little; at present I can catch only half a view of it."

"Thank you," I said, "I feel very much in Toby's case myself; I can only say, with Florry, I shan't forget my leason." "I shall not attempt to give my reader a journal of the verk at Glenleven; though the week, indeed, stretched to a fortnight, the happiest of my life. Oswald's description of the place had been some thing of an exaggration; nevertheless, there was enough of outline to make it very unlike any phase of the world with which I had hitherto been famil-iar. Under the shadow of the great monastery a small population had gathered, which found occu-ation on the land, and in the various branches of industry which had been opened by the monks. Hither Leven had transferred individuals, and cocasionally families, whose suitability for the pur-pose he had in view, he felt reason to trust; and though he neither hoped for, nor attempted the him, yet he had taken advantages of the circum-stances under which the little settlement hail restore some, at least, of the worst social abuses, moder whose influences the mortal atmosphere of this success, partial as it was, was sufficient to impart to Glenleven what, by contrast, struck a widter, nor were the houses deno of filth and dis-order; the attractions of the ale-house were re-stricted, and recreations of an innocent kind pro-vident suitsfy his heart, and he did not look for ment, as Leven owned, but the results were suffi-tient to satisfy his heart, and he did not look for ment, as Leven owned, but the results were suffi-tient to satisfy his heart, and he did not look for ment, as and workshors in various kinds established

"Well," he replied, "the case seems a simple on enough. There is a sense in which the success of the Gospel always disappoints us; that is, when we expect it to regenerate the world; meaning by we expect it to regenerate the world; meaning by the world that evil thing which is the enemy of God, and never will be regenerated. The world God, and never will be regenerated. The world reigns supreme in newspapers, parliaments, min-istries, fashionable society, and the like, and in all of them the Gospel is suffering a daily and hourly defeat. But take into account, on the other side, the number of graces which it is bringing all the while to rullions of souls living and dying in every the number of graces which it is bringing in every while to millions of souls living and dying in every quarter of the globe; and, as a matter of course, its victories far outweight its defeats, only for the re-port of them, I believe, we shall have to wait until the day of judgment."

"That is a very solemn view of the matter,"

"That is a very solemn view of the matter," I replied: "and it seems to require in any one who labors for the good of his kind, an almost sublime degree of self-supression and purity of intention." "Just so Jack; and as very few of such poor creatures as we are have anything sublime about us, you perceive how it is we are so tempted to talk of discouragement, if the naughty world does not at once turn its swords into ploughshares at the voice of our eloquence. But now, see here, I have a drop of comfort for you, which should atone for many an effigy-burning; read that:" and be handed me a effigy-burning; read that:" and he handed me a note sheet, which I guessed, as I glanced at the large childish text-hand, to be from little Edward. It ran as follows:

"DEAR COUSIN LEVEN.—Since you left us, I have had some famous rides; Oswald took me to show him Baker's Bit, and he has had posts and chains put up. I think Florry mus, have told him. She hears me my Latin grammar every day, and my catechism. Two of the pupples are drowned. The other has got his eyes open; we mean to call him Toby.—Your affectionate cousin, "EDWARD."

"EDWARD." "P. S.—She has asked me to write out these papers and I think she says them."

"Pretty well, is it not?" said Grant. "I suspect Toby is not the only individual at Exdale who is Toby getting his eyes open. But really is it not a fine thing to see the apologist of Degg and Free Thought surrendering to Edward and the 'Penny Cathe-

chism ?'" "Just what I should have expected," I said. "If an archbishop in full pontificals had tried to convert her. Florry would have shown fight." "Well," said Grant, "this is just a case in point. There is a row in the streets of Bradford, and all the county newspapers will be full of it, and a great many excellent persons will condole with me on the disappointment. But a poor soul is rescued from a far worse abyss than Baker's Bit, and no one will offer their congratulations, because no one from a far worse abyss than Bakers Bit, and ho one will offer their congratulations, because no one will know of it; though the victory is out of all pro-portion greater than the defeat."

tolerable Christians." "Well," I said, "I really wonder at you. After all your fine talking about the supernatural, you profess to regenerate society, or at any rate, the clodhopping portion of it, by no higher machinery womanonder at you. After than well-ventilated cottages and smart woman

kind." "I beg your pardon," he replied, "but for a lawyer you are sadly inaccurate in stating a case. Here are a set of men and women who know their religion and their duties. I simply (acting as what you once called 'the secular arm ') come in to sup-ply humanizing, and cut off brutalizing, influences. Then we expose them to the action of all that by numanizing, and cut off brutanzing, influences. Then we expose them to the action of all that can be done in the way of instruction, encouragement, personal kindness, and assistance in time of diffi-culty, and leave it to the grace of God to do the root."

By this time we had left the workshops, and By this time we had left the workshops, and found our way into the garden, where the abbol joined us. For the first time I was able to take in a general view of the pile of monastic buildings, as yet unfinished, but in course of completion, which act and a before we?

yet unfinished, but in course of completion, which extended before me." "Remember," said Leven, "that they had just raised in the home they left a pile as extensive, and created a work even more fruitful." "Yes," said the abbot, "such would seem to be the rule of monastic life. What one age creates, another overthrows, and so the seed is broadcast; and we emerge from our ruins to commence all over again. It is a perpetual exercise of the virtue of Hone."

of Hope." "Well," I said, "we owe something to Bismarck; "Well," I said, Laws we should never have

"Well," I said, "we owe something to Bismarck; but for his Falck Laws we should never have listened on English soil to the chant as I heard it yesterday." "You must know," said Leven, "that you have made a convert of Mr. Aubrey; he came, an un-believerjin plain chant, and departs under the spell." The abbot smiled. "I believe it possible that we shall make as many converts by singing as by preaching," he said. "Your friend Mr. Knowles for one."

for one." "What? does he come here to gather ideas?" "What? does he come here to gather ideas?" "I don't know about that," said Werner. "The first time he came it was to disseminate some of his own. He was greatly distressed at the warm-ing apparatus in the choir, and complained of our having no carvings of fox and geese under the Mis-erere seats, as in old cathedrals. The abbot ex-plained that the said carvings were not always of the most edifying description, but he said the medieval idea suffered by their omission." We all hanched heartily.

We all laughed heartily. "Poor Knowles!" said Leven; "he must suffer before he can be real. At present he plays with the truth as children do with pretty pebbles, which they like because they shine and please the eye. The day will come when he will need a rock to stand on " stand on.

TO BE CONTINUED.

People shook their heads at first. In a fer weeks their suspicions were confirmed. Strong had plunged into the very vortex of the speculative maelstrom in Wall street, and it was not long before we heard that he had made another lucky

hit. "Strong is a phenomenal genius in his way," said Banker Jones to me one day. "He reads human nature at a glance, and can adapt himself to any class of men. I have no doubt that he is as much at home among the New York capitalists as it he had been one of them always. And he will impress them too just as he impressed neowill impress them, too, just as he impressed peo ple here."

nothing in common with the people around them —men who, from their birth, are cosmopolitan by nature, with nothing provincial about them ? Strong is such a man. A stranger could not tell from his appearance and conversation what part of the country he is identified with. In New York, San Francisco, or New Orleans he would be at home. It is here where he was born, that he converse to he altocather different from his he appears to be altogether different from his fellows.

Banker Jones was something of a philosopher and I had to yield to him.

and I had to yield to him. I saw Varina every day. Sometimes I was at the post office when she called for her mail, and I was always well pleased to see her bend her pretty head and hurry off with a white envelope bearing the New York post mark, and addressed in the hand writing so well known to me. It was a year nearly before Strong returned, and

to was a year nearly before Strong returned, and then it was only a flying visit. A special car bearing some of the biggest railway magnates in the country passed through. Strong was with the party, but he left it, and spent half a day at his old home. He was with Varina most of the

his old home. He was with Varina most of the time, and I saw him only a moment. "No changes, I see," said he in a curt business-like way; "not a house painted, and not a ham-mer has been heard since I left. Everything is just the same." "Varnis, too ?" I suggested.

"Varnis, too ?" I suggested. "Varnia, too ?" he replied. "Poor little thing. Do you know that she lacks force of character ?" "I think nothing of the kind," I answered shortly. "She certaily has a great deal of patience under trying circumstance, and there is some force of character in that."

some force of character in that." Strong's eyes fell, and he gave me a parting clasp of the hand. He had to rejoin the railway kings at their next stopping place. It was hard to tear himself away, but it could not be helped. His visit could not have been satisfactory to

I took it and rushed off, unable to speak. Of course, I pressed that flower and took the utmost care of it until I reached Cottonville. When I gave it to Varina, and told her who sent it, the poor thing cried over it until I thought her heart would break. Women are so peculiar.—Wallace P. Reed, in Atlanta Constitution.

HOW TO MAKE A PROTESTANT SAINT.

HOW TO MAKE A SAINT ; OR THE PROCESS OF CAN-ONIZATION IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. By "ThePrig." London : Kegan, Paul Trench & Co

By "nerry," hondon Regal, rad rich a co-This is another addition to the series of humorous ecclesisatical sketches for which we are indebted to "The Prig," and it must be achnowledged that his latest production is in no way inferior to any of those which have preceded it. The humor is as below the scenes as graphic, and the dialogue as those which have preceded it The humor is as choice, the scenes as graphic, and the dialogue as sparkling as ever. It opens with a discussion in the clergy house between the Rev. Kentigern Maniple and the members of St. Betsy's Sister hood over the recent canonization of the English Martyrs, which has suggested the idea of the Church of England following splt, and the happy Church of England following splt, and the happy thought has occurred to all assembled, why should not we too add to the list of saints in the Book of Common Prayer? The idea is voted an excellent one, and the only difficulty which presents itself is the simple yet practical one, how is it to be done? The Rev. Mother sees no reason why "the father should not come down this evening and proclaim some new blessed once from our altar." Mr. Maniple, however, thicks that certain formalities are generally observed in so important an affair. Maniple, nowever, thus that estain the setting that an affair, are generally observed in so important an affair, and that it would be better on the whole to move in the matter with caution and deliberation. The in the matter with cattion and denotation. The sisters suggest that a member of their body lately deceased might be canonized by acclamation, which would get over all difficulties. It is how which would get over all difficulties. It is how ever, ultimately agreed that before taking any de-claive step Mr. Maniple should consult a few brother, priests and abide by their opinion. A clerical meeting is accordingly convened at which various learned and edifying suggestions are made, in which some one discovers that according to Canon Law a bishop ought to move in the matter. It appears doubtful, however, if any member of the enlacenel bench would be willing to encourage

the episcopal bench would be willing to encourage the idea, much less to take the initiative. Colonial Prelates, the Primus of Scotland, and Dr. Reinkens

this year, 1785 at the ing of the bishops. by no means disinclin lest there should arise in consequence of Edinburgh, Abbe Par appointed to do duty informed Bishop Hay measures to propo maragement of their this the bishop made no him that he was at fu whataver he thought the common good ; i more at heart than to munity settled upon ing, that matters ma fluctuations and chan disagreeable and ofte The Scotch Colleg some time been a so the bishops. They control of it as wo beneficial to the m time, however, ev harmoniou ly, especi when the Innes far with its managem deferred to the wish the college became prefecture of Tho known and eminer antiquary. The the lance family we maintaining a good the heads of the From its first instit lege had given value of religion in Scotls many excellent mi were elway missionaries, who when life and liber leave their country Students on their always kindly enter a relief to the Scote of the remaining | were defrayed by

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CATHOLICS OF &COTLAND.

BY THE REV. ENEAS M'DONELL DAWSON LL. D., F. B. S.

PART II.

GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, AND THEIR TIME.

The new principal, Mr. John Gordon, of Achintoul, or Dorletters (hence his name I often cocurs in the correspondence as Mr. Dorlet), was less careful to secure the confidence of the bishops in his admin-latration. The dissitisation of the bishops arose from the less perfect state of edu-cation. The defective training of the young ecclesisatios deprived the mission of many promising subjects; and it often happened that students, designed for the Church, returned home as laymen, and even fell away from their religion. The bishops remonstrated with the principal, but to no purpose. On the death of Mr. Gordon, in 1777, hopes were entertained of improvement in the government of the college. His successor, Mr. Alexan-ider Gordon, enjoyed a fair reputation in Sootland, having served the mission for procurator, for the clergy at Edinburgh He took with him from Sootlavd, when he went in 1778, to enter on his charge of the college, two of the best students at Scalan. Such beginnings led to the hope that the college would soon renew its ancient reputation and become, once more, a nursery of serviceable priests. This, however, was not its destiny. The two young men referred to returned home without completing their studies. This was a cause of grief and disappointment to the bishops; and the revelations Changes in the missions were neces. sarily very frequent. Mr. James Cameron, Chaplain at Kirkconnel, was removed to Aberdeen, Mr. Maxwell stipulating that Mr McGillivray should be sent to supply his place. In compli-ance, however, with the wishes of Mr. McGillivray's congregation, the bishop declined to remove bim. Finally, Mr. Maxwell's influence prevailed in securing the services of Mr. McGiliivray as his Chaplain. Mr. James Cameron was appointed to succeed Mr. Fraser, an ex-Jesuit, in the mission of Munshes, in Galloway, the family there being still Catholic, and Mr. John Gordon, nephew of Bishop Geddes, replaced Mr. Cam eron at Aberdeen. The mission of Glen-livat fell to Mr. James Carruthers, who livat fell to Mr. James Carronners, which had just completed his studies at Douai, and who, in his riper years, was known as the author of a History of Scotland, sud a vindication of Queen Mary, Mr. William Reid was removed from Shenral William Reid was removed from Shenval to the Stryla mission, of which Keith was the centre; and Mr. Anorew Dawson, atterwards President at Scalan, commenced his missionary career at Shenval, the chief place of the Cabrach district. Such frequent changes ware to none more unpleasant than the blehop; but they could not be avoided. "Necessity," he stated, "has now for mary years been our only guide in these mattert."

It is indicative of progress that it was appointed for the priest of the Siryla mission to reside at Kempcairn, near Keith, where a chapel and house were to be provided for him. This was not the only missionary establishment, that the It is ndicative of progress that it was appointed for the prices of the Stryla mession to realde at Kempcain, near Keith, where a cheapel and house were to be provided for him. This was not the only misionary establishment that the bishop was engaged to provide for. Hut think my money cannot be better em-ployed than for such a purpose. But I cennot do all, and hope you will do some-thing, at least for Kempcain." Mr. Reld survived the bishop fourteen years; and in his latter days, which, like his earlier time, were usefully employed, was known at the "Patitarch." It became necessary this year to make repairs in the old chapel on the east side of Blackfriars' Wynd. The bishop could not, on account of other demands upon him, contribute any thing tow ands the er-pense. He recommended, in conse the proceeds of the bench rents, and the capital by instalments from time to time. One of the neighbors oppresed the repairs.

earlier time, were needing employed, was known as the "Patriarch." It became neceesary this year to make repairs in the old chapel on the east side of Blackfriars' Wynd. The bishop could it not, on account of other demands upon him, contribute any thing towards the er-pense. He recommended, in conse. quence, that the funds required should be borrowed; and the interest paid out of the proceeds of the bench rents, and the capital by instalments from time to time. One of the neighbors opposed the repairs, as had been done in the case of the altera-tions required at the chapel on the op-posite side. Mr. Mezzles, the priest, promptly sought legal advice; and in two hours from the time the work wasstopped.

ent one in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which latter illustrious tribunal happily succeeded in hitting on that just and equitable viamedia which has ever been the pride and glory of the Established Church at all periods in its history. We exmestly recommend our readers to procure the work for them solves, and can assure them that it will prove an infallible remedy for the most obtinate cases of melancolia and liver complaint, even when all the resources of the pharmscopels have been tried to no purpose. — The Tablet. Written for CATHOLIC RECORD. agent there of the miseries of his native country, suggesting, at the same time, remedies and stimulating his zeal till they were applied. On the death of Mr. George Innes, in 1752, the last of the Innes family who had relations with the college, the harmony which had so long subsisted be-tween it and the mission began to decline. The new principal, Mr. John Gordon, of Achintoul, or Dorletters (hence his name often coccurs in the correspondence as

to the matter of funds, until the prin-cipal question at issue should be de-cided. The Principal himself was pleased to write a pamphlet, dated April 20, 1785, and had it edited in London by Dr. Alex Geddes. It was read and dis-cussed at great length in presence of the bishops and administrators at their annual meeting of 1785. "It was such a paper," Bishop Hay stated, writing to Mr. Thomson, "as might be expected from such a source—full of misrepresen-tation, falsehood and acrimony." The bishops at this meeting resolved on a proposal to the effect that if the Paris college wanted boys, it must choose them and pay for their board at Scalan, as well as for their outfit and travelling expenses on leaving it. The persistent Principal not only put his pamphlet in circulation through the London press, but also taked loudly of carrying the cause to Rome, unless the bishop would retract his charges against himself and his college. The bishop, in reply, said he was welcome to write to Rome, and that his opnonent The bishop, in reply, said he was welcome to write to Rome, and that his opponent would willingly meet him there. More-over, he would not refuse to retrast or apologize for any misrepresentation which he might inadvertently have made, or his hearming aware of it : but he on his becoming aware of it; but he would never think of acknowledging the

would never think of acknowledging the false interpretation that had been put upon his words. The bishop was now suffering in mind from the opposition and ill success which hehad met with. The failure of his negotiahehad met with. The failure of his negotia-tions regarding the colleges at Paris and Rome gave him great conceru. The re-sistance to his wishes at the annual meet-ing which had just been held; the dis like of some of the clergy to his episco-pal rule, together with the abuse which they hesped upon him, weighed heavily on his mind. All this, with his ceaseless labor, caused depression of spirits, and to such a degree that he desired to re sign his high and laborious charge. Noth-ing came of this, however. After con-siderable discussion with his coadjutor and other friends, who were all opposed and other friends, who were all opposed to his resignation, the idea was abanto his resignation, the idea was aban-doned, and the comparative case which, the meeting and its cares being at an end, he enjoyed, favoring his health, he continued his labors with the usual zeal and energy; while the desire of re-signation, once dismissed from his mind, these labors were persevered in for the long period of twenty years that still lay heatore him, and with a deree of course without completing their studies. This was a cause of grief and disappointment to the bishops; and the revelations made by one of the students, who had returned, were far from affording them any comfort, and only caused further inquiry to be made. One of the two youths when suffering from a severe illness, which ended in his death, spoke his mind to Bishop Hay, personally, and by letter. He sesured the bishop that his loss of health and premature return home arcse from the vexation caused before him, and, with a degree of courage that no trial or hardship or anxiety could avercome.

In the autumn of this year, 1785, the In the autumn of this year, 1755, the restoration of the chapel on the cast side of Blackfnars' Wynd, popularly known as "the Highland Chapel," was comple-ted. The expense, considering the cir cunstances of the mission, was consider able. The pecuniary sacrifice, however, the mada in vain the notwithstand. was not made in vain; for, notwithstand ing the unfavorable situation, the re-stored chapel was a source of great bene stored chapel was a source of great bere fit to the Oatholic community. It was looked upon, at the time, as one of the beat chapels in the kingdom; and it is noteworthy that it possessed a fine painting by an eminent artist, and that it was coeval with some of the structures that are still the pride of Edinburge; while marking the prosperity of that day, the new university was in prospect, and the "North New Town" had ad vanced westwards, almost opposite the castle.

castle. castle. It was now judged necessary that an answer should be given to Principal Gordon's "Memoir" regarding the college at Paris. It was, indeed, nothing better at Paris. It was, indeed, nothing better than a scurrilous libel—a series of mis-representations and calumnies from beginning to end. Nevertheless, as it was sent under seal to every priest in both divisions of the mission, it was calculated to create an unfavorable im-pression unless two attempts of the the proceeds of the beach rents, and the capital by instalments from time to time, One of the neighbors opposed the repairs, as had been done in the case of the altera-tions required at the chapel on the op-posite side. Mr. Meuzies, the priest, promply sought legal advice; and in two hours from the time the work wasstopped. The Dean cf Guld and his council were on the top of the walls, hearing what of seeding the shows no either side. He dedded in favor of ocontinuing the repairs; and the adverse party threatened an speeal to the count. This chapel was known as "St. Andrew's Chapil;" but it was sometimes also called presched in to Sunday, in Gaello, to the Highland Congregation." Bishop Hay desired very much that he friend and congregation." ceeded in effecting with the Principal, regarding the Scalan and Deeside rents, was confirmed and made permanent, Mr. Gordon sgreeing to continue the payment of them as a gift of his good will as a gift of his good will TO BE CONTINUED.

WAS COL. INGERSOLL AFRAID ? BISHOP SPALDING'S FRIENDS SAY THAT HE

FEARED DEFEAT IN DISCUSSION. Catholics took a good deal of interest Catholics took a good deal of interest in the honors paid to Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, at the silver jubilee of his ordination celebration a tew days ago, and in the general talk an interesting story about the Bishop and Col Robert Ingersoll came to light It is told by a pastor of one of the churches here, and goes like this:

pastor of one of the churches here, and goes like this: Several week ago the editor of the Forum wrote to the bishop to ask if he would, as a champion of religion, meet Col. Ingeraoll in an open discussion in the pages of the magazine. Bishop Spalding was much surprised, but, being a doughty warnor for his faith, answered that he was more than willing to engage in such a contest with any infidel. Messages passed between the two sides, and the terms of the polemical joust were all arranged—whose paper should appear first and when, who was to have the last word and all the rest of it. Both sides were fully committed to the desides were fully committed to the de-

sides were fully committed to the de-bate. All of a sudden the negotiations on behalf of Col. Ingersoll were broken off. The only information of this that the bishop received was a curt telegram saying that Col. Ingersoll's wife was opposed to her husband's engging in such a discussion at this time and in the manner proposed. For this reason he had withdrawn. The bishop made no reply and the matter dropped. Now the friends of Bishop Spalding and the enemies of Col. Ingersoll are saying that the great infidel was afraid of the eccle siastical and used his wife's objection as an excuse to get out of the opposed

an excuse to get out of the opposed an excuse to get out of the opposed ontests. Rt. Rev. John Lancaster Spalding was born at Lebanon, Ky, on June 2, 1840. He studied in America and Europe, and was ordained by special dispensation on Dec. 19, 1863. He was chancellor of the diocese of Louisville until 1873. When the diocese of Peoria was established in 1877, he was stationed in St. Michael's church, New York, of which Rt. Rev. A. J. Donnelly is pastor. He was selected for the new see and was consecrated on May 1. Bishop Spalding is considered one of the most eloquent pulpit crators in the Catholic Church. His sermon on "University Education" at the Baltimore council caused Miss Caldwell to contri-bute the \$50 000, which formed the nucleus of the fand for the establishment of the new Catholic university at Washof the new Catholic university at Wash-

ington. Col. Ingersell and the Forum's editor state that this story probably grew out of an effort on the part of Courtlandt Palmer to have a discussion in the Nine-teenth Century club between Bishop Spaiding and Ingersoll, Nothing ever came of it, however." Are used by the base of the base

asked. "If Bishop Spalding really wishes to give his views I think that the editor of the North American Review will give him the space he desires, and I could reply the second But the colonel could not give a guar-antee that the Christian side of the con

troversy would not be butchered as it was when Jeremiah Black, the great lawyer, handled the case in the North American Review against Ingersoll.-Cath-

olic News. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

63 ESTEY & CO'Y ORGANS. against the Queen which was contained in a pretended copy of an act of the Privy Council of Scotland, and which was signed by Murray, Morton, Glencairn, and twenty-five other members of the Council, was spurious. The discovery was made by Mr. John Hosack, who, in 1869 and 1874 published a book entitled "Mary Queen of Scots and her Accusers." He was a Protestant, a lawyer, and seems to have been entirely free from prejudice in his investigations. There was nothing Liberal Terms. Inspection solicited. A. & S. NORDHEIMER. in his investigations. There was nothing remarkable about this book except one BRANCHES - MONTREAL, OTTAWA, HAMILTON, LONDON. remarkable about this book except the statement, and that was that the Register of the Privy Council, which is still in existence in a perfect state in Edinburgh, does not contain the pretended act upon which the judicial condemnation of Mary THE GREAT vas founded. was founded. Mr. Peacock was attracted by this statement, one he says he would have gone to Eninburgh to verify it, but as circumstances prevented his doing so, he wrote to a learned antiquary in that city wrote to a learned antiquary in that city to examine the Register and report to him the result. He replied that the minute which had been published by Haynes as an extract from the Register was in fact not in the Register at all. "This," the writer justly remarks, "has, as no one can fail to see, a far wider significance than its bearing on the character of the Sootish Queen. It shatters, of course, the whole structure based on it as to Mary's intrigue with Bothwell and complicity in the murder Bothwell and complicity in the murder of Darnley, but it does far more than this; unless it can be explained away, which does not seem possible, it destroys our faith in every other histori cal record that these wretched plotters have left."



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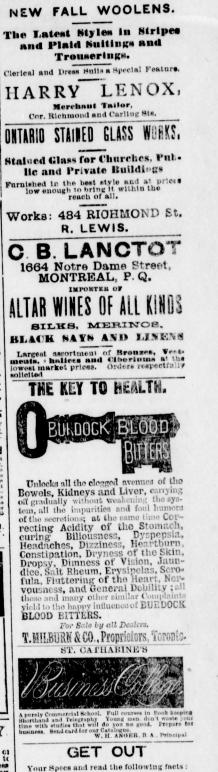


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Bishop Hay desired very much that his Bishop Hay desired very much that his friend and coadjutor should be present this year, 1785 at the usual annual meet-ing of the bishops. Bishop Geddes was by no means disfinctined to attend; and lest there should arise any inconventence in consequence of his absense from Edinburgh, Abbe Paul Macpherson was appointed to do duty for him there. Ho informed Bishop Hay that he had several maxagement of their common affairs. To this the bishop made no objections, assuring him that he was at full liberty to propose whatever he thought most conductive to the common good; for he had "nothing more at heart than to see our little com-munity settled upon the most solid foot-ing, that mattere may not be exposed to Bishop Hay desired very much that his friend and coadjutor should be present this year, 1785 at the usual annual meet-

more at heart than to see our little com-munity settled upon the most solid foot-ing, that matters may not be exposed to fluctnations and chauges, which are always disagreeable and often hurtful." The Scotch College at Parls had for some time been a source of difficulty to the blabops. They never had so much control of it as would have been most beneficial to the mission. For a long time, however, everything proceeded harmoniou.ly, especially during the days when the Innes family were concerned the college became famous during the days deferred to the wishes of the blabops; and the college became famous during the days antiquary. The next generation of the appeal a brief and supercisions reply, repeating and defending his determina-tion to arrest the fundis in Parls matters. mown and eminent as an author and antiquary. The next generation of the lnnee family were alike successful in maintaining a good understanding with the heads of the mission in Scotland. tion to arrest the funds in Faris that belonged to the seminary, as long as the Scotch bishops refused to send students to the collego. The bishops were not of a mind to recede from their position. "It is better," said Bishop Hay, "to send none (no students) there than to send and have them ruined." The bishop ably what the Pring's arguments, and in-From its first institution the Paris Col-lege had given valuable aid to the cause of religion in Scotland. It had produced of religion in Scotlaud. It had produced many excellent missionary priests. Its doors were slways open to fugitive missionaries, who were so often obliged, when if and hberty were threatened, to leave their country and seek asfety abroad. Students on their way to Rome were a relief to the South mission, the expenses of the remaining part of their journey were defreyed by the superiors of the college at Parls. On their return, like-

Dame Experience

Has convinced many that to use any of the substitutes offered for the only sure-pop and painless corn cure is attended with danger. Get always and use none other than Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, at Il druggists.

Food for Consumptives.

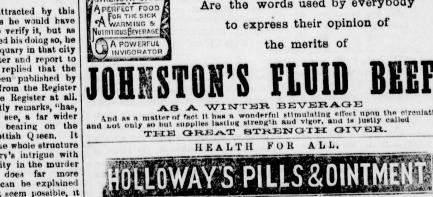
Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Scours Limitsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is a marvelous food and medicine. It heals the irritation of the throat and lungs, and gives flesh and strength quicker than any other remedy known. It is very palatable, having none of the disagreeable taste of the crude oil. Put up in 50c, and \$1 size.

Put up in 500, and \$1 \$129. Mrs. D. Morrison, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writing about Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: George Bell used it on his son, and it cured him of rheumatism with only a few applications. The balance of the bottle was used by an old gentleman for asthma, with best results. It acts like a charm."

A Postmaster's Opinion.

A resumaters opinion. "I have great pleasure in certifying to the usefulness of Hagyard's Yellow Uil," writes D. Kawnagh, postmaster of Um-fraville, Ont., "having used it for soreness of the throat, burns, colds, etc., I find nothing equal to it."

A severe Trial Frances S. Smith, of Emsdale, Muskoka, writes, "I was troubled with vomiting for two years, and I have vomited as often as five times a day. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cared me."



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EDITORS : REV. GEORGE B. NORTHGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidek REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY.

4

REV. WILLIAM FLANSING, FROMAS COFFEX, Publisher and Proprietor-MESURE, DONAT CROWE, LUKE KING and JOEN NIGH are fully authorized to receive ubscriptions and transact all other busi-ness for lor Alexandria, Glennevis and Lotte CATHOLIC EXCORD. Acting the CATHOLIC EXCORD.

Rates of Adventioning-ton terms of London, and Approved by the Bishop of London, and recommended by the Archbishop of St. Eonitace, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, and Peterbao, and leading Cath-cile Clergyment throughout the Dominico. All correspondence on business should be addressed to the Proprietor. Arrears much be paid in full before the paper can be stopp for a change of address Persons withing and us the fame of their paper can be stopped. Persons writing for a change of address should invariably sond us the dame of their former post office.

Catholic Becord.

London, Sat., Jan, 12th, 1889.

THE PROTESTANT CRY.

A Catholic clergyman of our acquaintance, when speaking lately with a few Protestant gentlemen, made reference to the panie which seized on the Protestant public some twenty years sgo, at the time of the so-called Fenian raid. He instanced the fact that during the few weeks or months of the panic's reign every Catholic in the country was under the ban of suspicion. It was the general belief among Protestants in those days that every priest's house was stocked with fire arms, and that the basement celler of every Catholic church was an arsenal in which pikes and bayonets were stowed away ready for use, and that no one could tell at what hour of the night all the Papists would rise up and massacre every Protestant in the country. The Protestant gentleman who listened said they, "remembered all that very well, but that people are now.a.days better informed and not so easily imposed on by fanatics and alarmists, and it is not likely the Protes. tant public shall be guiled so easily at any future time." It is very possible the entire Protestant community may no longer be at the mercy of faratical howlers ; but unfortunately a very large per. centage of our Protestant neighbors are at all times attainable by the No-Popery of Protestant cry. Let a Catholic citizen, however honest and staightforward-however trusted and ceteemed for his many qualities of head and heart-bowever eminently fitted by talent and experience for a position of honor and dignity-solicit the suffrages of his fellow Canadians, the moment the cry of "No Popery" i. valsed, down to the bottom of the pit go his chances of securing the coveted post. Every ridiculous fabrication is, for the time, believed by thou sands ; every lie invented for the occasion is swallowed holus bolus. The excitement and fanstical frenzy will be kept up to a white heat the whole time the panic lasts. And then, when the contest has come to an end, and passions have cooled down, people will admit they were mis. taken, that they were carried away by the "Protestant cry," but that now they are better informed and they are very certain the like misunderstanding can never prewail again.

So said the gentlemen who were re-

county and township election in this has increased wonderfully owing to wise Dominion. The man of worth and merit will be elected by Catholics, no matter the size, or the shape, or the color of the altar at which he may think fit or convenient to worship. And, strange to tell, from the accusations generally made against Catholics and published in the press and heralded from the pulpit, one would expect a very different state of thirgs. The Catholic Church is pronounced the most intolerant of all institutions and her people the most priest-ridden of all Christian communities, while the Protestant eystem is based on liberty and freedom for every man to read the bible and judge for himself. How, then, explain the strange anomaly that, in spite of all this, intolerance is to be found only on the side that proclaims toleration as its shibboleth ? No one who did not know the facts of ever-

recurring Protestant panics and periodical fanaticism would admit the possibility of occurrences that we all know of, and that honest men have to suffer from, on every possible occasion. It may be there are mistaken notions about toleration and liberty, that, if set right, would soon and essily unravel what seems nigh upintelli gible. The Church of God can never to lerate children to be taught that "two and two third are not equal to each other,"she might pass for being tolerant, but the would for. thing whatsoever to do with the infal thil mit any sacred truth to be perverted or any lie to live, she would belie all her professions of teaching in God's name, and of teaching all things whatsoever had been revealed to her by Him. But she knows, to her grief, that all socalled Cathelles are not necessarily good men, and that honest, great, and able men are to be found in the ranks of Protestants. Hence it comes that Mr. Parnell is honored and supported by priests and bishops in Ireland, as the memory of George Washington is revered by Catholics as well as by Protestants the world over. In the south and west of Ireland,

where Catholics are in the immerse majority, we never hear of the religious feuds and disturbances so prevalent in the north. And it is a shame and a disgrace to our civilization that such ingensate broils should be dragged into politics in Canada, and that such bitter feelings be periodically engendered and set aflame on every occasion that a Catholic presents himself before the electorate for any position of dignity 01 emolument, in the land of hi In birth or ot his adoption.

his great speech at the East Ead, London, on the night of December 15th, Mr. Gladstone made the following remarks, which we are glad to be able to quote as substantiating all we have just written on the subject of Catholic versus Protestant toleration :

"But, then, we are threatened with a disloyal Ireland. Gentlemen, not only a more ungenerous, but a more absurd im putation never was made (cheers). You have this ground of certainty that the

Thish people will be a logal people—it is that they are a truthful people. 'Look at the way in which they trust their leaders, and look at the way in which they choose their leaders (loud cheers). Three-fourths or four-fifths of minded of the panic of 1866. They said people are now better informed. We are living in a more enlightened sge, and henceforth, you may rest assured, the Shaw, and Mr. Parnell (loud cheers), the last and not the least competent or least lice, But why was be their leader? Was it because he was a Catholic? No, be-caure I have shown you that other men that can be called their leaders have been of the Destortent religion. But he was of the Protestant religion. But he was their leader because he was a man incom their leader of cause is was a main incom-parably elevated in talent, power and devotion to his country over every con-temporary, whether Catholic or Protes-tant, throughout the length and the breadth of Ireland."

his Pontificate became afterwards regular provisions in the school laws. The presand canonical when the universal Church ent Cabinet tas been in power only four years, but the number of pupils in the confirmed it. There was, therefore, no breaking of canonical succession. communal schools has risen during that We are told next that "Liberlus subtime from 345 678 to 422,083, beside which 1,450 private schools have been ecribed to an Arian creed."

This statement is untrue. The Emperor placed under Government control with an attendance of 164,226 children. These induce Pope Liberius to condemn St. vigorous measures have rendered the Athanasius on account of the ssint's vigor present Government very popular in refuting Arianiam, but Liberius was so throughout the country. faithful to his duty that the Emperor sent him as an exile to Beres, in Thrace, INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE. for two years. He then returned to Rome

None are so blind as those who will not see ; so it is not surprising that the Catholic doctrine of the Pope's infallibility is misrepresented by those polemists who deny its truth. An article in last week's

did not occur, but the creed in question Christian Guardian masses together an contained no false doctrine. Sezomen immense number of references to a jumble states that the creed in question was of facts and fancies, with the general asserstrictly orthodox, teaching thoroughly tion that none of them can be reconciled Catholic doctrine respecting the divinity of with Papal Infallibility. Christ. The Arians tried to torture this One of these references is, of course, to

the buil of Pope Clement XIV., which, according to the Guardian's article, "sup pressed the Jesuits forever," while a bull of his successor, Pius IV, "suppressed error. If she could admit or allow her their suppression and declared their reinstatement." We have shown in another make five," or that "two angles equal to a column that reither the suppression nor the establishment of the Jesuits has any. felt all claims to the distinctive title of ity of the Pope. The infallibility of the being "a teaching Church." Did she per- Pope regards doctrine only, whereas the existence of the Jesuits, or any other religious order, is merely a matter of administrative discretion. The Church has existed without these orders, and upon the existence of any one or of all of them no dostrine whatsoever of the Church

depends. The Infallibility of the Pope is thus defined in the decree issued by the Vatibeen made the target for false accusations, can Council in 1870 :

"We teach and define it to be a dogma divinely revealed that when the Roman Pontiff speaks ex cathedra, that is, when in the discharge of the office of pastor and teacher of all Christians by virtue of his supreme apostolic authority, he defines that a doctrine regarding faith or morals is to be held by the Universal Courch, he enjoys by the divine assistance promised to him in blessed Peter that intallibility with which the Divine Redeemer will His Church to be endowed in defining a

doctrine regarding faith and morals.' It will be remerked from this definition that it is only when the Pope declares a doctrine of the Church that he is said to be infallible. He is, therefore, not infallible in his judgment in civil matters, nor on the prudence of adopting or rejecting certain measures for the propagation of the faith. To this category belongs the question of the suppression of the Jesuits. It is to be remarked, also, that even in matters of doctrine, when the Pope expresses a private opinion, he is not declared to be infallible, but only when he makes a definition of doctrine, as pastor and teacher of all Christians. It is, therefore, the belief of the Catholic

Church that God gives a special assistance to the Pope when he issues a definition of doctrine, at the same time commanding the whole Church to accept his teaching, This special assistance preserves him from teaching error.

All those passages of Holy Writ which prove the prerogatives of St. Peter as the Supreme Head of the Church, prove also the infallible authority of the Pope. St. Peter is the Rock on which the Caurch is uilt. To him the keys of the kingdo of Heaven are entrusted. (St. Matt. xvl.) St. Peter is to feed the lumbs and sheep of Christ's flock. (St. John xv.) For St. Peter Christ prays that his faith fail not, and that he being once converted confirm his brethren. (St. Luke xxil.) All this implies the indefectibility of St. Peter's faith as teacher and pastor of Christians. It implies equally that this indefectibility be found in his successors, for it is for the take of the Church that the prerogative is given to St. Peter. These prerogatives are, therefore, permanent and descend with the Primacy to the lawful successors of St. Peter, that is to say, to the Popes one after the other. This has been the constant teaching of the Church throughout all ages, as attested by the writings of the Coristian Fathers from the beginning. We shall not at length develop this argument. We shell merely state shortly the character of the difficulties which are brought against the doctrine and are supposed to disprove it. The Guardian's article states that infailibility is disproved "by the circum. stance that the Popes have contradicted the meelves and each other." We ascert that in all the course of history no example can be found of a Pope contra dicting any other Pope in his excathedra teaching ; that is to say, when dell by promotion-or perhaps by a promulgating a doctrine to be believed by the universal Church. The Guardian's article says "the line of canonical succession was broken in 903." But the pronouncement of the Chief 903, in the month of August. He was who was seized by Christopher in Octo-

cate in January, 904, also irregularly, but Middleton case, Swindell was allowed to go free on his own recognizance The declaration of Baron Palles, how

ever, has brought the Attorney-General to bay. Besides, the next of kin was about to act on the Chief Baron's suggestion, by moving for a trial ; so, lest everything should not turn out according to the Constantius by violence endeavored to liking of the Government, the Attorney. General has stepped in to take the case out of the bands of the next of kin, and has appounced that he will himself conduct the prosecution ! Of course every one can see that it is the Attorney General's intention to conduct a sham trial in the name of "law and order," and to have amid the acclamations of the people, and Constable S windell honorably acquitted. administered the effairs of the Church The man who was murdered was only a with ability and zeal. Sczomen, the Nationalist and an Irishman, so of course Eastern historian, relates that he signed a creed in which the word consubstantial the constable must go scot free.

Meanwhile Baron Palles thinks it neces sary to spologize for having supposed that the Attorney-General would not do his duty. He says :

"I am very clear that but for the intervenion of the Attorney General, the next of kin would have the right to appear before he grand jury, and in the language of the law inform them by information on creed into a meaning which it would not bear, but this did not make of it an "Arian oath as to the circumstances of the case, in creed." It is not true, therefore, that order that the grand jury may do what is right in respect to it. I was not aware on the first day of the assize that the Attor-Liberius subscribed to a heretical formula. The letter of Liberius to the bishops, who were thrown into prison for their ney-General contemplated any other action in the case." constancy in the Catholic faith, ought to

It is perfectly clear that the Attorneyset at rest forever the accusations which General began to "contemplate any are so frequently brought against them. other action "only because he found that In that letter occurs the following passage : action would be taken whether he liked it "It is given to you, generous confessors, to offer in your person the spectacle of an invincible faith, crowned by martyrdom. What words, what praises can equal the heroism of your conduct? Belleve that in or not. The whole transaction is on a par with the usual course of the Government of King Edward the Sixth." in their administration of law in Ireland. spirit I share your exile. I know that the thought of this will be a soothing It is but a "mockery and a snare." The police have immunity to commit what balm to your sufferings; but it is for me a real torture, for I would wish to be at your side and to share your efficients." barbarities they please.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

W.-The ordination of priests and the consecration of Bishops in the Greek schismatical churches are valid. But as the Bishops and priests of those churches are separated from the centre of unity and Apostolic jurisdiction, they have no right to exercise any ecclesiastical functions. having no jurisdiction from the Supreme Head of the Church. They are in the position of excommunicated or sustroublesome times, and even many times pended bishops and priests. How it churches which have looked upon their happens that they retained valid orders use as rank Popery. the true Pope. But these anti-popes were will be clear when it is considered that never recognized by the Church as having before they became separated from the

Pontifical authority. The prerogative Catholic Caurch they were really of infallibility was not with them. bishops and priests of the Church, and but rested with the lepitimate successor of as they retained the valid forms of con-St. Peter. Not one of the lawful successecration and ordination when they besors of St. Peter ever taught false doctrine came schismatics, their successors were to the Church. The statement made by bishops and priests also, though deprived the writer of the Guardian's srticle that of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. fourteen Popes denounced as heresy the From this it will be seen that the

doctrine of the Immsculate Conception is Anglican ordinations rest on quite a without foundation. The one faith of different foundation, and the inference Peter and the Church has always been of your friend that after a while Arglivindicated by the occupants of the Holy can ordinations will be recognized by the See, thus fulfilling the promise of Christ Catholic Church, is altogether unwarthat the faith of Peter should not fail. ranted. The Church always recognized We may in fine, remark that there is the validity of the Greek schismatical also in the Guardian's article a covert orders, because the fact of the continuity general reference to immoralities comof their orders is indisputable. This is mitted by some Roman Pontiffs. The not the case with the so-called orders of prerogative of infallibility has no referthe Anglican Church, and hence these ence to the morality or immorality of orders were never recognized by the their conduct, as it refers solely to their Catholic Church as valid. If they had public teaching. At the same time we been validly conferred, in the beginning, may remark that though the vast majority there is no doubt the Catholic Church of the Popes have been men of undoubted would have recognized them from the sanctity, many of them being recognized beginning as valid. The single fact that as saints of God, it is not very surprising Church never so recognized them is, must be made to believe that their revetherefore, by itself, a strong proof that nues will be perfectly safe if they perorders were never validly transmitted to the Anglican bishops or clergy, so that they can never be recognized in the future, any more than in the past. The chain of succession can never be any stronger than its weakest part, and as there is a broken link in the very beginning, Anglican orders never can be valid, and there can be no claim to Apostolic succession, even in ordination, in the Anglican Church, The Lambeth records which are appealed to, to show that the Auglican bishops appointed by Queen Elizabeth cent. were consecrated by four Catholic bishops, are for the best of reasons held to be forgery. They were unknown during the first fifty years of the existence of the Anglican bierarchy, and were never appealed to to prove the validity of their orders, though the Anglican controversial. ists were frequently challenged to produce proofs that their hierarchy had received valid consecration. Their defence usually was that such consecration is unnecessary to the pure Reformed Church. Dr. Lingard, in his history of England, does state that it is probable that there was a consecration ceremony ; but he himself explained afterwards that he referred here merely to the fact in its historical aspect, that some form of consecration was used. He did not speak of the theological question of valid consecration by validly consecrated Catholic bishops.

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valid ordination in the Church if it had ever existed.

THE RITUALISTIC TROUBLE.

We mentioned a few weeks ago that the Bishop of Lincoln was summoned before the Archbishop of Canterbury for ritualistic practices elleged to be unlawful. He maintains in a letter addressed to his clergy that the rubric on ornaments fully justifies the use of all such church orns. ments and vesture as he has made use of. He points out that clergymen of every shade of opinion in the Church bave violated the rubrics, who, however, have not been prosecuted for so doing. He maintains also that for himself, he has not broken the law at all, and declares that he is in every respect loyal both to the kingdom and to the Church. He declares that he shares in the conviction which is the general conviction of Church members ; that a rigidly enforced uniformity in externals is not the best way to ensure real unity and that therefore reasonable tolera-

tion should be shown in regard to the external details of worship. The rule ander which the ornaments are determined which are to be used in the Church of England is thus given in the prayer book as now used : "And here is to be noted that such ornaments of the Church and of the Ministers thereof, at all times of their ministration, shall be retained, and be in use, as were in this Church of England, by the authority of Parliament in the second year of the reign

As the ordinal of Edward VI, prescribes all the paraphernalia of chasubles, dalmatics, stoles and other vestments quite similar to those which were used in the Catholic Church, it would be a considerable surprise to the Low Churchmen to find that they have been breaking the law by not using these ornaments, to a greater extent than the Ritualists have broken it by using such vestments lavishly. It is not at all unlikely that the Bishop of Lin. coln may surprise his prosecutors to the full extent of his expectations, and that instead of his being restrained in the use of these ornaments, the result may be that an injunction may finally be issued prescribing their introduction into those

PROFITLESS EVICTIONS.

The Government officials are very auxious to make it appear that the farme of evicted tenants are readily re-let to other farmers who wish to take their places. Even if this were the case, it would be no reason of justification for the heartless barbarity with which evictions are carried out by the military and police. It would, however, prove that their policy of exterminating the present Nationalist tenantry, and replacing them with Coercionists is proving successful, and it would be some encouragement to landlords to presecute the work of evic. tion with energy, so as to meet the views of the Government. So many landlords have been forced by the resolute stand which the tenants have taken to vield to their tenants' demands for reduction, that there is a fair prospect that in the near future the condition of the people who remain in the country will be much improved. This does not suit the views of the Salisbury Government.co the landlords severe in the exterminating process. Hence the Lord Lieutenant boasted at Belfast not long sgo that four hundred farms of evicted tenants had been taken by a more desirable class.

JANUARY 12, 1889

the soil were left to starve under orbitant rents imposed on them by Possession, under euch circumstan never constitute a just prescriptive to proprietorship, as long as the proprietore or their heirs live to their ancient rights, and it is po fair for the tenants to ineist up recognition of those rights. The ment of the respective rights of t classes, Irish landlords and Irish ! properly belongs to the representa the Irish people in a National ment, and the sooner the la recognize this as the solution of t problem, the better will it be fo

selves. A circumstance which makes P Stuart's figures more significant they do not merely cover th of eviction which have occurr cently. Out of the 268 far which the first calculation is 107 evictions took place previo the year 1885. In 1888 ther 64 evictions; in 1887, 62 ev in 1886, 40 evictions and in 1 evictions. This proves that it i manent fact that a very small pro of the farms on which evictions to find bona fide tenants. The farm all sizes, varying in their rental to £400, and the average rental It is to be remarked, also, that a of the farms which are not re occupied temporarily by emerge and police. Out of the 268 inve under the first test, there are 90 so o and out of the 687 under the sec 230 are occupied similar'y.

SENSATIONAL NEWS MAN TURERS.

It is not long since a telegi published from Rome, stating American bishops, then in the City, had presented to the Pope : strance, on the part of the A Episcopacy, egainst favors being to German Catholics on this c It was said that they remonstrate the promotion of German priest ecclesiastical dignities, and ag establishment of churches for Germans. This deepatch w emphatically denied by several who declared that no such docus issued by the episcopal body United States, and that the wh was a fabrication.

Another telegram was also latery, stating that Leo XIII. ba to bless a quantity of medals w intended for distribution in Ire that he stated for the reason of fusal that the Irish are disobed rebellious sgainst his authority, "they seem to prefer the gospel and O'Brien to the gospel Christ."

This cable despatch, which generally published by the new America, was also published as news throughout"Great Britain land. The Archbishop of Du Walsh, not estisfied with the fac telegram was intrinsically impro absurd on its face, sent to Mgr copy of the paragraph, and ask whether or not there was any th Dr. Kirby promptly replied entirely false and an "impuder tion."

This contradiction was im published, and so the false stat natled speedily.

Soon after this occurrence an

report was telegraphed to En

America in regard to

report said to have bee

by Mgr. Persico. This

was equally imaginary with

two mentioned above. It

that there is a manufactory of

in connection with the telegraph

nications to the press, and that

tion of these news fabricators is

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especially with the Itish a

opposition against the Church

Pope. It is a very safe rule to

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which are intended to ex

national feelings against th

They are most likely to pro

fabrications like the three

referred to above. Especially

to Ireland there has been a

attempt to send false news, th

which has been either to privational movement or to irrite against the Holy Father. If these objects could be attained facturers of false news would

CHURCH OF OUR LADY,

in the drawing of prizes at Church bezaar, Guelph, on th

The winning number is first, th

number second : SERIES A. -565, 5 ; 845, 25

SERIES A. -060, 5; 840, 20 2300, 41; 2416, 37; 2467, 14 2782, 44; 2831, 45; 3201, 7 3320, 45; 3321, 27; 8544, 21 4381, 18; 5215, 3; 5497, 23 6616, 50; 7937, 2; 7954, 19 8026, 4; 8174, 9; 8233, 6; 823 46; 01189, 31

The following are the winnin

satisfied.

Protestant public will listen to the dictates of reason, and will not allow its sound of reason, and will not allow its sound judgment to be swayed by the hollow and mischievous cry of "down with the Pope and Popery." These protests, we have no doubt, are sincere enough and rest and not the least competent of least distinguished man, and every one of these men were Protestants. And men trusted every one of these Protestants and followed them as loyally and as trust-fully as if they had been of their own religious perusaion. That is the stuff no doubt, are sincere enough and religious persuasion. That is the stuff honest when made; but are as little and the material that makes a man dis honest when made; but are as not the material that makes a man dis-to be relied on as the tem-perance pledge of the inebriate, or the hasty resolutions of New Year's Day: When similar occasions occur, when the leader, and O'Connell was a Catho designing politician or the unfrocked monk blows the no-Popery blaste, the same old passions are ready to blaze out, and the same cauldron of religious hate and discord can be stirred up to boiling. over point by the blatant, unprincipled pot stick who wants to feather his own foul nest at the expense of the public.

The question may be put us : Are not. Catholic communities jast as easily imposed on, and why should we make any such invidious discrimination against Protestant majoritles ? We answer, em. phatically, No. At times of election, whether in Canada, the United States, or In the old country, Catnolics, as a rule, never trouble themselves about the religi ous leanings or convictions of the candidate for office. It is his fitness for the position-it is his character for honesty_it is his past political record they consider, and upon which they calculate, when about to cast their independent votes. In Ireland the Catholics of Limerick elected Mr. Abraham, a Jew ; the Catholics of Clare elected a councils. There has been no law passed Protestant from the black North ; in for facilitating divorce, but by a special Westmeath they would have no man to enactment arrangements are made to represent them, while he lived, but Hon- facilitate the marriages of the poor. The est John Martin, a stiff Presbyterian ; the labor of women and children is regulated constituency of Mayo, the most Catbolic by a new law which is now under concounty in Ireland, elected the Rev. Isaac sideration, and many other useful Nelson, a Presbyterian minister from measures have been passed, or are to be The same honorable line passed shortly. Tlater. of conduct may be witnessed in every | The number of pupils attending school

A CATHOLIC GOVERNMENT.

The straightforward Catholic Parlia ment of Belgium is exhibiting great erergy in passing legislative enactments for the berefit of the people. The whole subject of the relations between labor and capital has been carefully investi gated by the Government, and already action has been taken on the result of their inquiries, which have been conducted on a large scale. Among the enactments passed one is for the regula. tion and payment of wages, another for the establishment of trade and labor

If, out of about 260 occupants of the Pontifical throne, the private conduct of a few should have been reprehensible. There have not been more than eix or eight of the number against whom such charges can be sustained. It is not necessary we should vindicate them against a charge so vague. The characters of many Popes have been most unjustly attacked, and true history has windicated them sgainet these false charges; but in no case has it been shown that they have ever taught any other doctrine than that which "was once delivered to the saints."

Notwithstanding that Pope Liberius has

to one has been more completely vindi-

The next statement of the writer in the

Guardian is that several Popes were de-

posed, and intruders placed in their

stead. During the many vicissitudes

through which the whole of Europe passed

in nearly ninete n centuries, it is no

wonder that the Holy See met with

anti-popes were placed upon the seat of

cated from such than this same Pontiff.

A TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE.

It will be remembered that policeman Swindell, who brutally stabbed Patrick Ahearn at Middletor, with the result that Abearn died next day, was found guilty of murder at the Coroner's inquest, and that the Attorney-General entered a nolle prosequi. This masterly inactivity of the very impartial law authorities of Ireland gave occasion to the declaration of Chief Baron Palles that in the absence of action on the part of the Attorney-General for Ireland, he was prepared to consider an application for a trial, provided the next of kin would move in the matter. It may be believed that the Attorney-General was meditating to reward Constable Swinmoney recompense levied on the people as was the case for Constable Leahy on account of the Mitchelstown massacre

The plous Pope Benedict III. died in Baron upset such calculations. At all events it was the avowed policy of the succeeded in the same month by Leo V., Government to treat the verdicts of Coroner's juries in Ireland with contempt ber of the same year and thrown into when the constabulary or other Governprison, where he died within nine days. ment officials were arraigned by them. Christopher assumed the Pontificate un- It was so with the Coroner's jury on occalawfully, but he was never recognized as sions of the Mitchelstown massacre, and Pope. Sergius III. assumed the Pontifi- of John Mandeville's death. In this !

It is besides a certain fact that the orreasonable rent as the latter can afford to dinal of Edward VI. instituted a form for pay. More than this concession the Nationalists have never asked, and if it the consecrations, which in no wise can be regarded as valid. It not only departed were granted they would not go back to substantially from the tradition of the the question how the landlords obtained Church, but it did not specify the essential their proprietorship. It is well known functions of a bishop. The century and that most of the proprietors of Itish a half during which this defective form estates hold their rights from ur just conwas used would have sufficed to destroy fiscation, while the unfortunate tillers of

This statement of the Lord-Lieutenant has, however, been subjected to rigid investigation by Professor Stuart, M. P., and has been proved to be mere empty braggadocio. He has shown that, taking sixteen counties of Ireland alphabetically, out of 268 holdings just twelve were relet to new tenants. This is under 41 per

Testing the matter in another way, the professor took 108 districts in 30 counties, one-eighth of the centre of Ireland, with the result that out of 687 holdings, from which the tenants had been evicted, 30 have been re-taken. This is a percentage of less than 43. The professor declares that his statement is perfectly accurate, and that he made the test with "strict impartiality." It will be seen that the results of the two methods of calculation do not differ widely, and he is convinced that the tests illustrate fairly the percentage of relet farms throughout Ireland. The farms which have not been re-let are, of course, left waste and uncultivated, and the landlords get from them little or no revenue, though they have been at heavy expense in having their tenants evicted. It would in fact be more to the landlord's interest even to make fair arrangements with their tenants, and to take such a

 $\begin{array}{c} 8020, 4; 5174, 5; 5500, 6; 6404, 6; 6404, 6; 6404, 6; 6404, 6; 6500,$ 01542, 33; 01678, 30.

JANUARY 12, 1889

the soil were left to starve under the exorbitant rents imposed on them by force. Possession, under euch circumstances, can INTERESTING CEREMONY-HIS LORDSHIP never constitute a just prescriptive claim to proprietorship, as long as the original proprietors or their heirs live to assert their ancient rights, and it is perfectly fair for the tenants to ineist upon the recognition of those rights. The adjustment of the respective rights of the two classes, Irish landlords and Irish tenants. properly belongs to the representatives of the Irish people in a National Parliament, and the sooner the landlords recognize this as the solution of the Irish problem, the better will it be for themselves.

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A circumstance which makes Professor toned the "Veni Creator Spiritus," which was taken up by a choir composed entirely of convicts. During the chanting of the Stuart's figures more significant is that they do not merely cover the cases by only test. During the cashed of the second second second second second second as edifying, to see convicts, officials, deputy warden, warden, priests and bishop on bended kness invoking the Holy Ghost to descend upon the candi-dates for Confirmation. When the hymn eviction which have occurred recently. Out of the 268 farms on which the first calculation is based, 107 evictions took place previously to the year 1885. In 1888 there were was finished, and before conferring the sacrament of Confirmation the bishop 64 evictions; in 1887, 62 evictions; ascended the altar and delivered an exin 1886, 40 evictions and in 1885, 13 cellent sermon on the virtue of Faith and evictions. This proves that it is a perand its influence over the present life and fature desitive of man. In clear and forcible language, and with a wealth of ceriptural quotation and illustration, he explained the nature of Faith, and showed manent fact that a very small proportion of the farms on which evictions take place find bona fide tenants. The farms are of all sizes, varying in their rental from £4 to $\pounds 400$, and the average rental is $\pounds 44$ of man. It is the root and foundation of It is to be remarked, also, that a number all justice and without it Hope or Charity to £400, and the average rental is £44 It is to be remarked, sho, that a number of the farms which are not re-let are occupied temporarily by emergencymen and police. Out of the 268 investigated under the first test, there are 90 so occupied, and out of the 687 under the second test, let him once make shipwreck of his Faith, and all is lost-the very foundation of 230 are occupied similar'v.

SENSATIONAL NEWS MANUFAC-TURERS the building is swept away. The reason and philosophy of man cannot alieviate the sufferings of this life or lift the veil of TURERS.

It is not long since a telegram was published from Rome, stating that the and even love these sufferings which American bishops, then in the Eternal City, had presented to the Pope a remonstrance, on the part of the American Episcopacy, against favors being granted to German Catholics on this continent. It was said that they remonstrated against the promotion of German priests to high eccleciastical dignities, and against the establishment of churches specially for Germans. This despatch was most emphatically denied by several bishops,

that he stated for the reason of his re-fusal that the Irish are disobedient and rebellious sgainst his authority, and that "they seem to prefer the gospel of Dillon a down a state of the duties which their Faith imposed upon the state of the duties are able to be able to b that he stated for the reason of his re-

Waish, not satisfied with the fact that the telegram was intrinsically improbable, and absurd on its face, sent to Mgr. Kirby a

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

FUL ADDRESS.

HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP VISITS ENNIS-

THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON, CONFIRMS TWENTY-ONE CONVICTS IN THE PENI-MORE: New Year's was a bappy day for the priest and people of Ennismore. Daring the afterneon, His Lordship the Bishop of Peterborough, drove out to Eonismore accompanied by Reverend Coancellor More a Verney, had hen supnoved TENTIARY, AND DELIVERS A BEAUTI On Sunday, Dec. 23rd, the Bishop of Kingston administered the sacrament of As a second seco McEvay. Vespers had been announced for 5 p. m., and long before that hour the church was crowded to its atmost capacity. church was crowded to its utmost capacity. After vespers His Lordship preached an eloquent sermon upon the birth of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. He shone has fulfilled all the meaning ceremony. Before the proceedings opened His Lordship invited the warden and Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. He deputy warden within the sanctuary and conducted them to seats specially reserved

began by asking: Way was the Son of God made man? "To work out our salvation." This is the short but significent suswer of the Council of Nice The discussion of the burner and for them. After vesting in his pontificals, the Bishop knelt before the altar and inof Nice. The dignity of the human soul must therefore be unfathomable and the love of God for us ineffable. "As by one circumcterion, since it was in this man sin entered into this world, and by sin death ; and so death passed upon all men, in whom all have sinned. And not men, in whom all have sinned. And not as it was by one sin, so also is the gift; for the judgment indeed was by one unto con-demnation." (Rumns v., 12, 16) To efface the injury done to God by sin it was necessary for man to present to the Lord a sati faction of finite walka and mean and began to exercise more especially the function of Saviour of men. To merit this name of Saviour what an infinitude of pains and anguitabit cost Him! "He humbled Himself, becom-the cross. Wherefore God also bath exa sati faction of infinite value and merit. Could man who is a sinner do this? No. Could even an angel do it? No. But the mercy of the Lord will not forsake man in this supreme crisis. "He so loved the in this supreme crisis. "He so loved the world that to redeem it He delivered up His only Son." (Romans v.) Sin must be punished but the sinner saved : this is what a priceless treasure it is to the heart how mercy and truth have met in the sacred person of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. In Him, by Him and through Him It is the root and foundation of justice and peece have lovingly embraced each other. This Divine Saviour was bruised for our sins and He was wounded for our iniquities. When the time came for Him to save man "the angel Gabriel for Him to save man "the angel Gaoniel was sent from God into a city of Galilee callid Mazareth, to a virgin erpoused to a man whose name was Joseph, of the house of Jacob, and the name of the vir-gia was Mary. And the angel being come in said to her: Hall, full of grace, the Lond at the wirth the bload at then among mystery that now hange over the life beyond the tomb; divine Faith, by the In said to her: Hall, full of grace, the Lord is with thee, blessed art thou smong women. And when she had heard she was troubled at his saying, and thought with hereelf what memory of salutation light which it lets in upon the happiness of our future home, makes man tolerate this should be. And the angel seld to her: fear not Mery for thou bast found grace with God : behold thou shalt conceive in nature could not bear. In the super-natural as well as in the natural order there are many depths which the mind of man cannot fathom. Without tath, it is impossible to please God, or thy womb and shall bring forth a Son and thou shalt call His name Jesus. He shall be great and shall be called the Son of the Most High; and the Lord Grd shall give iaith, it is impossible to please God, or yet to comprehend the mysteries of the supernatural life. Except a man's soul be enlightened by divine Faith, how can be penetrate the mys-tery of the Holy Tinlity, or the in-carnation, or the Blessed Eucharist, or how could be believe that the material elements used in the admissibility of the dom because I know not man? And the done because I know not man ? And the emphatically denied by several bishop, who declared that no such document was issued by the episcopal body of the United States, and that the whole story was a fabrication. Another telegram was also published latery, stating that Leo XIII. bad refused to bless a quantity of medals which were intended for distribution in Ireland, and that he stated for the reason of his rehis epouse Mary because they were of the royal house of David. His blessed Mother rebellious sgainst his authority, and that "they seem to prefer the gospel of Dillon and O'Brien to the gospel of Jesus Christ." This cable despatch, which was very generally published by the newspapers of America, was also published as authentle inews throughout Great Britain and Ire-land. The Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Waish, not satisfied with the fact that the way to the Gentiles to the cradle of the Desired of Nations. The wise men folpleasure was to announce to each one of them the remission of punishment which lowed this star and prestrating themselves adored their hidden God. Eight days after His birth the divine Infant was cirtheir good conduct deserved. They must turn to good account the time spent in all its glorious consequences. Christmas day is a day more wonderful than that in which the earth arose cut of chaos: "When the morning star praised the Most High together, and the sons of God made a joyful melody." On Christ mas day the sons of God ware born and light came into the darkness of our ruined world. "There were in the same country shephereds watching and keeping the night watches over their flocks. And behold an angel of the Lord stood by them behold an angel of the Lord stood by them and they feared with a great fear. And the angel said to them : Fear not : for behold l bring you good tidings of great joy that shall be to all the people : For this day is born to you a Saviour, who is Christ the Lord, in the city of David. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly hosts praising God and saying : Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace to men of good will. And it earth peace to men of good will. And it came to pass that after the angels departed from them into heaven the shepherds said one to another : Let us go over to Bethle-hem and let us see this word that is come to pass which the Lord hath showed to us. Aud they came with baste and found Mary and Joseph, and the infant lying in a manger." (St. Luke II.) His Lordebip said that as he was addressing them on New Year's Day, the day of the circumcision, he would make a few further remarks. The day that our Divine Saviour was circumcised He received the name of Jesus. This august name was brought down from heaven by the Arch-angel Gabriel before Jesus Christ was con-ceived. Who can explain the sense of this name and all it implies ? No angel, no creature in heaven or upon earch is able to understand the excellence and the grandeur of the mysteries it contains. The name of Jesus signifies Saviour. The name was eminently adapted to the In-carnate Word and admirably expressed His adorable character, since He it was who His adorable character, since He it was who should save His people by delivering them from sin "He shall save His people from their size." (Matt I. 21) Several other had borne this name before Him. The Scriptures epeak of Jesus or Joshus, who brought God's people into the holy land; Jesus, son of Sirerch, the disine support of the maximum of window. divine author of the maxims of wisdom.

(Ecclesisticus); Jesus, supreme pontiff, son of Josedech, who with Berobabel, rebuilt the temple after the Babylouish captivity. (Apgens). Now what were all those ancient Jesus or saviours when compared with the true Saviour of mankind Instrious as they may be, they were only a figure of Jesus Christ. At most they did nothing more than deliver people from a passing bondsge or other temporal calamity. The glorious name they bore was only a mere exterior qualification to express a shadow without a reality. "But

thereof. He shows thinked in the meaning thereof. He shows carried all the weight thereof, and He shows is, in all truth, our only Saviour. He shows has procured for us a splritual and eternal redemption by destroying the reign of circumcision, since it was in this mystery that He bought it, so to sp ak, with His own blood and began to exercise cost find 1 "the functed finites, becom-ing obtained numbers of the cross. Wherefore God also bath ex-alted Him and hath given Him a name which is above every name. That in the name of Jesus every knee should bow of have pared since the people of Mallow, these their are in heaven, on earth and in hell." (Phil if, S, 9, 10.) This beautiful name of Jeus recalls to our minds all the wonders wrought in the order of graces all that Jeans Christ said, did and suffered all the Jeans Christ asid, did and suffered for our salvation: the admirable instruc tions and examples He has left us; in a word, the whole life of our Saviour is in the name of Jesus. "For, why," says St. Bernard, addressing himself to Jesus Christ, "didst Thou wish to be born ?" And no "didst Thou wish to be born?" And no other reason is given only that He wished to be Jesus, that is to say, Saviour. Why, when quitting the sejourn of thy glory, didst Thou choose a stable and ex-treme poverty? Because Thou didst wish to be Jesus. Why hast Thou been chouncised like a sinner? Why perse-outed in insed entropy could be the a cuted, injured, struck, crucified like a vile criminal? Always the same answer, because Thou didst wish to be Jesus, that is to say, Saviour. Thus in the name of Jesus we find the principle of His humilintions and sufferings. But it is likewise a name of triumph and glory to mark His victory over death and hell. In ancient times it was customary to give a surname to Roman Generals and the name was to Roman Generals and the name was taken from the countries they had con-quered. This name was purchased by pillege, devastation and carnege. Jesus Christ is the conquerer of souls. He con-quered death and the powers of hell. By delivering us from the most cruel species of slavery Homerited for us all immortal glory and ineffable happi-ness. Hence the necessity of a name ness. Hence the necessity of a na ness, in not the necessity of a name to recall the benefit of redemption and excite continually gratitude. All this is represented by the name of Jesus. By this divine name we behold man purified and manufied the mode manufied

and sanctified, the world regenerated, Heaven opened, the Church established upon the ruins of idelatry and faith triumphant to the ends of the earth. And whilst the names of the great con querors knong men tell only of mourn. ng, tears and disaster and are written n history with letters of blood the smiable name of Jesus tells only of joy and grateful triumphs, because this secred name designates the source of all grace and all happiness. The prophets had given other and magnificent names to the Saviour. They ap-plied to Him the glorious attributes of Admirable, Strong, God, Counsellor, Most Admirable, Strong, God, Counsellor, Most High, Father of the world to come, Teacher, Legislator, High Priest, King of Kings, Lord of Lorde, Sovereign of our souls, Mediator, Prince of Peace. But all these illustrious titles given by the prophets to the Messias and so many others that the gospel recognizes in Jesus Christ only express

Special Correspondence of the Pilot. WHAT IRELAND HAS WON.

"Scotland, Wales and Half England," Says Wm O'Brien.

Mallow, Ireland, Dec. 16th, 1888 To-day Mr. William O'Brien addressed a glorious gathering of the Munster clans in his native town of Mallow. On com ming forward, he was received with the wildest enthusiasm, for O'Brien, loved as he is by Irishmen the world over, is the of the Southern peasantry. He said :--Fellow-countrymen, it does my heart

rents when the set of the set of face to face to face the set of t glorious gathering of the manhood of North-East Cork that ever I have laid my North East Cork that ever 1 have laid my eyes upon even in this town of Mallow. In oworshipper of encees, but neither do I will bring success. I don't undervalue the victory that is coming, for I believe it will bring sunshine and happiness into the homes of the Irish poor, and that it will bring peace and plenty into this old suffar-ing land of ours. We have still a fight to the other day that an eminent English-man who had some experience of Dublia Catle told me that it was the Mallow election that first convinced him that Mr. Parnell posses the hearts of the Irish people, and that all the might and all the gold of Dublin Castle could not shake bis hold upon their affections. Six years have parsed shows all, the poor of Mallow, won and shave all, the poor of Mallow, won and of danger, and the anxiety, and the hard labor is not over. But I for one have not grudged it. It is a privilege, and men will know it hereafter, it is a privilege to have lived in such a time as this—never in a more giorious cause, and never, I believe, in the whole history of have been long and weary years; they were years of anxiety, and of calumney, and of danger, and the anxiety and the hard labor is not over. But I for never in a more glorious cause, and never, I believe, in the whole history of Ireland, was there a period of six years That was marked here a period of six years that was marked by so steady, so dazzling, O'Connor, that I heard them hammering aye, and so irresistible an advance towards the consummation of all the hopes and all aye, and to make their collesgues the aspirations of the Irich race. I will glorious gifts that make their collesgues glorious gifts that make their collesgues so proud of them. And I cannot help thinking, and it is a most inspiring thought that every man that came down thought that every man that came down thought that every man that came down limits of this tremendous gathering. Look back at the condition of the Irish cause at time of the Mallow election and look at the the position of the cause to day. Was there ever such astounding progress? Was there ever such a transformation to be wild and visionary folly to think that we could wrest the borough of Mallow from the place-hunters of Dublin Castle. Well, just think of a law officer of Dublin Castle coming down now to contest the Mallow Division with Nationalists. Just think of Mr. Peter O'Brien showing his nose to day in any constituency through out the length and breadth of Munster or Leinster or Connaught. But that is not all. We have not only won Ireland in those six years, but we have won the better half of Eugland, and we have won all Scotland and we have won all Wales. Why when we came down to fight the Mallow election we were outcasts, even hunted outlaws. We were a minority hunted outlaws. We were a minority even of the Irish members. There was not a single powerful statesman of either party that would touch us with a forty-foot pole. How is it to day? Since that time both the great leaders and both the great English parties in turn have couried the alliance of Charles Stewart Parneli. The most illustrious English statesman of this century has now pledged his life to give us that Parliament in College Green. Again I say, was there ever anything more marvellous or more inspiring than to look back upon those years since the Mailow election. Why, you will remem-ber when I was returned from Mailow, I ber when I was returned from Mallow, I was returned for trial in Green Street, and who would have believed it, if I had pre dicted then that the Lord Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary for I cland who were prosecuting me would be to day amorgst the truest and staunchest advocates of Home Rule for Ireland. Imention that to the eternal honor of Earl Spencer and Sir George Trevelvan. Yee, we fought them hard when they were fighting against Ire land, but to day I mention their memes with sincere homage to their magnanimity abeurd on its face, sent to mgr. Alloy a copy of the paragraph, and asked a reply whether or not there was any truth in it, Dr. Kiby promptly replied that it is entirely false and an "impudent fabrica-tion." This contradiction was immediately published, and so the false statement was published served as one of them in the beginning of nailed epeedily. trut to good account the time spent in the sith the divine Infant was cir-the different phases of His char and their families, who are now grieving the the fault set in all that the human minint the is able to face death like our glori-the different phases contained in the mane of Jesus. This neme surpases them all ta clorious consequences. Christmas the ureatest confidence in t: let others the divine Infant was cir-the different phases of His serve the stat the trans that the the mane minit the statest in all that the human minit the indomitable mountaineers from troduce a bill to establish an Irish Parlia-ment in Dublin, and hand over all the powers of Dublin Castle to the very men the indomitable mountaineers from Duhallow. This is the spirit that has whom Dublin Castle then as now WAS putting forth all its strength to calumniate and crush; and who would have believed that within those six short years John Dillon would receive an address signed by the whole Liberal party of England on his release from prison; and who would have predicted, and this is the most marvellous thing of all, that we, wild Irishmen, rebel Cork men, that we will irishmen, redet Cork men, that we would be telling the Irish people, as we are telling them with truth from our hearts, that the English people have only to say the word to day and our quarrel with England is at an end forever. Yes, sil this time since it has been victor; for us, and although we have still to fight and still to struggle against villainous misre-presentation in England, and although we have to struggle against a savego and baye to struggle spainst a sayage and merciless coercion act in Ireland, still I easy we have conquered coercion in the past when we stood alone and irlendless against the united might of the two to against the united might of the two Eng-lish parties, and what is there to daunt us now when we have our cause made the as now when we have our cause made the cause of that great Liberal party, which has never yet known defeat, and of that great English statesman who has told us that in the Irish struggle there is no such word as retreat and no such possibil ity as failure. Why, I have no patience with the men who are sometimes subject to thoughts of faint-heartedness and of depression because there are still difficul-ties and delays and coercion acts. Why, of course, there are. These things we have had with us all the time, and remem ber this, and it is a tremendous fact to be remembered, that the Irish people can never again be dislodged from one single foot of the ground that they have gained. There is not a landlord in the Mallow Clubhouse at this moment—if you ask the most crusted old fogey who sips his toddy by the fire at the club— here is not a man of them who does not know that the days will never come again when the tenantry of Ireland would cill them "Your Royal Honor" or crouch to the rent office for leave to be married, or crouch to the earth through fear of a rise of rent. The days of "their ADCO.

royal honors" and of the place hunter and of the anti-Irish Irishmen are departed, and departed forever. It is and onward the Irlsh people are going, and it is onward they are bound to go until they possess every jot and little of power in this country from the chairmarship of the town commissioners up to the keys of our old Parliament House in College Green.

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A Voice-What will the police do then I Mr. Wm. O'Brien-Oh, we will utilize the police, I promise you; and in the meantime if we do our work as well as they sometimes do theirs, we will be all right. I say to you that the day of victory is coming and I say it all the more freely because, like the men listening to me, I never took up the Irish cause beno worshipper of success, but neither do I undervalue success. I don't undervalue ing land of ours. We have still a fight to make, but I tell you it is impossible to only to stave off the general election for a year or two and we will fall to quartel-ling and grumbling, and out of mere childnway at the enemy with all the old elo-quence, and all the old wit, and with all the glorious gifts that make their collesgues here six years sgo to help us to fight the Mallow election has been spared by Providence They are all alive to day. They are all as united as ever, and they are all as bound together as ever. In former movements in Ireland unhappily after a period of high hopes there used to come a crash and a sound, staggering blow, so delivered by the Government that in the words of the old ballad : "The boys were all scattered and bate," and exile, and imprisonment, and disunion scattered them to the four winds of heaven, never to assemble again under the same old flig. Our boys now are neither scattered nor bate. We have had crash after crash in our movement. We have had Coercion Act after Coercion Act until I forget how many there are. Still they are gone, and here we are still, under the same old flag and under the same great leader, and the old comrades around us united more closely than ever by a discipilne that nothing can break, and by a loyalty that nothing will ever sever-yes, we have thousands of reasons for gratitude you know to the generation that went before us. I know you won't mistake me when I say that Ireland is blessed in ber representatives. There is no traitor nor dissentient amongst them. Above all Ireland is blessed in her great leader. Beyond all men living Charles Stewart Parnel has succeeded in impressing every irishman throughout the globe, be he moderate, or be he an extreme man, with

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andred taken tenant rigid M. P.,

report was telegraphed to England and America in regard to a recent report said to have been issued by Mgr. Persico. This statement was equally imaginary with the other two mentioned above. It is evident that there is a manufactory of false news in connection with the telegraphic communications to the press, and that the intention of these news fabricators is to create among the various nationalities and especially with the Itish a feeling of opposition against the Church and the Pope. It is a very safe rule to doubt the truth of all those Roman telegrams which are intended to excite those

national feelings against the Church. They are most likely to prove to be fabrications like the three telegrams referred to above. Especially with regard to Ireland there has been a systematic attempt to send false news, the object of which has been either to peralyze the which has been either to paralyze the National movement or to irritate the Irish against the Holy Father. If either of these objects could be attained, the manu-facturers of false news would be quite satisfied.

CHURCH OF OUR LADY, GUELPH.

The following are the winning numbers in the drawing of prizes at Our Lady's Church bezasn, Guelph, on the 26th Dec. The winning number is first, the prize list number second : number secon

SERIES A.-565, 5; 845, 25; 1768, 12; SERIES A. - 565, 5; 543, 25; 1705, 12; 2300, 41; 2416, 37; 2467, 14; 2486, 42; 2782, 44; 2831, 45; 3201, 7; 3315, 16; 3320, 43; 3321, 27; 3544, 21; 3835, 34; 4381, 18; 5215, 3; 5497, 23; 5719, 36; 6616, 50; 7037, 2; 7054, 19; 7962, 10; 8026, 4; 8174, 9; 8233, 6; 8236, 13; 0222, 46; 01180, 31. 46:01189.31. SERIES B-570. 35; 580, 38; 885, 43;

 40; 01100; 011 01542, 33; 01678, 30.

arrested some of them in the beginning of an evil career, and gave them time for reflection and improvement. Throughout the discourse, which lasted one hour, the bishop evinced the greatest sympathy for the convicts and spoke many kind words of hope and encouragement to them. Having been assured by Father Twomey that the class.was sufficiently instructed, he conferred the sacrament of Confirma-tion without eramination of the candid-ates. After the ceremony he visited the female prison where he was received by the matron, Miss Fahey, and before leav-ing he paid a visit to Deputy Warden ing he paid a visit to Deputy Warden Sollivan's family. The warden and other officers expressed the highest satisfaction over the proceedings.-Freeman.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. FROM WINDSOR.

ST. ALPHONSUS' CHURCH-ALMOST A CON-FLAGRATION.

Last Sunday, upon going into St. Al-phoneus Church at about 12:30 p. m., Father Scaplan was startled by the dense smoke which filled the sarred edifice. Investigating the cause, he discovered the

altar of the Sacred Heart to be on fire. The church bells soon rang out an alarm. The fire company quickly responded, and avoided unnecessary damage by using hand buckets instead of the hose, and suc-ceeded in getting the fire under control, when it was found that the statue of the Sacred Heart was a total wreck. The large statues of St. Patrick and St. Joseph as well as the altar and interlow of the lter of the Sacred Heart to be on fire

as well as the altar and interior of the as well as the alter and interior of the church, were badly damaged by the smoke. The loss is placed at \$700; fully covered by insurance. Great credit is due to Mr. Willie Hanrahan, Mr. Walter Scully and Mr. Dunn, the latter a non-Catholic, as well as to the firemen, for their fearless constitute to agree the heartiful alter and well as to the fremen, in their reariess exertions to save the beautiful altar and valuable relics. The origin of the fire is unknown, but supposed to be caused by some careless visitor changing the position of some of the lamps at the crib. M.

Twelve new churches were built last year in the diocese of Grand Rapids. In almost every State similar progress is

put their trust in their borses and their charlots, but as for us let us put our trust in the name of the Lord. Let that hely in the name of the Lord. Let that holy name be for us what it was for St. Ber-nard : "Honey unto the mouth, music to the ear, joy to the heart." His Lordsbip concluded by wishing the priest and people of Eonismore many happy returns of the New Year. Hethen cflicitted at the Benediction of the Blessed

Sacrament.

Before leaving the church men, women and children came up to the altar and kneit each one a moment in prayer before

the Infant Jesus. His Locismp left the following morn-ing for Peterboro, accompanied by the heartfelt prayers of the good people of Ennismore. Ó. P.

Christmas.

A curse was birth and death a doubt To the old, hoar world of ear and shame; No hope gave heart to that lorn rout That scorned by prayed guds of all name. Though gold and siver decked the fane, And vows were paid and souls aspired, The oracles were bind and fain. No seeker found the goal desired.

In many lands, by many a sea Men sought the light whose beams make

Men sought the light whose beams make whole; It shone at last in Galllee, A guide, a beacon to the soul, The simple shepherds kneeling saw; The words that told the holy birth They heard, heart hushed with love and awe: Good will to men and peace on earth !

Though myriad shapes of sin and scorn Ravened and reigned the grievous, wild, Sad world of gods and men forlorn. And truth was not, and hope defiled, A light to thrill and pierce the dark, A heaven to crown the hopes of earth, For all mankind a saving ark. Came in this holy Christmas birth.

To lowly life, to mean estate, Son of the King of Heaven, He came; He shared the common human fate; The blind, the beggar, and the lame, The woman abamed, the folk despised Of men, the poor, the publican, All suffering sould and sacrificed— These knew and loved the Son of Man.

With humble mind, be great or small, Your lot in life, it loke to day; May that strong Love which yearns for all Still keep us in His work and way. The Christmas bells recall the heart From that desr hope too long exiled; Throngh death's long rest, unrough life long smart Be with us still, O, Mary's Child !

Duhallow. This is the spirit that has brought our movement from its humble beginnings at Irishtown to the gigantic influence it possesses to day in shaping the fate of this whole Empire. That spirit the Irish people and the Irish representa-tives will have to display to the end, a epirit of fight in every honest shape and form, a spirit of self-sacrifice and of energy, a spirit of love and grattude for every friend of Ireland and of open and relent-less war upon our focs. That is the less war upon our focs. That is the spirit we want, and whatever we have to go through still it is well worth the rick and it is well worth the sacrifice. It The and it is well worth the sacrifice. It is only hereafter that men will realize fully all that we are winning We are fighting to turn a race of crouching slaves into the owners and rulers of the land, and of industry and of freedom. We want to secure that the homes of Ireland shall never again be haunted by the horor of hunger and of eviction. We want to bring some ray of happiness and comfort into the humblest cottage home in Ireland. We want that the humblest man who toils in Ireland shall sleep in his bed at night in the consciousness that he bed at night in the consciousness that he enjoys some share, at all events, in the ownership, and in the prosperity, and in the government of his native land. That is what we are fighting for. That is what we are winning, and I teil you that the night we began to fight the Mallow elec-tion we had more uphill battle before us to win Mallow than we have to-day to win Ireland from the centre to the sea

Cardinal Newman will be eighty-eight years old in February, yet he has remark-ably good health and he says Mass every aby good neath and he says mass every morning. He is very fond of music and enjoys a good joke very much, but he dislikes puns. He is very popular in Birmingham and is on most fielendly terms with the municipal authorities. 1

Mgr. Gasnier, Vicar Apostolic of Malacca, has been installed as Bishop. This is the re establishment of an old See which This has been more than a century in abey-

Mort Au Champ D'Honneur.

H. R R.

6

The Austrian tas stolen on us, our men are sostiered wide. Ill for France if he win yon fort where the bills civide; Itt for France if he win yon fort where the hils civide:
Much were it easin if we held it but for a "Be drive," said Latour d'Anvergue, "to were the sain and ald the fact."
Herror and shamed. Their and were there, the bed done.
Grim't we want of face; short time and much to be done.
Grim't we want of a face; short time and much to be done.
The trice want of a face; short time and much to be done.
The trice want of a face; short time and much to be done.
Grim't we want of their and were there, the bed done.
Grim't we want of a face; short time and much to be done.
The trice want of the face; and the mustification of the face.
Bo quick and true his sim, and so fast the Autifrans fail.
That the main is choked with their dead, with their dead of the face if a face if the bed ender of the weight.
Or we breach your want of the be near."
So the day soid night hat been gained, and sagering under the weight.
Of twenty musters, a weary soldier steps from the gain."
"Single against a host: By heaven ! 'twas mobile done.
Men hear 'mrint the guns, his burden the fing alone."

First, as in life, on the muster roll ye shall call his name. And his oldest comrade answer, "Dead on the field of fame." Morn by morn it was heard, and Austrian and Ruesian reseled, Where those veterans swept to the front, kings of the battlefield; Morn by morn it was heard, till the Bourbon cames and the time When to have fought for Napoleon and France was held a crime Never did nobler service nobler guerdon eard.

High in the roll of heroes, place for Latour

BAD PRIVATE JUDGMENT.

The Fyils it has spread over the

Religious World. TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY SECTS. WITH TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DIFFERENT DOCTRINES, CLAIM TO FIND IN THE

BIBLE JUSTIFICATION FOR THEIR PECU LIAR BELIEFE-THE THUE CHURCH DISTINGUISHED.

Rev. P. Lynch, an English preacher, recently delivered an interesting serman on the Bible and the principle of private interpretation. Disclaiming any inten-tion on his part of wounding the feelings of his non Catholic hearers, the preacher deal with the history of the Bible and dealt with the history of the Bible; and commenting on the ordinary non Catho lic method of proving it to be the writ ten Word of God by reason of the beauty and sublimity of the doctrine it contained he contrasted it with the Catholic metho ne contrasted it with the Catholic method which first subjected the books of the New Testament to historical tests, then in the miracles which our Lord wrought on earth, found pro's that the doctrine He came to teach was true.

In pointing out the grave errors into which the principle of private judgment would lead men, the preacher com mented on the sad havoc which was being made with the Bible by the learned intellect of Europe. Let them see what modern German criticism had done with modern German criticism had done with the Bible, At the present day the whole learned intellect of Germany was openly non-Christian, because they had acted on this principle of private judgment. Savante proved to their own satisfaction that the prophesy of Daniel, for instance, was a forgery, and that the books of the

We were told that till the time of Luther, the people had been kept in ignorance of the Bible. But the first book after the invention of printing was a Latin Bible, and rumerous different editions of it were afterward scattered through Europe before Luther's appear-ance. Yet we had the solemn lie re-peated from pulpit and platform that the Catholic Church closed the Bible to her bildeen and that it was to them a children, and that it was to them a sealed book. Before the time of Luther, it was before the people as one of the best known books, and he used it solely for the destruction of the souls of men.

A NOBLE PROTEST.

MR FREDERIC HARRISON MAKES "AN AP PEAL TO LIBERAL UNIONISTS" AND BLO

one penny, but he had raised the rent of 20 scres, originally worth 6d. per acre to £15 The fall in value makes the tenant unable to pay. His landiord evicts bim, saddles him with $\pounds 17$ in costs,

confi cates the tenants's interest, worth £200 300, unroofs the house, which goes to ruin, and leaves the farm to bog. Such is landlordiam in 1888, after years o

legis a ion. "At bottom nothing essential is

changed. As of old, the mass of wretched peasants bave wrung from them their persons have wrang from them their hard gains in distant labor, and even the wages earned by their children in America, to be paid to absentee credi-tors under a system of legalized extor tion and statutory plunder. As of old, the labor of their haude, the homesteads they have orested, and the houses they have built, are still confiscated as before, though by an indirect process, which is called by mockery law. As of old, re sistance to extortion is a crime to be punished with savage cruelty. The m n who counsel them are thrust into felons cells, and brutally outraged. The men who defend their cause are assailed with malignant passion and organized cal

umny. "In the meantime, by the Act of 1887, law is practically and permanently abolished in one of the three kingdoms. What is really martial law is from hence forth virtually the common law of Ire land. Magistrates, who are virtually nothing but police officials, carry out the orders of the Castle Government with as little regard for anything that can be called law as a Turkish cadi. What the Act of last year practically accomplished was this. It threw the whole power of England, armed with the arbitrary machinery which on the Continent is called 'the state of the siege,' into the hands of one party in an economical struggle. It armed the rich and Pro hands of one provide the rich and rich struggle. It armed the rich and rich testant Englishmen, already equipped with all the legal machinery which , chicanery could invent, with what is practically martial law, to enable him to practically martial law, to enable him to

died, fighting to the last. They are a fighting order, sprung from fight, nursed in fight for centuries, with every gift and every vice of a dominant class. Trained to regard themselves as the born superiors of the subject class, in race, in religion, in habits, in wealth, in privilege, they are ready to plurge the three king doms into confusion for the sake of the old domination. The descendants of conquerors, grantees, adventures, and soldiers of fortune, they combine the rapacity of a conquering race with the arrogance of an aristocratic order. For centuries they have thrust themselves into the family connectuons and money interests of powerful classes of English men. They are keen, able and uninterests of powerful classes of English men. They are keen, able and un-scrupulous; ready at any moment to shoot down savages in any corner of the Empire, or to work martial law in their dear native country. At the first signal of danger to their privileges, they storm society, the Press, the Church, and Par-liament, filling the minds of the official classes and the uncasy ear of wealth with dreadful visions of ruin and chaos. "We know these shricks, protesta-

"We know these shricks, protesta-tions, and prophecies to be what were those of West Indian slave-holders-a

those of West Indian slave-holders—a sordid affair of money. All this raving about Empire, and the Sun of England, and the Uaion Jack, means merely that an order of rich men are trembling to think the days of exhortion are all but ended. Law and Order are very fine words; but they sound strangely in the mouths of men who have organized a system of martial law in order to main-tain a system of extortion. All this new-born pity for the poor Irish victim tain a system of extortion. All this new-born pity for the poor Irish victim of the League comes ill from those to fill whose pockets tens of thousands of vic-tims have been slowly wrung to their end. Pity first the families from whose heads the roof they built themselves has been torn to glut a millionaire's self will. Feel something for the stainless and courage u: mau who were wasting their youth in your cells and suffering your unworthy insults. Toese are the vic-tims, unnumbered, continual, historic, to whose suffering you are blind and deaf, though in comparison with theirs deaf, though in comparison with theirs the sufferings of men, whom you choose to make a stage-show, are but a drop in an ocean of misery.

"This whole contest between us is not really a political question, nor even a social question of money. For centuries rich mon in England have found in Iteland an unlimited field where the strong might wring wealth out of the weak. There for centuries they have built up a scheme of peculation which they please to call law, maintained by a system of terrorism which they nicknamed Government, and consecrated by a system of religious injustice which they pretend to be a Church. But the end of it all was be a Church. But the end of it all was pecuniary, not political. Boycotting, the Plan of Campaign, and the whole of the resources of the weaker class are pre-cisely what we have known in cur own industrial struggles. As in them, the stress of the conflict has often resulted in melancholy acts of outrage and clime As in them, boycotting, the Plan of Campaign, and other expedients are right or wrong, justifiable or culpable, ecording to circumstances, in the meas ure of wrong they are to prevent, or the spirit in which they are used. Per se, I know no reason why boycotting, or Plan of Campaign, are necessarily evil. They may very in their character from wenton oppression to the ablest sets of public devotion. It is easy to conceive cases where boycotting (which we all of us practise in (urn) and Plan of Can paign might hearme the fast and most sets. might become the first and most sacred duty of a patriot. But in this, as in every other economic struggle, the blind and spasmodic crimes of the weak and the poor are not to be weighed by the same measures as the systematic and legalized crimes of the strong and the rich.

"In the long struggle of trade unionism against the infamous laws that repressed combinations of workmen, we have had to crush by an apparatus of class legisla

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

hate honestly in the old days ; we speak

*Secure And confident from foreign purposes."

CATHOLIC INDIAN FAITH.

Mexico.

and the scanty gray hair straggled care-lessly over her brow and almost hid the vivid gleams that fitfully darted from

her deep set dark eyes. The house was fall of the usual crowd of spectators, and

a motley group of Indians, dressed in tawdry finery, lounged stolidly around

the door. Don Jese Sana, the interpreter, ren-dered her evidence into American for

when asked for her reason for refus

united strength

United Ireland.

The address of one hundred and fifty representatives of Liberal England to Mc. Dillon is surely a cheery earnest of the good time coming, when for the first time in the centuries the two nations whom God made neighbors shall be friends. The

good time contributes the two nations whom God made neighbors shall be friends. The address was no more than an emphatic re-newal on his release from prison of the cordial tribute of good-will tendered to him on his conviction. The Liberals of England salated him on the threshold of the jill as he entered and as he emerged To prevent the whispering of malice all previous office holders smongst the party refrained with reluctance, as we have reason to know, from taking pert in the memorable demonstration. Mr. Dillon, as was openly proclaimed, received this unerampled tribute of E iglish sympathy because he was hated, persecuted, and im-prisoned by the E iglish C iercion G ivern ment, and because he was loved and trusted by his own people. It was as the victim of English misgovernment that he was thus signally honored by the party of progress and freedom in England. Let any man of sense ask himself which pic ture locks more like a real unlon-a-nion of sympathy, interest, and affection —the spectacle of John Dillon prosecuted before a promoted partisan for attempting to advise and befriend his own people, and dregged to jail by srmid forces through indignant crowds to " rot " there as a dargaded criminal, or the spectacle of John Dillon, the idol of his own race, an honored guest intercharding kindly greet ings, hope, sympathy, and friend-hiw with the representatives of Liberal E gland ? It seems to us the rival policies may be very fairly embodied in these two scenes Which looks most like love, peace, and good-wil ? Can any same man doubt ? The Coercionist claim to be the guardians of the Usion ; Home Rollers they de-nounce as the advocates of separation. of the Union ; Home Rolers they de-nounce as the advocates of separation. nounce as the advocates of separation. Union is, then, to be promoted by viol-ence, oppression, and studied insult of act and isngesge; separation by kindly sympathy on one side, and generous con-fidence on the other. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury realize the old German

ing, she said that the Padre had instructed her to forgive all her enemies; that she Lord Salisbury realize the old German fable of a good and evil spirit fighting for the soul of Ireland. Shall love at last cast out hatred and revenge ? Lord Salis-bury is enamored of this black and bitter past. The basis of his policy is that Ire land hates England, and must hate her to the cost that Facilized and must hate her to forgave the prisoner and could not swear against him. On being assured that it was not a violation of her obligations as a Caristian, and being ordered to testify by the Judge, she proceeded very reluct-antly to do so When she had concluded the end—that England earned Ireland's hatred and must earn it to the end. The union which he contemplates with rapture she arose, and raising her long, bony, hands above her head, she exclaimed in is the union of the armed heel on the usked neck-the union of the struggling a voice which was tremulous with emo tiou, "J an, you killed my boy, but God victim drugged in the mire to the charlot wheel of the conqueror; or, to take a metaphor more prosaic, but not less appropriate, the union of the clanging tin can to the build cg's tail, hampering to his through the Court, and I could not help strangth and fatel to his comfort. It is the cue of the Coercionists to sneer at a "union of hearts." Their notion seems a union of hatred-a union cemented by taunt, cruelty, an i injustice on the one Indian mother. eide, and fierce resentment on the other Lord S lisbury and his nephew are abso lutely as one in their Lish policy. We doubt if as much could be said for any other members of the Ciercion Cabinet. The Suisbury and Belfour method is utter contempt for the people they govern. They mentally include the Irish in the old brutel adage with "the woman, Journal the dog, and the walnut tree-the you beat them the better they be." To Mr. Balfour and Lord Solisbury it is a grote: que farce that the Irish "Hindoos" should go through the form of pretending to have a voice in the government of their own country. Lord S. Habury speaks of their mere presence in the Im-perial Parliament as "a phenomenon barely tolerable." Mr. B. Ifour takes the hint, and clasps a dozen at a time of the Ir sh representatives into juil. But it is

DEAR FATHER: -- L brewith inclose you a draft on Bishop & Co., of Honolulu, for \$1000, which has been subscribed by many who are grateful to God for the example of your heroic self-devotion, Personally I have done nothing in the matter, except receive the funds, and I require no thanks whatever. The honor lies with those who are thus allowed to testify a you their respective long. This not so much the injustice and cruelty as the cowardly taunts of the Coercionist un le and nephew that eats into the soul of the Irish people. Mr. Balfour rouses the same outcry about rattening and oppression, outrage and crime. This is at bottom the same struggle for trade unionism again, but it is the trade union-ism of an entire nation which you seek to an entire nation which you seek to an entire nation which you seek testify to you their respectful love. This money is for your own disposal, entirely murdered John Mandeville. Lord Salla bury think . "cleaning ont slops and sleep-ing on plank bede" too good for "gauly nutured" Irish politicsl offenders, and pe sighs for the good old Tory times when ie could have blown their heads a top of Temple Bar. It is a suggestion too ab surd for ridicule that government exists in Ireland in any serve for the benefit of the peo;1. True, that *lucus natura*, the land grabber, is pampered by the Coercion fat, and a dozen men must go to jall for boycotting rather than that he should want his morning dram. But it is as a traitor to his own class he is encouraged He is invested with a borrowed sanctity as a useful tool of the rackrenter and th evictor. The people have no rights in evictor. The people have no rights in Ireland except to pay rents, be evicted, and go to juil. From the bighest to the lowest, every official in Ireland is an enemy of the people. This is the system of government Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour propose to perpetuate for all time under the title of maintaining the Union. Mr. Gladetona area, "No." and Uulon. Mr. Gladetone says " No. and el' that is brave and bonest in England is at his back. You cannot win love, he preaches, by cruelty, or inspire confidence by contempt. Break the handcuffs that fetter the Irish race, sud let clasped hands be your bond of union. B ther a friendly ally by your side than a struggling cap-tive at your fact. Wonderful, most wonderful, the transformation that even the hear of foreign in the transformation that the hope of friendship and treedom has wrought in the Irish heart. In the mitst of the sorest trial to which ever nation was subjected, the Irish await with confidence the fulfilment of the hope he has inspired. In the eyes of the Coercionists Mr. Giadetone's great crime is that he would make peace between the two peoples, not a temporary alliance for party purpose, but a permanent friend-ship. We can shows fancy the Coercion-ists echoing the imprecation of the befiled tyrant-

"Did n't Know 't was Loaded"

hate honestly in the old days; we speak our friendabip as honestly now-friend-ship that has its roots in the hope of jus-tice and of freedom. We will not be lieve that the English people, when the times comea, will quench that glorious hope, and chose haured instead of love. It is a consummation for which all good men must lorg-the ending of this mis-erable foud-the three kingdoms joined is a bond of friendly union, each work ing out its own prosperity, each lending a helping hand to the other, and in their united strength May do for a stupid boy's excuse ; but what can be said for the parent who sees his child languishing daily and fails to recognize the want of a tonic and blood-purifier? Formerly, a course of bitters, or sulphur and molasses, was the rule in well-regulated families ; but now all intelligent households keep Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which is at once pleasan to the taste, and the most searching and effective blood medicine ever discovered. Nathan S. Cleveland, 27 E. Canton st. loston, writes : "My daughter, now 21 A True Incident of Border Life in New

Nathan S. Cleveland, 27 E. Canton st., Boston, writes : " My daughter, now 21 years old, was in perfect health until a year ago when she began to complain of fatigue, headache, debility, dizziness, indigestion, and loss of appetite. I con-cluded that all her complaints originated in impure blood, and induced her to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine scon pestored her blood-making organs to head the blood-making organs to BY HON. A L MORRISON. BY HON. A L MORRISON. The power of the Caurch is grandly shown in the following incident, which took place during a term of Court I attended in Albuquerque, New Mexico : A young Pueblo Indian had killed a member of his tribe, and was on trial for the crime. The mother of the mur-dered boy was called to testify for the Government. As she stood upon the witness stand it would be difficult to imagine a more weird and unearthly appearance. She must have measured nearly six feet in height, but extreme age had bent the broad shoulders, and the long, bire, lank arms and coarse hands toid of many a year of weary toil. Her face was haggard and cadaverous, and the scanty gray hair stragled carehealthy action, and in due time reestab-lished her former health. I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla a most valuable remedy for the lassitude and debility incident to swing time "

spring time. spring time." J. Castright. Brooklyn Power Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "As a Spring Medicine, I find a splendid substitute for the old-time compounds in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with a few doses of Ayer's Fills. After their use, I feel fresher and stronger to go through the summer."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY

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

STAINED GLASS BRILLIANT CUT. BEVELED MCAVSLAND

the Court and jury. On being sworn, and she understoon the obligation well, she refused to treatify, although repeatedly CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM CREAM BALM CREAM BALM CATARGES COLO CHEAM BALM CATARGES COLO CHEAM BALM CHEAM CHEAM BALM CHEAM BALM

says 1 must forgive you, and I do I obey His will." As she stepped down from the stand, a dead silence reigned HAY-FEVER Try the Cure. A particle is applied into each nostril and Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, register ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street. New York



Father Damien and the Lepers. CUT and PLUG The following letter, savs the London Universe, has been sent to Father Damien from the vicar of St. Luke's, Camber-FINER THAN EVER. 177 Camden Grove, N. Peckham, S. E. See December 3, 1888. DEAR FATHER :-- I berewith inclose you

åz B IN BRONZE on EACH PLUG and PACKAGE.

THE DOMINION Savings & Investment Society LONDON, ONT. to borrow money upon the Security of Real Estate: of field Estate: Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, 'for a short period," to make 'oans at a very low rate, according to the socurity offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instaiment of interest, if he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to F. R. LEVS. Manages. F. B. LEYS, Manager. OFFICE - Opposite City Hall, Richmond Street, London, Ontario.

JANUARY 12, 1889.

Written for the CATHOLIC RE HISTORY OF ST. DUNSTAN LEGF, CHARLOTTETOWN, SOME ACCOUNT OF OLD

ANDREW'S.

The first Catbolic college of time Provinces was that of St. P. E. I, built in 1822 by Bi Eschern

In the year 1796 Captain Bur In the year 1796 Captain Bui the proprietors, or scigneurs, in the part of Prince Edward leland the head of the Hillsborov, announced his intention of a property and returning to Soot Rev. Abceas McEachern, at that only Catholic missionary in the only Catholic missionary in the saw in this his opportunity of a desirable parochial farm, i that end in view collect from the Highland borrowed £60 from o Blanchard, a well-to-do An Rustico, and purchased three cares from Cantin Burns Autors, it on Captain Burns. It estate was an old log house, in McEschern lived while super the clearing of the land and th tion of the timber for the cl

the building of which was commen-the year 1806. After providing a church flock, Mr. McEachern began his attention towards his attention towards them with a school, so the arpirants to the priesthood receive at least a ru-education before going up to nary at Quebec He petit king for aid in this matter, and good results that a borus of fi-sterling was awarded to him as grant, to be used in the mann the seminary. A large two s was then erected upon the was then erected upon the Andrew's, to the westward of t church; this, of course, was plished without the generous the Catholics of the Provi bishop himself, so says tran nished the boards, shingles a his own expense. In this hou for boys was opened in 1822 after the consecration of I Eachern. St. Andrew's C

Eachern. St. Andrews C productive of much good, an-two bishops and twenty two the Church in Canada. As time wore on, the C Prince Edward Island increas

Prince Education Financian ber and in prosperity; education esgerly sought for, and the of St. Andrew was not suffic tral to be accessible to all. of Bishop McEachern it had while His Lordship's resident after he removed to his ow was within easy distance a the chief or Metropolitan ch diocese. But when the Righ Donald Bernard MacDonald mitre, a change was begin noticeable in Prince Edward farmers were becoming more and their sons were striking directions to grapple with an the difficulties presented by primeval." In "the fortie primeval," in "the forther immigration commenced, a tinkling of the altar bell w Charlottetown. The first A celebrated in the capital Edward Island was offered Luke FitzSimmone, a Recoll a very interesting article v a very interesting which we have a very interesting which a solution of the second public Mass was held in a two story bo street, nearly opposite to railway station, on which or Protestant gentleman of m arities chanced to intruc gentleman stared awhile a gentleman stared awhile a congregation, then walked with his hat on, whereup Irishmen, moving to put made off, and reported that that he had surprised a lodge in full working order ! Fro heginning the Catholic con formed; it soon took large although chiefly composed ing classes—poor as to geode.

takes. The sacred character of the Bible could only be known to us on the authority of that tody of teachers which Christ Himself established to teach men

His true revelation and religion. If the Bible was such an easy book to interpret, how was it that in England we had 250 systems of religion, each claim ing to possess the true meaning to the Bible? Manifestly only one of them could be true. Was it likely, he asked, that God intended the Bible to be man's only guide, when for fitteen centuries before the invention of printing the Bible was to them almost like a sealed book. The interpretation of the Bible was an extremely difficult matter. It would not expound itself to us. Each text in it was true, and carried only one true meaning, whether that was literal or figurative. God would not preserve every rash man from error who proceeded to manufacture his religion from what he believed the Bible to be.

Uatil we had its true meaning, the Bible itself was a useless book, and was every pernicious and hurtful. In the third chapters of St. Peter's Second Epistle, we read these word : "As also our dear brother Paul, according to the wisdom that is given to him, hath written to you. As also in all his epistles, speaking only of these things in which are certain things hard to be understood, which the unlearned and the unstable wrest as they do also the other Scripture, is made by private in-terpretation." And yet in the face of this we had many who called themselves

Christians, seeking to manufacture their own Christianity. This system of private judgment was never heard of until the fiftcenth cen-tury. The great St. Augustine in the fourth century said : "I would not believe Holy Scripture unless the authority of the Church compelled me to do so." And these words are believed by every Cath olic at the present day. But Luther had put forward his pet theory of justification by faith slone, and declared the epistle

New Testament were filled with mis- crush the wretched Catholic peasantry, and wring from them the last sixpence which organized force can screw out of abject weakness. "And this is the gigantic, permanent,

systematic wickedness which you cover with the name of morality, justice. and honor. To you the money interests of Englishmen, or rather of a few rich Englishmen, are paramount. For the sake of this, you and they fight as the West India slaveholders fought for the accursed system of slavery, vili'ying all that condemned it, and filling the air with outcries about the crimes and indolence of the negro. And now again they are filling the air with outcries about are filling the air with outcries about the crimes and follies of Irish tenants One smiles at their crocodile tears over the wrongs of poor boycotted peasants peasants whom they and their fore-fathers unto the third and the fourth generation-pay, upto the tenth and the twentieth generation-have perse cuted, starved, and plundered. It is

bitter mockery to hear them dilate upon the atrocity of this and that ous-rage, when the history of the English in Ireland is one weary story of organized outrage. For every life that has been outrage. For every life that has been cruelly taken by a few brutalized peas ants in their despair, the English land laws, and the system of extortion they maintain, have as cruelly taken a thousand lives To us it is as cruel in the name of law to thrust dying men the half with the second state of the second s eyes are fixed, not on the scattered instances of wild revenge which you parade as if you really cared for them, and mouth over with professional itera-tion, but on the three million sculs who

are lost to their country, on the life long misery of at least a million souls who remain-misery which you and your friends are now bent on making perman-ent. Our ease as trained to make the Our eyes are strained to watch the tens of thousands of wanton, savage, cowardly evictions, the thousands of brave men whom you persist in treating as felons, and the Russian terrorism which you have permanently substituted by faith sione, the second strate of St. James, contained in the Protestant Bible, to be merely an "epistle of straw." Surely a man who could thus speak of God's revelation, could have no rever-

tion, for which Europe can show few parallels. Talk to us no more of your superior morality and your wounded feelings. If ever there was a sordid cause it is yours ; if ever a struggle was s mere affair of pocket it is this; if ever the wolf railed at the lamb it is when Irish landlordism calls Heaven to witnes the tyranny of the Irish peasantry. Ire land is, politically, one of the most peaceful countries in Europe, where for forty years there has been no show of attack on the forces of Government a such. And yet it is the only country in Western Europe that is permanently governed by martial law. "If you have chosen to go over to the

side of the oppressor it must be so. If you choose to reverse the labors of a you choose to reverse the labors of a lifetime you must do so. If you must reviet the source white do so. If you must reviet the leader, under whom your whole political life has been passed, now that that leader has taken up the most glori-ous task of his noble life, in a spirit of moral grandeur and self-sacrifice to which even he never equally reached till now, we cannot hinder you. But you shall not persuade us that we have aban doned the old belief in morality and justice between nations and classes. Whilst you are receiving the compli-ments and caresses of the rich and the great, whose wealth you are struggling to protect, we will think on the millions of the evicted and the exiled, the roofless cabins, and the deserted farms from which it is your glory to have driven whole families of workers. And whilst you are still resolute to rivet on a nobi ation the most prolonged and most cruel system of oppression in the history of Western Europe, we will stand beside your victims and bid them not to despair."

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Would he make peace? Terrible hell Upon his spotted soul for this off a ce."

The abomaly is certainly startling. The

as you think nt, and is devoted to the erection of a chapel for your Catholic lepers at Molokai. I hope to send a further drath for £200 or £300 by a later mail. Meanwhile, I humbly ask a place in your prayer, that I may imbibe some as you think fit, and is devoted to th in your prayer, that I may imbibe some of your spirit of self-sacrifice, of which up till now I know so little. I should much like to have come to you, myself, and to have offered my unworthy services to your flock, but apparently it is the will of God that I should remain at

my post among His poor in this place. Many of them are almost starving, and, though I am myself so poor that I can not help them much, it is not in my heart to leave them. to leave them I have also made a promise that, so long as my health holds out, I will give thom my life without reserve. Otherwise I should have come life without to you, and should have tended you until you went home. Give dear old Clifford my strongest love. I envy that fello ore than I have done anybody for vers; but I can not even pay you my intended visit in the spring, as I am quite stone-broke, and we simply can't years; but I can not even pay you my intended visit in the spring, as I am quite stone-broke, and we simply can't move here for lack of funds. Never mind. A la bonne heure. We mean to be as jolly as sandboys. Once more may the Saviour conscile you in your marty dom by the thought that in being thus "lifted up" you have drawn many to His Cross. I am well aware that I do not belong to your special branch of the ont Oatbolic Caurch, but, though I be from your point of visw outside the fold, noth ing can prevent my kneeling at your feet. I respectfully salute you as my superior, because you are cminently His

superior, because you are eminently His servant. Allow me to subscribe myself, your loving, loving friend, HUGH B CHAPMAN, [Anglican] Vicar of St. Loke's, Camber-

weil P. S. —Give my love to all the lepers. I kiss them in spirit, Next mail I will write you a business letter about certain Catholic nurses and other matters. All the set Catholic nurses and outer low by parce the subscribers' letters follow by parce H. B. C.

The anomaly is certainly startling. The Eaglab "Uulonists" have nothing but eavage insuit and perpetual coercion for Ireland. The sorely tried Irish "Sepa-ratists" makes honest tender to England of faithful friendship—of close and volun-tary union. We Irish spoke out our





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Bishop MacDonald recei copal consecration on the 1837, and continued as Bin at Rustico, the much-love at Rustico, the much-loved pastoral labors for the eig vious to his preconization ever, did not prevent His seeing that the capital w be the centre of Catholi Edward Island. He then as possible, set about furni with a pro cathedral-th still does duty, although inadequate to the wants This church completed turned his attention to the

wants of the diocese. In September, 1854, nestoral was issued :

pastoral was issu Bernard Donald MacD grace of God and appoi Holy See, Bishop of Charl

etc., etc. To the Clergy and Laity of

Charlottetown : DEARLY BELOVED BRETH DEARLY BELOVED BRETI address you with an affect on a subject which must 1 you. From the time we with the spiritual care of diocese we fully compre-regular succession of clery maintained without a dioc however humble in its pr effect so desirable an obje of many years, being all w of many years, being all v purchase a piece of land of Charlottetown, on w been erected, entirely by cessive donations rece Society for the Propagat established in France, building, in which it is in littery morel and reli a literary, moral and reli to all who choose to avai it. Circumstances, to wh allude now, prevented u putting this institution i putting th ation. But now, conside prosperity of the country to have arrived that, longer the faithful of ou boon, might be consider a neglect of duty on our tifiable diffidence of Goo

JANUARY 12, 1889.

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD. HISTORY OF ST. DUNSTAN'S COL-LEGF, CHARLOTTETOWN, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF OLD ST. ANDREW'S.

The first Catholic college of the Mari-time Provinces was that of St. Andrew P. E. I, built in 1822 by Bishop Mc-Eschern

a tonic and a course of ses, was the Eachern. In the year 1796 Captain Burns one of the proprietors, or scigneurs, in the eastern part of Prince Edward Island, towards the head of the Hillsborough River, announced his intention of selling his property and returning to Scotland. The Rev. Abceas McEachern, at that time the only Catholic missionary in the Province, es; but now teep Ayer's ace pleasant arching and discovered Canton st. hter, now 2 alth until a only Catholic missionary in the Province, saw in this his opportunity of securing a desirable parochial farm, and with that end in view collected £100 from the Highland emigrants, borrowed £60 from one Mr. Blanchard, a well-to-do Acadian at Rustico, and purchased three hundred acres from Captain Burns. Upon this extate was an old log house, in which Mr. McEachern lived while superintending the clearing of the land and the prepara-tion of the timber for the church, the building of which was commenced about aith Until a complain of , dizziness, tite. I con-ts originated l her to take edicine soon ime reëstab find Ayer's remedy for incident to

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others wishing he Security

not to be acquired without considerable time and no small expense." After a long continued exhortation to his people regarding the duty now de-volved upon them of contributing to raise a diocesan clergy, so that their own sons might minister at their altars, the bishop concludes with the words of St. Paul: "And we have confidence con cerning you in the Lord, that the things which we command, you both do and will do, and the Lord direct your hearts in the charity of God and the pstience of building of which was commenced about

building of which was commenced about the year 1806. After providing a church for his flock, Mr. McEachern began to turn his attention towards furnishing them with a school, so that young aspirants to the pricethood might receive at least a rudimentary education before going up to the semi-nary at Quebee He petitioned the king for sid in this matter, and with such good results that a bonus of fify pounds sterling was awarded to him as an annual grant, to be used in the maintenance of †B. D., Bishop of Charlottetown. THE MAS FHELAN, Secretary. It was not until the 17th January, 1855, that St. Dunsten's College was open with the Rev. Angus McDonald. ened, rector and professor, and Mr. (after-wards Rev.) James Phelan as assistant professor. The opening term showed a roll of eighteen students, among whom

good results that a bolts of hity points sterling was awarded to him as an annual grant, to be used in the maintenance of the seminary. A large two story house was then erected upon the hill at St. Andrew's, to the westward of the existing cburch; this, of course, was not accom-plished without the generous aid of all the Catholics of the Province. The bishop himself, so says tradition, fur-nished the boards, shingles and nails at his own expense. In this house a school for boys was opened in 1822, one year after the consecration of Bishop Mc-Eachern. St. Andrew's College was productive of much good, and furnished two bishops and twenty two priests to the Church in Canada. As time wore on, the Catholics of Prince Edward Island increased in num-ber and in prosperity; education was were Rev. Ronald Bernard Macdonald, S. J., the once popular and beloved pastor of Misconche, who at the time of his entering college was but eleven years of sge. The Rev. Donald Francis MacDonald, the present genial parish pricet of Souris, P. E. I. The Rev. Nell McKinnon, S. J., Presi-

dent of St. Francis Xavier's College, New

The Rev. Donald James Gregory Mac-Donald, of St. Margaret's, Bear River, P. E I.

The Rev. James Eness Macdonald, of St. Joseph's DeSable and St. Anne's, Lot 65, P. E. I.

65. P. E. I.
The Rev. Dugal Macdenald, of SS.
Simon and Jude, Tignieh, P. E. I.
The Rev. Patrick Doyle, the silver bells of whose sacerdotal jublice are now chiming throughout his parishes of Summerside, Kincora and Cape Traverse, P. E. I. Prince Lawro Find Indereseon num ber and in prosperity; education was esgerly sought for, and the old College of St. Andrew was not sufficiently cen-tral to be accessible to all. In the days of Bishop McEacbern it had been for a

while His Lordship's residence, and even after he removed to his own house it

was within easy distance and close to the chief or Metropolitan church of the diocese. But when the Right Reverend Donald Bernard MacDonald received the mitre, a charge was beginning to be noticeable in Prince Edward Island. The

merside, Kincora and Cape Inverte, P. E. I. Mr. Edwin Kelly, who died an ecclesi-estic, and Mr. Henry O'Meara, the well-known Boston journalist. The following year saw added to this band of queffers of the Pierian spring: Mr. Patrick Bowera, the clever editor of the Newfoundland Colonist, to whose enter, prise that isolated Province owes her fir't illustrated paper. In 1859 there came to St. Dunstan's a boy, who was destined in after years to abine as a bright star in the firmament of literature-Mr. James Jeffery Roche. Mr. Roche is best known in Prince Edward Island as Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly's assist ant in the editing of the Boston Pilot, but out in the great world, where men and farmers were becoming more prosperous, and their sons were striking out in new directions to grapple with and overcome the difficulties presented by the "forest primeral," In "the forties" the Irish primeval," in "the forties" the frish immigration commenced, and scon the tinking of the altar bell was heard in Charlottetown. The first Mass publicly celebrated in the capital of Prince Edward Island was offered by Father out in the great world, where men and matters are the roughly sifted, and where Edward Island was offered by Father Luke FitzSimmons, a Recollet friar. In a very interesting article written some vears ago by Mr. John Gaffney, the U.S. Vice-Consul at Summerside, there is a graphic account of this service, and also of the second public Mass there, which was held in a two story house on Water street, nearly opposite to the P. E I. railway station, on which occasion an old Protestant gentleman of marked peculi arities chanced to intrude. This old gentleman stared awhile at the devout congregation, then walked into the room neither local prejudice nor partianship has any place, the gifted author of "Bongs and Sattree" shines with a brilliancy all his own, and amid the most exclusive literary circles of unapproachable Boston. He holds a high rank, and his acquaintance is

holds a high rank, and his acquaintance is eagerly sought after. In 1860 the name of Stephen O'Meara was inacribed on the roll of St. Dunstan's. Mr. O'Meara is to day secretary of the Associated Press of Massachusetts. On the 12th December, 1862, there arrived at St. Dunstan's one who was destined within two decades to receive the state archdonces of

vidence, as also of your justly expected co operation. We, therefore, seize this occasion to announce to you that it is our intention to open the college for the reception of pupils on or before the 1st January next. We exhort you to con-tribute cheerfully towards its support according to your means. It is an obli-gation of pressing importance. Dona-tions of any sort will be thankfully received. The ecclesiastical state, especially here, is not a profession to prepare bis child, for which a parent will indemnify the present outlay; and the education nacessary for a priest is one not to be acquired without considerable time and no small expense." After a long continued exhortation to be proper to some a sumal expense."

After a long continued exhortation to his people regarding the duty now de-volved upon them of contributing to raise a diocesan clergy, so that their own eons might minister at their altars, the bishop concludes with the words of St. Paul : "And we have confidence con cerning you in the Lord, that the thing which we command, you both do and will do, and the Lord direct your hearts in the charity of God and the patience of Cbriet." Thess. chap. iii. v. 4.5 The grace of our Lord Jesus Carist be with you all. Amen. Given at Rustico this 21st Sept., 1854. +B. D., Bishop of Charlottetown. Dunstan's bays have always been famous; in both of these games the St. Dustan's team have won laurels over in Nova Scotia. Base ball is also a favorite game. Scotia. Base ball is also a favorite game. Then the band—the fine new band that has lately been started under such happy anspices. The college glee club is well known in musical circles. The two liter-ary societies, that of St. Thomas for the English boys, and that of Notre Dame de L'Assumption for the French clues, also do good work

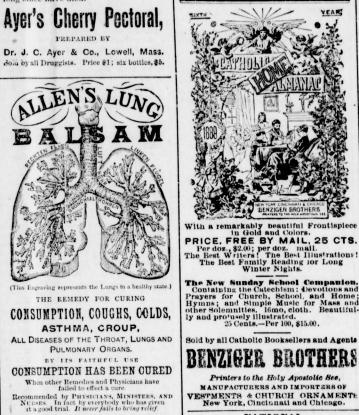
L'Assumption for the French ches, also do good work. The college stands about a mile and a half from the city, surrounded by its 250 acres of land; around it are blooming gardens and fruitfal orchards, spacious playgrounds, a five farm, and from all directions blow briny breezes straight from the gulf. The building itself was originally built

from the gulf. The building itself was originally built of wood, but was afterwards encased in brick, by Bishop McIntyre. This was His Lordship's first undertaking after his con-secration. To assist in defraying the very considerable cost of the brick overlaying. the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame held a bazaar in the college on the 8th July, 1863. This was the first Catholic bazaar ever

This was the first Catholic bazaar over held in the diocese. It was very success-ful, for over £550 were realized, £ St. Dunstan's has been the scene of many an event, both sad and festive. Within its walls, on the 30th December, 1859, the devoted Bishop MscDonald breathed his last. Within its walls on the 12th August, 1885, was held the magnifi-cent banquent which Bishop McIntyre gave to the bishope, prfest and laity on the occasion of His Lordship's silver jablice. Here, too, in the long summer jablice. Here, too, in the long summer days, when the boys are scattered to their homes and a great quiet reigns throughout the demesne of St. Dunstan's, the priests of the diocese assemble to listen to the preaching of some bo'y religious and to commune with their own hearts and with God. But it is very to commune with their own hearts and with God. But it is very silent in those solemn days of retreat, and voices are lost in the echoes of the long-deserted corridors, and the quiet is some-what oppressive. The first week of September brings a change—boys swarm from all directions—big boys, little boys, middle-sized boys; boys from town and from country; boys from Cape Breton, and Hslifax and Chatham; French boys, Irish boys, South boys; boys who are homesick, boys who are ambitious; boys who are idle and boys who are industrious; boys shaping for commercial careers and boys who aspire to the learned professione; and best of all, boys who are "csilled of God, as was Aaron," and who humbly and prayerfully hope to follow Christ in the path of the holy prisethood, and so we leave them, confident that a college which f has already turned out so many eminent and successful men, may do great things in the fair future open before it.

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S. H. Latimer, M. D., Mt. Vernon, Ga., says: "I have found Ayer's Cherry restored a perfect cure for Croup in all devices of the second secon

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

a: money on hand nort period," to ite, according to pal payable at ege to borrower priucipal, with if he so desires. ow money will to by applying

S. Manager. Iall, Richmond





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New York, who of Houses selling an get ench good his Agency. tous Institutions blis Agency are discount. taide of buying to the attention Agency, will be attended to by attended to by attended to a your

EGAN. y St., New York.

•

Charlottetown : DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN, - We now

ledge from this fountain, goes without saying. In the year 1868 9, the Rev. Father Nolin, O M. I., of Ottawa, was on the teaching staff of St. Dunstan's. At the commencement of the scholastic term in the autumn of 1869, Monsignor MacDonald, now of St. Andrew's, suc-ceeded the Rev. Angus MacDonald as rector, with Mr. John Cavan, of Edin-burgh, as head professor. In 1872, a year after the return of the Rev. Cornelius O'Brien from Rome, he was appointed head professor, a position Edward Island. He therefore, as soon as possible, set about furnishing that city with a pro cathedral—the same which still does duty, although in every way inadequate to the wants of the parish. This church completed, the Bishop turred his attention to the educational mate at the discusse.

wants of the diocese. In September, 1854, the following pastoral was issued : Bernard Donald MacDonald, by the grace of God and appointment of the Holy See, Bishop of Charlottetown, etc.,

Rev. Cornellus O'Brien from Rome, he was appointed head professor, a position which he relinquished to take charge of St. Mary's mission, Indian River. In 1880 His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, who, in succeeding to the diocess of Charlottetown, had inherited his prede-cessor's love and solicitude for St. Dun-stan's College, decided to put that institu-tion on a different footing, and with that intent called the Fathers of the Society of Jeans to bis aid. In September, 1880, Rev. etc., etc. To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of address you with an affectionate interest on a subject which must be gratifying to you. From the time we were charged with the spiritual care of this destitute intent called the Fathers of the Society of Jesus to bis aid. In September, 1880, Rev. Father George Kenny, S. J., took posses-sion as President, having under him Rev. Father Frank Ryan, S. J., Rev. William Gagnieur, S. J., and two other scholastics as professors, and Rev. Father Plante, S. J., as Father minister. This arrangement held but for a year. diocese we fully comprehended that a regular succession of clergy could not be maintained without a diocesan seminary, however humble in its pretentions. To effect so desirable an object we hesitated

nowever numble in its pretentions. To effect so desirable an object we hesitated not, some years ago, to give the savings of many years, being all we possessed, to purchase a piece of land in the vicinity of Charlottetown, on which has since been erected, entirely by means of suo-cessive donations received from the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, established in France, a magnificent building, in which it is intended to give a literary, moral and religious education to all who choose to avail themselves of it. Circumstances, to which we need not allude now, prevented us from, ere this, putting this institution into active oper-ation. But now, considering the general prosperity of the country, the time seems to have arrived that, to deprive any longer the faithful of our diocess of this boon, might be considered as exhibiting This arrangement held but for a year. Owing to the arising of unformed difficul-ties, the agreement between the bishop and Jeults was cancelled, and the latter returned to Montreal. In September, 1881, St. Dunstan's opened with Rev. John Chaisson, D. D., as rector. When in 1882 Dr. Chaisson and ceeded Archbishop O'Brien in the pastorate of Indian River, he was replaced at St. Dunstan's by the late Rev. William Grant, D. D. In 1883 Dr. Grant's health commenced to give it. Circumstances, to which we need not allude now, prevented us from, ere this, putting this institution into active oper-ation. But now, considering the general prosperity of the country, the time seems to have arrived that, to deprive any longer the faithful of our diocese of this boon, might be considered as exhibiting a neglect of duty on our part, an unjus-tifiable diffidence of God's assisting Pro-

Associated Press of all associated Pressociated Pressocia bersons are updated from eaching these tempting fruits, but they need not abstain if they have Dr. K. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a remark-able manner, and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

A Severe Attack.

A Severe Attack, "I never felt better in my life than I have since taking Burdock Biood Bitters, I had a severe bilious attack; I could not eat for several days, and was unable to work. One bottle cured me." John M. Richards, Sr., Tara, Ont. For all bilious troubles use B. B. B.

troubles use B. B. B. A DINNER PILL.—Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Par-melee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful cor-rectives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convert the food partaken of into healthy nutri-ment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion or dyspepsia. A Hint to Housekceners.

A Hint to Housekeepers.

A Hint to Housekeepers. Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenila, Parry Sound, Ont., says, "I could not keep house without Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand. I have used it in my family for oroup, sore throat, and a cut foot, and can highly recommend it to everybody."



thus avoiding CONSIDERABLE WASTE, has met with such gen-eral favor that we have concluded to make both Bees wax and Stear-ine Candles with the same im-provement and in all sizes, viz: 2a, 3s, 4s, 5s and 6s. The advantage in this style of Candle over the ordinary shape consists in the tapering base, which is so graduated as to fit any approximate candle-silok socket. Without Cutting or Papering the Base. They are securely packed in 6-lb, paper boxes, and we guarantee sufe arrival. Ask your dealer for Eckermann & Will's Attar Brand Self-Fitting BEES-WAX CANDLES.

and take no substitutes. If not kept in stock, send for our prices. ECKERMANN & WILL SYRACUSE, N. Y.





AP.



C. M. B. A.

C. M. B. A. We would call the att-bilon of our C. M. B. A. Braches and members to the fact bades, nices the set of the fact bades, nices bades, the set of the set or dig to price, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.40, \$1.60, \$1.75, when \$200, send can be used by branches when at a cemostration of deve stud, and it im-parts to a body of men a next supparance. CATHOLIC ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA. We respectively solicit the patronage of "Relicious, National and Benevolent," and would call their attention to the fact that we are the only Catholic firm in Canada when we are the only Catholic firm in Canada when we are the only Catholic firm in Canada when we are the only Catholic firm in Canada when we are the only Catholic firm in Canada when we are the only Catholic firm in Canada when make a speciality of association supplies, when a max Sabet.

Flage.

Hanners,	Finge,	Embleme,
Hartes 10 Silk	,C. I ars,	
Seals.	Ballot Boxes,	Pins.
	Gavils.	Badges in Gold,
Oharms,	Wood Cats,	Electorypes,
Medals.	Constitutions	Chaptinga
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Designs	TANOTY O	eperai Purchas.

cation to T. P. TANSEY, General Purchi ing Agent and Manufactur r of Associatio Sapplies, 25 st. Martin St. zet, Montreal. Established May, 1884.

C. M. B. A.

Letter from the supreme President. Dunkisk, N. Y., Jan. 4th, 1889. Editor CATLOLIC RECORD, London, Ont. Editor CATE DLC EXCORD, LONGON, One., One., Dear Sr. – Please publish in your next issue on account of the C M B. A. the enclosed preclamation relating to laws adopted at the late Supreme Council Con-vention. Yours truly, R. MULHOLLAND, Supreme President.

Supreme President.

To The (ficers and Members of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association :

In accordance with the usages of the esciation, and the authority vested in the Supreme President, you are hereby notified that the new laws and amendnotined that the new laws and much ments to the Constitution, adopted at the late Supreme Council Convention, held in Cleveland, Obio, September last, will go into effect and he in full force and virtue on and after the 10th day of January 1889.

1889. It may not be out of place for me to here mention that the Committee on printing, who had in charge the is uing of the new constitutions and proceedings of the convention, while acting in the inter-est of the association, met with disappoint-ment by the party to whom was first let the contract for doing a portion of he enterthe feillers to reaform it in accordance the contract for doing a portion of he printing failing to perform it in accordance with contract, thus requiring, after much delay, the work to be done by other parties. This has caused a lorg but un-avoidable delay, which is to be regretted. The new constitutions are now ready, and may be obtained by applying to the proper officers. With kindly greeting, Fraiernally Youns, R MULHOLLAND, Supreme President.

Sapreme President

Grand Council of Canada.

RESERVE FUNI	D ST	ATEM	ENT	FROM	OCT.	18
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Number of members that died during 1888. Numbers of members in good standing at present. Number of Branches organized during 2 1 06

Number Branches at present in Canada 9 Number Branches at present in Canada 9 MANUEL R. BROWN. Tanuars, 1st, 1889. Grand Scoretary. Bro. Finn Honored.

Bro. Finn Honored. Brother T. J. Finn, foreman of the Gazette news department, Montreal, was on New Year's eve presented with a hand-some testimonial of regard by the em ployees of the office. The glft was a beautiful marble clock, costing scventy-five dollars. The presentation was made by Mr. J. F. O'Calleghan, in a very neat address, in which he expressed, on behalf of his fellow-workers, scattiments of the very highest regard for Mr. Finn, who has held the position of foreman of this establishment for nearly twenty years. Mr. Finn replied in a suitable manner, thanking the donors most heartily for

this establishment for nearly twenty years. Mr. Finn replied in a suitable manner, thanking the donors most heartily for their manifestation of good will. We are pleased to see our C M. B. A. brothers thus honored. Mr. Finn is one of the founders of the society in Montreal, and has worked earnestly to bring it to the very flourishing position it now holds in that great city.

Branch 95, was organized at Lachine, P. Q, on the 9th. Bros. Duclos and Finn were the organizers.

is composed almost exclusively of Montreal, sional men. Amongst the members are tco pricate, two judges, and two members of parliament. St. James Branch, No. 83, of Montreal

Election of Officers.

Branch 49, Toronto. Spiritual Adviser, Rev Fr Rooney, V G Chancellor, T F McMahon, M D

Chancelor, T F Netlahon, M D Frank Vice, J Deruody steond Vice, J Heruody steond Vice, J Herbert Tress, J J Girvin Fin See, M M Gorgan Rec Bee, D H Lehone Ansist Rec J M cCaffor Marnhal, P Siafford Guard, J Cunerty Trusters, M Clancy and D H Lehane.

Branch 73, Oustic. Branch 73, Oustic. Spiritual Adviser, Father Piante, S J President, J Synnott First Vice, M McCann Second Vice, J Coulson Rec Sec, Wm Filzpatrick Assist Sec, P McCann Fin Sec, M C Leatham Tressurer, M J McCann Marshal, J McLaughlin Guard, C McLaughlin Trustees, C McLaughlin, M McLeister and Wm Smith.

	Branch 25, Cayuga.
	Spiritual Adviser, Rev P M Bard ou
	Chancellor, J Murphy
	President, J N Murphy
	First Vice, J Farrell
	S cond Vice, M Clair
	Rec Bec, A Finlen
t	Assist Sec. T McCrossin
	Fin Sec, R Sennet
1	Treas, J Wadel
3	Marshal, J Walsh
1 35	Guard, J Murray
8	Trustees, A Finlen and M Clair
6	

CHRISTMAS IN CHATHAM.

High Mass was celebrated in St. Joseph's High Mass was celebrated in St. Joseph a church on Christmas Day at 11 a. m., by Rev. Father William, the choir ably directed by Mr. Jas. Marentette, singing Mozart's Twelfth Mass in an exceedingly fine style. The sermon was elequent and appropriate and, of course, had reference chiefly to the nativity of Christ. In the and the other relatives in their sad beevening the secred concert, which was largely attended, was held in the church. Rev. Father William reavement. Patrick McNulty, St. Thomas. the church. Rev. Father William made a short address. Notwithstanding the bad weather and the state of the roads, he was happy to see so many present, of all classes and creeds, illustrating the harmony that exists here, and he returned the ther ks of the committee for the patronage. They should all love music. The soul is a pure spirit and music is the language of the soul. The soul is harmony stater, and wery much de-voted to his widowed mother and young stater, bis here, a was been being for the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a way been below sould be the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music spirit and music is the soul is a pure spirit and music spirit and music spirit and music spirit and music spirit and spirit spirit and music spirit and spirit and spirit and music spirit and music spirit and music spirit and music spirit and spirit spirit and the church. language of the soul. The soul is harmony aud music is the language of harmony baby loves music; so do the young me and women when they serenade one an-other at Christmas time. The Church of God loves to heave and the chillong hand of death was laid on his solutions of our holy religion and on a solutions of our holy religion and and and a solution. God loyes to hear searced music from the control of our holy religion, and eur-choir and the organ, and angels sing "Glorio in Excelsis." This, he said, was no money-making affair, but to mark this joyful festival in a proper manner. no money-making affair, but to mark this joyful festival in a proper manner. The choir rendered Mozart's "Gloria" and of a happy eternity. The funeral, the church of the Holy Angels, and from the count of the Holy Angels, and the set of the dead the the count of the Holy Angels, and the Holy Angels, and the Holy Angels, and the Holy Angels, grand bartonevoice. Incluet, "Venite Filli," by Mrs. Gosnell and Mr. Maren tette, was a gem. A selection by the orchestra again delighted the large audience and then the beau tiful chorne, Mozart's "Credo," was the orchestra sgain delighted the large andience and then the beau tiful chorus, Mozart's "Credo," was sung, Miss Sterling taking the solo in an admirable manner. In the second part of the programme was an instrumental selec-tion by the orchestra, and then Mrs. the programme was an instrumental selec-tion by the orchestra, and then Mrs. Gosneil, who excelled herself in purity of tone and power, sang Wiegand's "Ave Mata." The trio, "On Thee Each Living Soul Awaits," by Mrs. Gosnell and Messa. Marentette and Moffatt, came next. The Warentette and Moffatt, came next. \$2,405 98 11 20

A WORTHY PRIEST HONORED.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

On New Year's day the members of St. Michael's Church, Ridgetown, assembled in the vestry and presented their pastor. the Rev. Father Cummins, with a valu-able fur cap and pair of driving gauntiets, accompanied by the following addrees, after which the Rev. Father thanked them very highly for their kindness to him, and their goodness in co-operating with him in forwarding the corporal and spiritual welfare of the Ridgetown Catho-lics.

the large increase in the congregation and the organization of the Altar Society and choir.

But while you have labored hard in this But white you have labored nard in this direction you have worked unceasingly to serve us by clearing the debt of our church, and in this respect have met with such a measure of success that while extremely gratifying to us it must be a source of plea-sure and pride to yourself. As a slight token of our love and esteem we sak you to secont of this can and

As a slight token of our love and asteem we ask you to accept of this cap and gloves, which, though not great in value, serve as a medium through which to practically express our sentiments. In conclusion, we wish you a happy New Year, long life, and continued success is not assured calling.

in your sacred calling. MRS. M. TOMPKINS, Pres. MRS. H. MCDONALD, V. Pres. MISS M. O'CONNOR, Treas. Ridgeto wn, Jan. 1st, 1889

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Ellen Boyle. Full of years, and of honor, and of faith in the Crucified and the religion He planted on earth, the old are leaving us and we are called to take their places One by one they drop from the ranks-One by one they drop from the ranke-one by one they leave the vacant place and the sorrowing kin-and go to receive the reward of a life well spent. Such may be written of the good lady, Mra. Ellen Boyle, whose remains were on Monday consigned to their last resting place in S. Peter's cemetery. She was in the 68th year of sge when, on the 5th of January, she breathed her last. Mrs. Boyle was mother of P. F. Boyle, E-q. our highly respected fellow E.q., our highly respected fellow-citizen. In life she was the true Chris-tian matron, possessing in a large de gree that firm and edifying faith for which women of the Green Isle are so noted and so distinguished. The funeral took place on Monday last, from the residence of her son, Mr. P. F. Boyle, to St. Peter's Cathedral, where solemn requiem mass was offered up for the repose of her soul by Rey. M J Tiernan. After mass the rev. gentleman alluded in the most touching terms to the subject of deth, with special reference E-q, our highly respected fellow citizen. In life she was the true Chris subject of death, with special reference to the holy life led by the exemplary to the holy life led by the cauty were Christian woman whese remains were now receiving the last offices of the Church she loved so well. The funeral, not with she loved so well. The funeral, pot with standing the inclemency of the weather, was a very large one. We offer our most sincere condolence to Mr. Boyle

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A large number of Christians have been massacred by brigands in Espirus. It is reported that Osman Digns will soon sgain give battle to the Egyptian and English forces.

The estimated reduction of the United States debt during December is \$15,000. 000

It is stated very positively that Judge Lamar, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is about to become a Cath-

Immense quantities of tin have been discovered in Harney Peak District, Dakota. It yields nearly 63 per cent. of pure metal.

Two Italian engineers have been arrested as stonemasons. Plans of Russia, dis-guised as stonemasons. Plans of Russian fortresses were found in their possessior. The Prussian Government have ordered 80,000 new sabres, 20 000 from a Solingen manufacturer, and 60,000 from Italy, the

whole to be delivered within a year. The work of tunnelling the St. Clair River is to proceed, preparations being now made on both sides of the river to push it forward.

The Association of the Propagation of the Faith gave last year for missionary purpose 6,462 276 france, of which 4,000, 000 france came from France.

The German Government has con-tracted with Herr Krupp for one million fiancs worth of shells, and is negotiating for the purchase of eighty new batteries. The French Republicans of every shade have decided to make a strenuous com-

bined effort to defeat Gen. Bculanger in his candidacy for the department of the Seine, now vacant. It is claimed that Germany has at her

disposal 3,513 416 completely drilled men in case of war, not counting the reserves and the Landsturn, who are not drilled in time of peace.

While the audience were leaving the Opera in Madrid on Saturday evening, a bomb was exploded with a tremendous report. There was great consternation, but no one was injured.

An attempt was made in Madrid to blow up the building of the Ministry of the Interior by means of a petard on Saturday ast. Beyond breaking the windows, no damage was done.

The Chronicle's St. Petersburg corres. pondent says there is reason to believe that Russia and Austria have arrived at an agreement to deal with Servian difficul.

New rich gold deposits have been dis covered in Southern California, and there great excitement in consequence. Immense crowds are moving towards the diggings.

Messrs, Masson and F. Langeller have been named members of the Catholic Com-mittee of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, in place of Judge Routhier and Mr. De Boucherville, resigned,

The college of the Jesuits at George-town will celebrate in February the one hundredth anniversary of its establishment.

Canadians in Chicago who have become naturalized as citizens of the United States are said to be anxious for the annexation of Canada, though they do not result.

About one third of the population of Hollard is now Catholic, the Catholic population being about 1,000,000. Four hundred and sixteen new churches have been built since the re establishment of the hierarchy there in 1853, by Pius IX There are 165,000 children in the Catholic schools.

Windsor, which will allow the highest masts to pass under it. The latter bridge will require the approaches on each side to be a mile in length, and the span over the river will be 3,000 feet. It is pro-posed that it will be strong enough to earry the heaviest train of cars which can run on the structure at a rate of twenty. run on the structure at a rate of twentyfive miles per hour.

DONATIONS TO THE ORPHANS.

The Sisters of St. Joseph have much pleasure in returning very sincere thanks, In the name of the orphaned and aged poor under their charge to the many kind In the name of the orphanes and set poor under their charge to the many kind friends who so liberally assisted in making Ohristmas merry at Mount Hope. The following is a list of the contributors and following is a list of the contributors and

Christmas merry at Mount Hope. The following is a list of the contributors and their offerings: Right Rev. Dr. Walsh and M. J. Tierman, a half of beef; Rav. M. J. Tierman, a box of table raisins; Mr. D. Regan, a quarter of beef; Rev. M. Cum-mins, P. P., Fletcher, \$12; Rev. P. Cor-coran, P. P., Parkhill, \$10; Mr. M. Twomey, Windsor, \$10; Miss Milne, a pair of chickens; Mra. M. Durkin, a turkey; Ferguson & Co., grocers, a turkey; Mr. Jobn Gar-vey, grocer, a quarter of beef; Mrs. Geo. Robineon, two turkeys; Mr. Jon. Roche, a turkey; Mrs. D. McCartby, a turkey; Mrs. Gould, three turkeys, four taits of chickens and two ducks; Mrs. McCartby, (market), a wild turkey; Mrs. P. Howe, a quarter of beef; Mrs. O'Hagan, \$1; Mr. Long, a box of electric soap; Mesrs. Adams & Co., a val-uable lot of groceries, Mr. P. Clearv, \$10;

uable lot of groceries, Mr. P. Clearv, \$10; Mr. P. O'Byrne, a ton of coal; Mrs. O. MsClary, four wild turkeys, box of orauges, plum pudding, and cake; Mrs. Woodliffe, a basket of holly and two very Woodliffe, a basket of holly and two very beautiful bouquets of flowers; Mrs. P. Mulkern, a turkey and a smoked bam; Mr. John Moule, grocer, five pounds of nuts; Mr. Masuret, a large lot of grocerles; Mr. Tochy, butcher, a haif of lamb and a pair of chickens; Mrs. J. Butler, a turkey; Mrs. D. Daly, a turkey; Mrs. P. Pocock, a turkey; Mrs. Durkin, a turkey and a caddy of tea; Mr. O'Higgins, a lot of valuable grocerles; Mr. Fredericks, grocer, groceries; Mr. J. McGinn, a basket of cakes; Mr. Bradford; two baskets of buns; Mr. Denis Collins, a

two baskets of buns ; Mr. Dents Collins, a quarter of beef.

THE CARLETON PLACE B ZAAR.

The ladies of St. Mary's Church are to be congratulated on their efforts in making a success of their public entertain ments. The bazaar, which was carried on all last week, concluded on Saturday evening, and the proceeds amounted to between \$1,100 and 1,200. The following are the numbers of the tickets which won the money prizes in the grand drawing :

: No. 3824, \$40; No. 4465, \$5; No. 1057, 30; Nc. 5126, 5; No. 4243, 20; No. 6379, 5; No. 4371, 10; No. 6379, 5; No. 1979, 5; No. 2010, 5; No. 795, 5; No. 5210, 5; No. 5952, 5; No. 3870, 5;

A Good Opening for Young Men.

 A Good Opening for Young Mea.
 We are pleased to hear that W. A.
 We are pleased the connormal pleased the order the order and the connor to have made a profit of \$200 in two weeks, and Mr. Johnson \$60 for his first week. The firm are enlarging their business and require some more enterprising men. They have taken scores of men from Canada t sunexation of Canada, though they do not expect any strong movement toward this result. Australia during the past few years that have accumulated comfortable fortunes, and we understand they have given away some seventy-five gold watches as present

some seventy-live gold watches as presents among the men at various times. The firm is noted for its enterprise and success. Enterprising and intelligent men suitable to go as sgents are wanted by the com-pany. One of the partners resides in Guelph, and applicants should address Oceanic Publishing Co., Guelph, Ont.

nominal, at 4a to 4jc per lb. The best butch-ers' sell at 3jc to 4c; ordinary, at 3c to 3jc, and common at 2jc to 2jc. Bulls are quoted at 3jc to 5jc, and milch cows at 30 00 to 50 00 a head. Sheep in fair demand and steady ; the best sell at 6.00 to 5.50 per heav; it for ior to medium at 4.00 to 4.50, and rams at 3c to . 3j per lb. Lambe to fair demand and then for medium, 37a to 4.55. Calves dull and steady, Choice bessts, of 125 to 150 lbs, sell at 7c to 6c, dressed weight; rough calves, 300 to 5.60 per nead. Hogs are steady; choice light fat sold at 5jc to fic: store hogs at 4jc to 4jc, and stogs at 3c to 3jc.

JANUARY 12, 1889.

DEAFNESS CURED.—A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 3d.— Address DR. NICOLESON, 30 St. John street, Montreal.

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MEMBERSHIP REPORT. Number of members expelled during 1888 mber of members resigned during

8 85 "Magnificat," by the choir, was grand, and Miss Smith's rendering of the solo was WRB universally commended. An instru-mental quintette by the orchestra con-

sent. After the Libera and solemn service for the dead were sung, all kneit, at the bid-ding of the officiating priest, to offer a prayer for perpetual light and eternal rest to the scul of the much-regretted, deeply-lamented P. J. McNulty, to which we may be permitted to add a sincere and fervent Amen cluded one of the finest musical treats ever given here. A great deal of credit is due Mr. J. W. Marentette for the energy and zeal with which he threw himself into the prepara-tion and carrying out of the concert. Prof. On the 21st I

Mrs. Furlong, Norwich.

On the 21st December, Mrs. Farlong, and very highly respected resid-Spell and bis orchestra will not be soon forgotten for their skilful rendering of very difficult music. Mrs. Gosnell, Mrs. and Miss Sterling, Miss Smith, Mr. Moffatt and every member of the choir deserve an old and very highly respected resid-ent of Norwich, in the parish of Wood-stock, breathed her last. Deceased settled with her husbaud and family in the Township named about forty years ago. Three sons and two daughters, besides her husband, remain to mourn the praise, not only for the talent displayed, but for the careful practice that enabled them to give such a splendid musical treat. Nor should Mr. Robinson, whose work at loss of a most exemplary mother, a kindly neighbor, and a Catholic most fervent and constant in her devotions to our holy faith. The funeral took place the organ was beyond praise, be forgotten. -- Chatham Planet, Dec. 28.

A horrible murder has taken place in Bradford, England, seemingly in imitation of the Whitechapel murders by Jack the Ripper. A boy named John Gill, aged eight years, is the victim. A milkman has been arrested on suspicion of having com-mitted the crime. The boy had occasion. The lay accompanied him on his rounds. The mitted the crime. The boy had occasion-ally accompanied him on his rounds. The ally accompanied him on his rounds. The is enjoying the blassed eternity promised prisoner was the first to recognize the to the good and faithful followers of our remains. Divice Redeemer.

A resolution was reported to Senate by the Committee on foreign Relations to affirm the Monroe doctrine in such a form that no foreign Govern ment should undertake the building of the Panama canal. The consideration of the question was postponed after a lively discussion.

The authorities in Indiana have at last taken steps to end the White Cap outrages of the State. At Leavenworth eight farmers and some other citizens respect able in social position have been placed on trial for the barbarous whipping inflicted on two women on the 37th of July.

The French Deputies Claveret, Feroul. Pyat, and Planteau have formed a revolutionary group, dubbing themselves the Commune. They have issued a bombas-tic manifesto, declaring that the Commune of 1889 will save the nation and Republic by a revolution, and that its principal task is to overthrow Boulanger. The manifesto is generally ridicaled, but adds to the Government's difficulty.

The French Government seem to be becoming more tolerant of the presence of princes belonging to expelled royal families. Prince Murat, a lieutenant of

A reporter of the Pitteburgh Despatch interviewed Mr. Gustavo Lindenthal, the eminent engineer, who informed him that as scon as Congress will give the necessary permission, it is intended to baild a bridge across the Hudson from New York to New Jersey, also a bridge from Detroit to A reporter of the Pittsburgh Despatch

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

Londov. January 10. – GRAIN.– Red winter, 1.70 to 1.72; white, 1.70 to 1.72; spring, 1.70 to 172; oorn, 95c to 1.00; rye, 1.00, to 1.65; barley, mait, 1.00 to 1.40; barley, feed, 85c to 95c; cats 92c to 95c; peas, 95c to 98c; beans, bush. 1.00 to 1.05. VEGETABLES – Potatoes, bag, 30c to 40c; onions, bag, 75c to 80c. PRODUCE.–Eggs, 18c to 23c; butter, best roll, 22c to 25c; largerolls, 20c to 23c; crocks, 19c to 23c; tub dairy, 20c, store packed dr-kin, 14c to 16c; dry, vood, 4 50 to 525; ereen wood, 4.25 to 4.75; soft wood, 250 to 350; lard, No. 1, 12 to 13; lard, No. 2, 11 to 12; straw, load, 3.00 to 4 00; hay, ton 12 00 to 14 00. ME ATS.– Pork, 700 to 7.50; pork by qr. 8c to 9c; beef, by qr, 400 to 600; mutton, oy qr, 7c to 8c; mutton by carcass, 6c to 6; lamb by carcass, 8c to 9c; lamb by qr. 9c to 10c; veai by qr, 6c to 7c; veal by carcass, 5c to 6c. POULTRY.– (dressed.) Chickens, pr, 40c to

10c; yeal by qf, bc to 'c; yeal by carcass, 5c to 6c. POULTRY.- (dressed.) Chickens, pr, 40c to 70c; ducks, pr, 70c to 90c; geese, each, 50 to 60; geese, 1b, 6c to 90; turkeys, lb, 8c to 10c, **** LIVE SPOUK.- Mileh cows, 28 to 50; live hogs, cwt, 510 to 5.50; pigs, pr. 400 to 606; fat beeves, 500 to 5.55; spring gamba, 400. Toronto, Jan. 10.-WHEA f.-Fail, No. 2, 194 to 1.65; spring, No. 2, 104 to 1.65; red winter, No. 2, 164 to 1.05; barley, No. 1, 67c to 68c; No. 2, 68c to 64c; No. 3, extra, 61c to 67c; No. 3, 56c to 57c; peas, No. 2, 58c to 68c; oats, No. 2, 36c to 87c; flour, extra, 4 60 to 4,70.

1.70, Montreal, Jan. 10.—FLOUR.—Receipts, 250 bols; sales reported, none; the market is weak and unchanged. Rates for grain and provisions unchanged.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

 belonging to expelled royal families. Prince Murat, a lieutenant of dragoons who retired from France with the other Orieanist princes, has been discovered, restored to bis rank in the army. This is a concession to Gen. Boulargar's programme, who announcesit to be his policy to restore all Frenchmen to flit heir rights as such.
 An intreasting souvenir of Charles Carrol, of Carrolton, has been discovered, namely a copy of the Declaration of longenetices attested by him in New York nearly fifty years after the event. It was prepared and attested expressing for the custor states at 5.00 to 6.00; fair to good sheep, 4.75 to 5.00; fair to good the federal, State and City officials, with 1828, to be used every fourth of July. It contains the autograph signatures of New York and Abany.
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 A reporter of the Pitteburgh Despatch interviewed Mr. Guetavo Lindenthal, the interviewed Mr. Sustavo Lindenthalant duread state a Our New House-Furnishing Goods in Table Linens, Sheet-ings, Toweltings, Pillow Cot-tons, Tickings, Uretonnes, Lace Curtains, Napkins, Table Covers, etc., just re-ceived and selling cheap at J. J. GIBBONS'. Opposite Revers House, London, Has suways in stock a large assortment of every skiple of Carriages and Sleighs. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominion. None but first-class work turned out. Prices always moderate-

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