Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 11.

LONDON, ONTARIO SATURDAY. NOVEMBER 24, 1888.

NO. 527

"A FACT."

If you want Good Ordered Clothing or Furnishings, see our Stock.

The Best and Cheapest in the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

112 Dundas. - Near Talbot.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ROBERT MCCORMICK, a seventh day Adventist, in Belleville, Ont., was fined for working on Sunday, but refused to pay the fine and was sent to jail for two days. He observes Saturday as his day of rest. and defies the law to compel him to do otherwise.

JUSTIN D. FULTON, the filthy author and lecturer, has a new bock ready for publi. cation, but he cannot find any firm vile enough to publish it. The experience of the Rand Avery Company, once a respect able firm, which published Falton's former book, but which is since defunct, does not the Government to appoint to the delicate encourage publishers to follow their example.

A HARD SHELL Baptist minister named Obadiah Bates predicted that the world would come to an end on the 5th inst. and his followers were in a state of great agitation till the day was over, expecting that every moment would be the end of all things earthly. They discovered at last that Mr. Bates was one of the prophete who "prophesy lies in the name of the Lord.

"THE "John Newman pulpit" in St. Mary's, Oxford, was removed during the Long Vacation, and the fine oak woodwork converted into a screen for one of the sisles. This university pulpit was occupied by most of the celebrated divines of the last hundred years, and Cardinal Newman's famous sermons were preached from it, while he stil was one of the Anglican clergy.

THE following advertisement which recently appeared in an English religious papers is a sample of the style often adopted for the location of clergy of the Church of England :

"Wanted, before Advent, unmarried priest (earnest Evangelical High Churchpress (variest Evangenet Fight Church, man), for small country church, the con gregation of which is largely composed of men. The six pointe, Choral services, Ogen sir preaching, Cricket, football and workingmen's clubs. No moustached or lawn tennis playing priest need apply."

THE rumor has been sgain circulated

of honor to the Italians who celebrated the robbery perpetrated upon the Holy Father by the invasion of Rome. He refused to allow the decoration of the City Hall in the manner in which all former Mayors had permitted when respectable citizens requested this to be done in honor of Ireland, he ransacked the statistics of the city to find material by means of which to insult Irishmen, and in every way lent himself to that faction whose war cry is to restrict the rights of citizens of foreign origin. He has been rewarded as he deserved, and

there are few indeed who will regret his fate, which awaits all politicians who with strong professions of Americanism, raise the un American Know-Nothing cry. A DISTASTEFUL DIPLOMATIST.

The Leader, a London paper, puts in a

strong light the folly of the present Coercionist Government in sending Mr. Chamberlain to America to negotiate the Fisherles Treaty. It is not, perhaps, correct to say that any treaty agreed to by Mr. Chamberlain would have been, for no other reason, rejected by the Senate of the United States, but it was no less a proof of the insanity and utter incompetency of task of negotiating a treaty a man who was known to be so distasteful to the

American people as Mr. Chamberlain. The sympathy of the Americans towards Ireland is real, and it was therefore foolish in the extreme to appoint as chief negotiator for England a man egainst whom popular feeling was so strong on account of his bitter enmity to Ireland. It was to be expected that such a man could not attain a satisfactory result. The Leader

puts the matter in the following way :

"Lord Salisbury knew, no one better, that the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain as our Commissioner would be regarded as a premeditated insult by the Irish Americans and by the great body of all Americans and by the great body of all other Americans, who in the main are in sympathy with the suffering Irish in Ire-land. Lord Salisbury is not a tyro in such matters. He cannot be acquitted of delib eration in the course he took, and it is fair to assume that he knew that whatever Mr. Chamberlain favored would be likely to be resented and rejected by the United States Senate. That is enough to condemn him for being ready to plunge us into war with the United States rather than

forego the opportunity the dispute gave him of flouting the American Republic, which he hates as a Republic, and its Irish citizens. To carry out the policy which it may be fairly assumed was agreed upon, Mr. Chamberlain, after his appointment and before his departure, indulged, to the amazement of every one. for its breach of diplomatic effquette, and its utter want of common sense, in speeches the most irritating to the Amer-icans on the subject of bis mission."

THE FORGERIES COMMISSION.

THE rumor has been sgain circulated that Sister Mary Frances Clare, known as the Nun of Kenmare, has left the Catholic Church, and in the Montreal Herald of the 9th inst. the additional circumstance is given that she has in press the bistory of her life and of her conversion to and from the Oatholic Church. Sister Clare

URSULINE ACADEMY, "THE PINES." VISIT OF HIS LORDSHIP RT. REV. BISHOP WALSH, D. D, OF LONDON-MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT-CERE

MONY OF GIVING THE VEIL. On Tuesday, the 13 h inst., His Lordship Rt. Rev. Bishop Walsh, D. D., of London, visited the academy for the first time since his return from Europe. This was a day of happy expectations fulfilled for both the religious and pupils of St. Uraula's, who tendered a most heartfeit recention to Hit Lordshin

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Uraula's, who tendered a most heartfelt reception to His Lordship. The following rev. clergy were also present: Rev. Father William, O. S F., P. P., chapiain of the monastery, Rev. Father Michael, O. S F., Chatham; Rev. Father Pacific, O. S. F., Detroit; Rev. Father Mackeon, P. P., Bothwell; and Rev. Father Maguan, P. P., Muskegon, Mich.

Mich. On His Lordship entering St. Cecella's Hall, he was greeted by a joyous chorus of welcome in which all the pupils joined. An instumental trio, "Mariha," Flotow, followed, which was well rendered by Misses B. McGonegal, K. Sicklesteel, and D. Hetu. Miss Forhan, of Owen Sund D. Hetu. Mies Forban, of Owen Sound. then sang 'E in, Home of my Childhood,' in a charming manner. A violin and piano trio, by Misses Padberg, Maison ville and Rathbun, deserved great praise. At this point Miss Blanche Sullivan, of Detroit, read the salutatory to His Lud. ship and the rev. clergy in a most pleas.

ing and reficed manner. The plano duo, Andante and variations B Flat Mejor Op. 46, R. Schumann, by Miss Helene Simmons, of Chatham, and Miss Aloysia Brothers, of New Haven, Coun, was executed with great shilty and brilliency. Recitation, "The Eagle's Nest," by Miss

Amy Johnston, of Detroit, was an elocu-tionary treat. The semi choruses by the vocal class were sung in good style. The piano duo, "Reception Gallop," by Misses K. McGonegal and K. Sicklesteel, was most K. Motonegatanu R. Shatart, a double creditably performed. Also the double duet, "Fanhauser," played by Misses Per-kins, Flannery, Gerard and Kearney,

creditably performance of the solution of the programme of little girls, who entered into the true spirit of the programme At the conclusion of the programme At the conclusion of the address preof their productory and expressing mu-self delighted with the entertainment They might, he said, be possibly equalied by the pupils of some of the superior educational institutions of the Province, but never surpassed.

On the following morning, Nov. 14th, took place the ceremony of giving the veil, at which His Lordship officiated. assisted by the Rev. Fathers William, O S. F., P. P. Pacific, O. S. F., McKeon, P. P., Bothwell, Magnan, P. P. of Muske gou, Mich. and Nogman. Witdow

P. P. Bothwell, Magnau, P. P. of Muske gou, Mich., and Noonan, Windsor. At the end of the Holy Mass, which was said by the Rev. Chaplain of the monas-tery, His Lordship, clothed in his epicopal robes, ascended the alter steps and the aspirants advanced to the alter railing where they received lighted tapers and were interpreted by His Lordship as were interrogated by His Lordship as

My children what do you demand ? They replied, "The mercy of God and the holy habit, my lord." He then asked them if it was of their

own free will they asked the holy habit of religion ; if they had a firm intention of persevering in religion to the end of their lives ? if they hoped to have sufficient strength to carry the sweet yoke of our

the lowly of earth. The seed of religious vocation was first ness, and be led to adopt the true Catholic planted in the hearts of these young ladies by the beauty, the purity, the simplicity and the self sacrifice of the good Ursuline ness of purgatory, the consolation of pray-Religious of Chatham, Ont, to whose care they were intrusted from earliest child-hood, and later they hearkened to the cali of the accord Master who hade them entire in their dire necessity by their suf-ford, and later they hearkened to the cali of the accord Master who hade them entire in their dire necessity by their suf-ing for their departed friends and helping they were intrusted from earliest child-them in their dire necessity by their suf-ing for the accord Master who hade them entire in a their dire necessity by the factor is the accord Master who hade them entire in the first practical. You profess of the good Master who bade them enter His vineyard where the harvest was great

and the laborers few. A SPECTATOR, CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Pilot. Edgar L Wakeman closes his latest letter from Iteland with a pretty story of a faithful young Irish lover and these charming verses :

"What Eyes are Like the Irish Eyes !"

What eves are like the Irish eyes?-Whose tender blue 'he violet's hue In dew-kissed morn surpasses sure, Because the soul berind 1s pure, But he who wins knows all their glad sur prise.

What lips are like the Irish lips ?-

What the strength tred Whose radiant red On pearly bed Outrivas a dysings of the sun, Because they ripen just for one, But he who loves for aye their honey sips. What hearts are like the Irish hearts ?-

Hearts old and young, Through ages wrung By dolor ever old and new, Their rath hath made them warm and true And woe-wrought tenderness and might im mets.

parts. Our esteemed contemporary the Catho

Our esteemed contemporary the Catho-lic Review, has a scathing satire on the ex-traordinary performance of one Dr. Malcolm, who has published an edition of the "Imitation of Christ," divested of its Catholicity, and so amended that it retains "no sentiment which it was thought could off-nd the most scrupulous Protestant" The avowed excuse for garbling the work is that the author was "a Ponish monk is that the author was "a Popish monk (whe) intermivgled his thoughts of Pargatory, good works, penance, saints, celi-bacy, a recluse life, etc., in almost every chapter." Our esteemed contemporary points out a great field for similar reform in other directions :-- "Take the Bible for

cut them out for the benefit of scientific people and publish an edition which shall give no offence? Again, the personality of the Saviour as described in the four Gospels is one of the most beautiful and powerful in all history. But in the eyes of M. Renan and his disciples it is marred

by inconsistencies, superstitions, delusions. Can nothing be done to remove these defects, which sprang, without doubt, from the narrow intellects of his blographers. Bring out an edition of the Bible for Renanites. Lastly, there are millions of

Protestants who, along with millions of Nothingarians, believe not one miracle that is recorded from Genesis to Acts. What a rousing edition of the Bible could be got out with the miracles clipped! And what a sale it would have if a preface by Huxley, a biography by Renan, and an introductory essay on miracles by Ingersoll were made features of the edition !" If were made features of the edition !" If we may suggest another opening for the enterprising Dr. Malcolm it would be to publish an edition of the Decalogue with the "note" left out or transposed to the affirmation Commandments. There's mil-"expurgation" business, if it is lions in the properly handled.

"The Catholic Church is still the Church of the common peeple," writes F. R Guernsey, of the Boston Herald, forgetting that if it could cease to be the church of the common people, and of all people, it would cease to be the Catholic Church. Describing the commemogration of All Tammany Tiger walking up Broad-Describing the commemoration of All Souls, on November 2nd, in the Cathedral, Mexico, he says: "The great interior, with its innumerable chopels and altars, presented a spectacle nowhere to be found in the churches of the United States. The The absence of pews, which deform American churches, the vast spaces occu pied by kneeling people, the sense of Gatholic democracy which the great parent Church of Caristendom gives in its assembling within its temples people of every rank, all contributed to a sentiment of devotion. It is difficult to feel that a church, cut up into little private stalls, is a veritable house of God; such an interior smacks of petty personal pride which should be absent from a temple dedicated to the worship of the common Father of all

wants of the suffering, the destitute and separated brethren will, as time goes on, come more and more to see its reasonablenext minute, without a word of warning, we are whisked away from Mayo, and with a silken hush find ourselves in the midst of the delicate diplomacy of the nothing like being practical. You profess to love your departed friends, a parent, a

> nal peace and blessedness than the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. How many Masses have you procured for them ? There are some good Catholics who are not satisfied with an occasional Mass, but have made arrangements with their spiritual direc-tors to have a regular Mass offered at least every month; sometimes oftener. We should think such a practical demon-stration of affectionate remembrance and stration of affectionate remembrance and sympathy would commend itself to every heart. It is good to have a habit of vir-tue. The habit helps to keep alive the sentiment and prompt to renewed acts of virtue. If all else falls, let the compara-tively selfish thought that with what measure we mete to others it shall, in the providence of God, be measured to us in our extremity. our extremity.

London Universe.

That crime as understood in England and the world generally is practically non-existent in Ireland, is proved by the testi-mony of unbiassed travellers. We do not There are black sheep in every flock. But we do hold, that outside the artificially created agrarian outrages, disputes arising from unjust apportionment of the soil, or offences invented by Draconic coercion, he island in proportion to its population s singularly moral. Burglary is not a flourishing vocatian there ; the garrotter is unknown ; there is no sympathy with the sneak thief; the forger is a phenom-enon; the scoundrel who would assault a woman would be scouted and chased out of the parish he contaminated like a mad dog. Buffalo Union.

It is a great mistake for Catholic young men to think that a manly profession and practice of their faith is an impedi-ment to their business success; and that in order to win worldly prosperity they must become members of secret societies. The American people, as a rule, honor independence of character and loyalty to conviction, and despise the cowardly traitor to conscience. If a Catholic young man is sober, capable, industrious and faithful, he need have no fear that

his religion will prevent him from attain-ing the highest heights of business and political success.

"Brummagem Joe" has made up his mind that America is good enough to get a wife in, if nothing else worth baving is produced here. Miss Mary Endicott, the only daughter of Mr. Cleveland's Secre-tary of War, is said to be "so English" in her ideas that Mr. Cramberlain after all is not investing so heavily in Americanism If as one might at first imagine. At all events, Mr. Chamberlain didn't get wholly left on that fisheries treaty after all. He landed on the hook of his future prospects one of the daintiest of New England's Puritanic fish. Whether Miss Endicott will ever be the wife of an English premier is one of the interesting questions

Tammany Tiger walking up Broad-way with the national administration's scalp under its feat and the Irish flag waving triumphantly over its head. Ave Maria.

Midat of the deileate diplomacy of the Kilmainham Treaty. Great names are mentioned, plots in high politics are re-ferred to; and there sits the Captain, sleek, odoriferous, furtive, professional plunp and go between, an entirely con-temptible and unclean thing as everyone now can see in this strong glare, one of the vermin species a flabby most set to love your departed friends, a parent, a brother or sister. How much do you love them? How do you show that you love them and cherish their memory with gratitude, reverence and affection? We know there is nothing more accept-able to Almighty God, nothing more efficacious in securing the happy passage of our friends to the land of eter-nal needs and Mr. Charles Lewis are to halp the Captain in this innocent are to help the Captain in this innocent little game. The Captain knows some thing of the forged letters, and as the Times is preparing to make a clean or Times is preparing to make a clean or rather dirty breast of this transaction, he is anxious to get out of the jurisdiction as quickly as possible, and her Majasty's Attorney General, the virtuous Sir Richard Webster, is, no doubt, quite unwittingly aiding and abetting him.

The appearance of the court is higgledy-piggledy. Royal Irish Constabulary men, resident magistrates, Jeremiah Stringer, Jeremiah Hagerty, Captain Plunkett, Superintendent Mallon, Irish barristers, English barristers, American correspond-ents, French artists, ladies in their gallery, three error wigged indexs on their banch. ents, French artists, ladies in their gallery, three grey wigged judges on their bench, sometimes getting angry, sometimes fall-ing asleep—surely a motley and wonder-ful scene. A celebrated painter is about to make a historical picture of it. He is already busy every day making sketches. Which moment will he seize? When Mr. Parnell Is in the box, or when the 'Forger.' is there with Mr. Parnell confronting him? Other forcers. fellow-conspirators. him 7 Other forgers, fellow-conspirators, crouch apart-no, it will be best when Mr. Parnell is in the box. Mr. Davitt, Mr. Healy, Mr. Biggar, and other colleagues will be grouped around. The Irish nation on her trial, before the crown of seven hundred years of striving is placed upon her head !-- the man who led his people to victory, leading them away from the methods of despair and showing them the way of honor and of hope, arraigned for his glorious work as for a crime!--such will be the thing commem-orated. What will history say of it?... We are living just now among great

CATHOLIC NOTES.

events.

A new mass, composed by Rev. Father Gane, of Milton, Pa., will be sung for the first time at Christmas, in one of the Phil-adelphia churches. Father Gans is a brilliant musician.

In the past year 91,548 pligrims visited the sacred shrine of Lourdes, and 320,500 communions were administered. The offerings to the Church of the Rossry, near the Basilica, amounted to \$309 000

The Rev. Dr. D. J. O'Connell, Rector of the American College in Rome, has been chosen to succeed Bishop Keane in the See of Richmond, S. C. Bishop Keane resigned the See so as to devote his time to the interests of the new University, of which he is President.

The Boston Herald says that the children of Irish parentage in Boston exceed those of Massachusetts' parentage by S9 663, while in the entire State the excess of children of Irish parentage is 69,700. This does not promise well for the success of the bigots' movement to drive the Irish out of the state or out of the city.

Bishop-elect Hennessy, of Wichita, will be consecrated on the 30th inst. Arch-bishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, will be the fliciating prelate, and he will be assisted by Bishops Hennessy, of Dubcque, and Fink of Leavenworth. Bishop Spalding, of Peorla, will preach.

has herself most emphatically devided the truth of these statements in a letter which tig detaile, as if all this proved complicity and distinctly.

pondent furnishes that journal with the following item of news, which bears absurdity on its face :

Rome, November 14th .- It is certain Kome, November 14th.-It is certain that the American bishops have petitioned the Congregation de Propagande Fide against the predominant influence exer cleed by German Catholics in America. They urged upon the Vatican that it is advisible not to permit the formation of exercise German putches or the nominaseparate German parishes or the nomina tion of German dignitaries.

Excepting the actual appointment of new Bishops, these are matters which the Justice and his colleagues gave every lati-Bishops themselves entirely control tude to Sir Richard Webster. It would appear, after all, that the Commission are representations being made to the Holy See, and even the appointment of Bishops is in a great measure in their hands, inas. much as they send to the Holy Father the names of those from amongst whom the new Bishops are selected.

THE defeat of Mayor Abram S. Hewitt in the city of New York was most complete and decisive, and it is to be hoped that it will serve as the death knell of Know Nothingism. He made himself peculiarly the representative of that ism while he occupied the Mayor's chair, and endeavored to destroy the fraternal feeling which exists between native Americans and Americans by adoption, but he has and Americans by adoption, but he has received his political death by the verdict Kennedy. This will, we feel assured, be rendered at the polls on the 6th inst. The city vote stucd: Grant, 111,740; Erhardt, 72 644: Hewitt 70 538. During his term 72 644 : Hewitt. 70.538. During his term

appeared in the papers a few weeks ago. The London Chronicle's Rome corres sseistants in Kilmainham and other jails. Many of the witnesses who were relied on to tell a harrowing story of outrages com-mitted, and to connect the league there with, testified that the leagues of their

respective districts had endeavored to protect them from injury, and had striven to bring to justice those who tad unjustly boycotted them or endeswored to inflict on them other injuries. Sir Charles Russell made strong objec

tion to the course of the *Times* coursel in bringing up stories of crime where there was no evidence to connect the accused parties with them, but the Chief

determined to fix the guilt of every out-rage that has ever been committed in Ire land on Mr. Parnell, if they can by any and on Mr. Farnell, if they can by any possibility make them appear to have connection with them. This was what was suspected from the beginning would be their course, as the Government took such pains to secure a partisan Commission

However, even in spite of the way in which the constitution of the Commission was manipulated, there is no doubt that the Irish leaders will be found to be free of any connection with the agrarian out reges which are being described ad nause by the Times witnesses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, HILL STREET

It has been announced that the Catho lic people attending St. Mary's Church, Hill street, in this city, will hereafter be 72,644; Hewitt, 70,538. During his term here, as elsewhere in the past, be employed of office Mr. Hewitt rendered himself to the utmost in building up on a firm particularly obnoxious to Catholics and foundation our hely faith in the hearts to Irishmen. He refused to assist at the mational celebration of Ire'and, by review-ing the St. Patrick's Day procession, but he was highly pleased to pay this mark

Lord Jesus Christ, solely for the love and fear of God. They answered in the affirmative, firmly and distinctly. Then his Lordship delivered a most elo-quent and impressive sermon on the eauty, the happiness and the merit of the religious life. He dwelt particularly on the high degree of virtue to which religious are called, and to which they will infailibly attain by the constant practise of the obligations of their solemn vowe of poverty, chastity, obedience and instruc-tion of youth. He strenuously urged them to keep their eyes ever fixed on their Divine Model, who from the "Chib of Bethlehem" to the "Cross of Calvary" taught by word and example lessons of humility, self-abnegation, zeal for the sal vation of souls and obedience even unto death—unto the shedding of the last drop of His precious Blood on Calvary's heights. The postulants then withdrew to ex charge their bridal costume for the simple dress of an Ursuline nuv. During this time the choir chanted the Psaim, "In Exitu Israel." At its termination the new novices re-entered the chapel and the interesting coremony proceeded, during which his Lordship and the rev. clergy

sang alternately with the choir, the hymns, anticles, etc. The three young ladies who on this ccasion received the holy habit had been during several years pupils of the acad-emy: Miss Garcia, (Spanish) in religion Sister Mary Rosary; Miss Rondo, (French) in religion Sister Mary Annunciation, and Miss Gankler, (German) in religion Sister Mary Clare. The young ladies looked very beautiful in their flowing robes of pearl sath, bridal veils and orange blosoms, presenting a striking contrast to the plain, simple serge habit which so soon they were to don. Yet more striking is the lesson which

such a ceremony teaches us. To see young ladies in the bloom of youth and health, who possess all that can make life enjoyable and attractive, leaving luxurious, happy homes and loving kindred to de vote themselves through love of God to the service of their neighbor in the laborious occupation of instructing young girls, is beyond the comprehension of human understanding; but not beyond the work. ings of Divine Grace-not beyond the teaching of our Divine Model, who left the glory of Heaven to minister to the

New York Catholic Review.

The tendency of religious thought among the sects at the present time is to the belief in a middle state of sou's after death. It is a hopeful sign, even though at first there may be some vegueness of speculation about it. Our Protestant friends are, of course, afraid of "Purga-tory." The very name has a sound of the old, hatei Popery. But, all the same, they must have a purgatory. Reason decands must have a purgatory. Reason demands it, our nature craves it, and it is a dictate of humanity. Dr. Johnson, that grand Corypheus of English litarature of the last century, whose saying we are fond of quoting, instinctively gave utterance to the truth which commends itself to every candid mind when, in answer to the ques

tion of Boswell, what he thought of the Catholic doctrine of purgatory, he re-plied: "If I understand the Catholic doctrine of purgatory it is this : Catholics believe that the great mass of mankind believe that the great mass of mainting are neither so good as to deserve to go straight to heaven, nor so bad as to deserve to go to hell, and, there fore, a middle state has been pre-pared where those who die in smaller or venial sins may be purified and prepared for the immediate vision of God.

Our separated bretbren have always taken a lively interest in the Church when it appeals to them from an esthetic or antiquarian point of view. To the rebuilding of oid Catholic churches and monasteries they have almost always devoted a part of the endowments which they appropriated. If we were writing in a spirit of bitterness we might quote a passage in the New Testament, which speaks somewhat severely of the sous of those who killed the prophets rebuilding the prophets' sepulchres. But we do not the prophets' sepulchres. But we do no forget that the lips which pronounced thi scathing rebuke were the same from which

came the commandment, "Love one another." Non Catholics love Our Lord, and some of them are not deficient in regard to His Blessed Mother. We like to atttibute to the best of motives the request made by some non Catholic papers some time ago when the old Bon Secours Church of Montreal was undergoing repairs, that the pastor would not forget to put back the old legend over the front door :

"If in thy heart the love of Mary live, In passing, to Her one fond Avegive." United Ireland.

Higgledy piggledyness, the term used by Sir Charles Russell to describe the manner in which the Times is bringing forward its case, is about the best word to describe the effect in general of the Special Commis-sion since it has begun to take evidence. take evidence. We pass from a grizzy police reporter to Captain O'Shea with the abrupt incon-gruity with which a carrot and a piece of Strasburg liver meet in a potpourri. At one moment we are listening to "Scrab" Nalley holding forth upon a Mayo hillside; we can feel the healthy brezze and see the Land League banners waving, and hear the cheers and laughter and the "voices" (the pared for the immediate vision of God. 1 don't see that there is anything objection able in that." Certainly, every cardid man must acknowledge that there is a good deal of resson in it, and we believe our the Antient Pistol of this dull piece). The

On the 8th inst. the twentieth anniver sary of Bishop Ryan's consecration was celebrated in Buffalo. After the Pontifical High Mass, celebrated by the learned and beloved prelate, an appropriate address was read, and the title deeds of and Niagara Square property were presented to him, the property being intended to be fitted up as a home for boys. The value of the property is \$15,000. be fitted up

OBITUARY.

Mrs, E. J. O'Brien, Guelph.

Late last Friday, Mrs. E. J. O'Brien passed peacefully away after a painful and lingering illness. Mrs. O'Brien's maiden same was Burke, and she was a daughter of one of the oldest and most influential families in Bowmanville, her native place, where she married and where she lived until her removal to Guelph with her hus band seventeen years ago. She was of a quiet, but very friendly and charitable disposition, and her religious profession was most sincere and consistent. She leaves behind her the companion of many years, two grown up sons, both working in Sea-forth, and an aged mother. The public sympathy will go out the more to Mr. O'Brien because his home will be broken up by the death of his wife. The funeral of Mrs. E. J. O'Brien took place to the church of Our Lady on Monday morning and was well attended, considering that the hour, half-past eight, was early. Solemn requiem high Mars was celebrated by Rev. Father DaMortier, S. J., after which the procession wended its way to the Catholic cemetery, where Rev. Father Larue, S. J., offered up the last prayers prescribed by the Church. The pall-bearers were Messrs. William Kennedy, J. E. McElderry, P. Downey, E. Doyle, Jas. Keough, and F. Gauhan.

We extend our heartfelt condolence to our estimable friend. Mr. E. J. O'Brien. and his family ; and hope God will com fort them in the great and irreparable loss they have sustained.



THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE AUSTRALIAN DUKE :

THE NEW UTOPIA.

CHAPTER III.

THE GRANGE

THE GRANGE. Grant was accordingly admitted into our unpre-tending family circle, and he seemed to like it. It did not take long to make him at home, and I fancied that his manner grew less abrupt, and his philosophic utterances less harsh and conscientious, as his heart expanded in the kindly atmosphere around him. Mr. Edwards kept his engagement, and our dinner passed pleasantly enough. I could see by my mother's looks and manner that she approved of my new acquaintance; no rdid this suprise me, for he exhibited a marked respect in his manner towards her, not unmingled with a kind of tender-ness.

"How often I have pictured such a scene as "How often I have pictured such a scene as this!" he said to me, as we emerged from the din-ing-room window on to the lawn, still bright with an everlasting sunlight, and studded with its beds of scarlet geraniums. "After the intolerable affec-tation of those pineries and graperies, this little belt of shrubbery and reasonable flower-garden is a posi-tive orderburget."

of shrubbery and reasonable flower-garden is a posi-tive refreshment." "Mary will feel flattered," I replied, as we approached my sister, who was loitering among the flower beds. "Mr. Grant was extolling the superi-ority of our garden over that of the Earl of Brad-ford." Mary gave an incredulous smile, but Grant vehemently protested that he was in earnest. "My mother will be in raptures at the news," said Mary, "in her heart she considers her fuschias and petunias quite equal to Mr. Jones's orchids, only she don't dare to say so; but with so judicious a critic as Mr. Grant to back her, I fear for her humility."

"What I mean is this," said Grant; "this acre "What I mean is this," said Grant: "this acre and a half of pleasure ground and the paddock beyond it, a man can take in and make his own; I daresay Miss Aubrey has raked every border, and my friend Jack has ere this climbed every tree within its boundaries. Well, that makes you at home with them all; but imagine climbing any of Mr. Jone's Brazilian evergreens, or pruning one of his vinca!"

Mr. Jone's Brazilian evergreens, or pruning one of his vines!" "I don't suppose the Earl of Bradford would desire to accomplish either of those feats," said Mary; "he is content to see the grapes sent up for his London dinner-parties, and for the rest to enjoy the reputation of having the finest collection of tropical plants in England." "Yes," said the vicar, who at that moment joined us, "it must be owned he turns his coal-pits to some account. Wonderful how these Bradford collieries are paying just now," he continued, addressing my father; "and the strikes in the north keep up the price of iron." "Oh, yes," said Mary; "you are not to suppose that our county is all made up of pineries and graperies; we produce a frightful amount of coal and iron not twelve miles from Oakham." "And a strange contrast it is," said the vicar, "to get in here at the Oakham station, and find your-self in half an hour at Bradford.' "Patheory wave have no coal districts in Australia."

Grant looking inquiringly. "Perhaps you have no coal districts in Australia," said Mary; "if so, such a place as Bradford would be a novelty to you. Well, really, I wouldn't mind the ash-pits, if it were not for the women and chil-dran."

This truly feminine epitome of the social state of Bradford did not greatly enlighten our visitor, and I hastened to aid his intelligence. "Bradford is a place," I said, "where mem work three days in the week, and get drunk the other four; where the wages are paid on Saturday evening in the public-houses, and spent before the men go to work again on Wednesday evening; and where husbands usually kick their wives to death, and daughters as well as sons work in the coal-pits. "Too true," said my father; "there were five kicking cases, only last sessions, and all connected with drunkenness." This truly feminine epitome of the social state

with drunkenness." "And you tell me this new Government of ours is

"And you ten me this new covernment of ours is going to support the public-houses?" said Grant. "Bound to do it, it's the licensed victuallers' interest that returned them." "I'd see the licensed victuallers at Old Nick first,"

"Then, my dear sir, you'd never get a majority." "And this is the way you get your legislators," he cried, with vehemence, "a fine promise for the

legislation." "I take it, my dear sir," chimed the vicar, with that distinct, harmonious pronunciation which marked him for an Oxonian, "I take it that legisla-tion can never practically touch this question. Increase of education, a spread of general intelli-gence among our laborers and artisan classes will, in time, no doubt, effect a change; but we cannot make men moral by Act of Parliament." "I fancy," I remarked, "that one can help them to be immoral. and our legislation on this question

"A curious fact was stated in the debates the

ing country. In the distance rose the granite peaks of Leven Moor, divided from us by a tract of un-dulating and highly-cultivated land, along which white puffs of smoke from time to time revealed the presence of the Exborough and Bradford Railadmitting a stranger to your'family circle, you show me a confidence of which I feel I am unworthy." "Nothing wrong, my boy, is there?" said my father; he had taken a great liking to Grant, and as he spoke his voice betrayed it. "No, my dear sir; but at Oakham this morning you challenged me to tell you something more about myself, and if you still wish it, I will do so." "Shall we go?" said my mother, rising.

CHAPTER IV.

GRANT'S STORY

way. "That is a famous view," I observed; "it gives just what one always wants, both sides of a ques-tion " "Shall we go?" said my mother, rising. "By no means, dear madam," said Grant, laugh-ing. "My story after all is much like that of the needy knife-grinder; but such as it is, you shall

"What question?" asked Mary. "Well, everything; there's the moor, which makes you long for a free life in the wilderness, safe out of reach of beer and Bradford; and there's the average train to sail use header. hear it." We settled ourselves down to listen, and Grant the express train to pull you back to con began his story.

the express train to pull you back to common sense and duty." "Duty!" said Grant; "it's a wonderful word. Have you ever thought, Miss Aubrey, what an odd time we should have of it, if every one took to doing their duty?" "Why odd?" said Mary. "I wish with all my heart we did it." "Well, but follow it up, and see what would come of it "said Grant.

"Well, but follow it up, and see what would come of it," said Grant. Mary, who had no great capacity for "following things up," looked a little perplexed, so I came to her rescue. "What would come of it?" I asked. "A universal social revolution," was the reply. "I hope not," said poor Mary; "I've a horror of the very word."

"I hope not," said poor Mary; "I've a horror of the very word." Grant smiled, but persisted that it would be so. "Just consider: there would be no crimes, and therefore no police; no wars, and therefore no standing armies; nothing to punish, and so no prisons; very little poverty, so probably no work-houses."

houses." " I beg to differ from you in that view," said Mr. Edwards; "poverty would exist if we were all saints

"I don't say no poverty," said Grant, " but much "I don't say no poverty," said Grant, " but much less of it, and quite of another kind. It would not be squalid, or degrading, or abject poverty if the rich did their duty." "And what is doing our duty?" said Mary, "because hadn't we better do it instead of talking about it?" "Exactly what I was going to say," I exclaimed; "for any practical result of our argument we post

"Exactly what I was going to say, I exclaimed, "for any practical result of our argument, we must have a precise definition of duty." Mr. Edwards looked as if he was naturally ex-pected to furnish this definition. "I presume," he said, "that each man's conscience must prescribe

"Fidelity to conscience," said my father; "yes, that's a safe rule, and it has a good English ring

about it.

about it." Still Grant kept silent. "With all deference, my dear father," I said, "I don't think it fully meets the requirement. Mr. Grant will smile if I go back to my old ground; but we want a fixed law to direct our conscience." "It is conscience which supplies the law," said Edwards Edwards.

Edwards. "What if my conscience prompts me to shoot the Prime Minister?" I inquired. "That would be a false conscience, of course," he replied, "which no man would be justified in fol-lowing".

wing." "But there's the difficulty ; there must be some "But there's the difficulty; there must be some-thing or somebody to tell me that it is false, and, if so, it is that something or somebody that gives me the rule of duty." Edwards found himself in a difficulty, and was

not unwilling to shift it on to the shoulders of another. "It was Mr. Grant who first started this not unwining to shift it on to the shoulders of another. "It was Mr. Grant who first started this elaborate discussion," he said, politely; "perhaps he will give us his solution of the question?" "Yes, pray do," said Mary, "or we shall get no tea this evening." Grant looked a little confused. "It seems simple cound, "he said without reising his away from a

Grant looked a little confused. "It seems simple enough," he said, without raising his eyes from a rosebud which he was deliberately picking to pieces; "I suppose there's the Gospel." "Quite so," ejaculated Mr. Edwards, much re-lieved; "of course, there's the Gospel." "But, dear me! don't we follow the Gospel?" said Mary. "I'm not so sure that we do," replied Grant; "at least a good deal of it. How about the Sermon on the Mount, for example? I can't at this moment call to mind any instance among my own acquaint-ance of people offering their left cheek when they're been struck on the right, or giving their cloak to these who have taken away their coat." "Literal interpretations—" began the vicar. "Which if everybody followed there would be very little work for us lawyers."

"Which if everybody followed there would be very little work for us lawyers." "Precisely what I started with saying," cried Grant; "that if everyone simply did his duty, or, if you like it better, if everyone followed the letter of the Gospel, the result would be a universal social revolution. If every owner of a demesne like this, for instance, did his duty according to this view, I take it we should not have quite so many Bradfords."

View, I take it we should not have quite so many Bradfords."
My father laid his hand on his shoulder. "My dear young friend," he said, "you are young, and have many very generous feelings, I am sure; but when you have lived a little longer in this world of ours, you will find what a difference there is between the theoretical and the practical." It was nice of my father to say this, and sounded kind and sensible; but, as we went in to tea, I felt that Grant had not had his answer.
"You will see our parish church to-morrow, Mr. Grant," said my dear mother, who presided at the tea-table; "it is one of the sights of Oakham."
"Ah, hem! yes," said Grant; "Mr. Edwards has been so kind; but to-morrow I expect I shall go to Bradford."

A FATAL MARRIAGE.

Father Cuthbert has witnessed some terrible eaths Concerning one of them he relates this deaths true story :

Katie King was a bright young woman when I knew her some five-and twenty years ago. She was not what you would call a pious maiden, nor a giddy girl, but she was always willful and self seeking. She often pained me very much by the way she would criticise things that she heard

anything the matter with you—can I do anything to help you ?" I think my manner must have surprised her. She broke down completely. She explained why she had avoided me. She dared not come—she dared not practice her religion ; her husband had been so unkind to her when she did. Now he was everything that could be wished. She had begun it all for peace sake. He was a good, kind man, and she had a most comfortable home ; all his relations were Protestants, and she expected much from them. For the sake of the children she acted thus, she said. "And their poor soule-and your poor soul ?" "Oh, I go nowhere. I hope it will be all right, God is good. I can't do anything now. Perhaps later on I may be able to see to their religion." It was in vain that I pleaded. I spoke earnestly, and yet could get no promise. She hoped it would be all right. She was far from happy sometimes, but, she repeated, she at ill honed that

It was in van that I pleaded. I spoke earnestly, and yet could get no promise. She hoped it would be all right. She was far from happy sometimes, but, she repeated, she still hoped that it would be all right. In these dispositions I left

way she would criticise things that she heard preached. One of her great peculiarities was that she seemed always to delight in holding views about it things which were daugerous. One was about in mixed marriages. "It is all nonsense," she would say, "to preach it against them, and to try and persuade us not to marry out of the Church. What are we to do? Bidiculous ! I'm sure if I had a good offer from a Protestant young man, and if I liked him, I'd get married to him. Oh, I could easily get a dispen-sation—so-and so got one, and why not I ? And then, Father Cuthert, you are so strong on that subject. It's one of your bobbies ! I'm sure other priests don't talk as you do." Y et, there was a great deal that was good in Katie ; she never neglected her mass or com-munions; she had received a good Catholic edu cation, she had good Catholic parents; and yet there it was—she had strange notions about certain things—and though the faith was there, it was not that lively faith that one would have wished to have seen in a young woman of her education and her position in life. It all ended as I was afraid it would. In spite of my many exhortations and warnings, she got herself engaged to a Protestant. There was some

It all ended as 1 was straid it would. In spite of my many exhortations and warnings, she got hereelf engaged to a Protestant. There was some difficulty, I remember, in getting the dispensation; the gentleman, Mr. Starling, at first refused to sign the conditions that he was not to interfere with her religion, and that all children should be hereelf up as Catholica

you think me—and you'll excuse me saying it, I don't want to be rude, but I may as well say what I think—you will see what nonsense all this fuss about mized marrisges is, at least as far as I am

bout mixed marriages is, at least as lar as 1 ain concerned." Such self reliance, I thought, was very terrible, and I warned her in a kind way not to be so con-fident of her own strength, but to rely rather upon the sacraments. Soon after the marriage I lost sight of Mr. and Mrs. Starling. They went to hve elsewhere, and could not trace their where-

abouts, II.

b a good master—they gathered round him as a protector.
"I have said that my father was a University man, and something of a fine scholar. He had brought with him a fair stock of books, and as time allowed him, he did his best to carry on my education. At twelve years old, I fancy I had mastered about as much as Latin and Greek as I should have learnt in the same time at Harrow; and, besides that, I had gained a good many morsels of useful knowledge, better acquired in the bush. But my father could only teach me what he knew himself, and of some things he was ignorant. You see, my dear lady," said Grant, addressing my mother, "I shouldn't like to say anything that would give you pain, or seem, as it were, bumptious, and for a fellow like me to be talking about such things would just be nonsense; but still you know, it isn't always piety and that sort of thing that a man gets at the University. My father never gotinto any awkward scrapes; he became agood hand at the classics, and a famous rower. He spent as much money as beeame his rank, and a good deal more than suited his father's pocket; but as to religion, I fancy he shared it with Socrates. His standard was honor; to speak the truth, because it was the truth; to be brave, and courteous, and just, and merciful, and to be all that because nothing else was worthy of a gentleme. Of course I learnt my catechism, my mother taught me that; and she read me stories out of the Bible, in which I delighted: all about Jacob and the patriarchs, and the flocks of sheep; it seemed just like our own life in the bush, and I fancied every bushman was an Edomite. "Well, one day, as we were sitting down to supper, there came word that old Mike, the shepherd, was dying, and that Biddy, his wife, was at the door, and would not go till she had seen the master. My father got up and went to her. 'Oh, wirra, wirra, that I should see the day!' she said; 'there's Mike dyin', and askin' for the priest, and sorra a priest is there within sixty miles, and him at Balarat! II.Things come about very strangely sometimes.After all the world is not a very big place, and
get a glimpse of old faces, sometimes in the
sity crowd, sometimes in the quiet of the country.I was staying with an old college companion in
the pretry little village of Stafford Springs, in the
State of Connecticut. One Sunday atternoon a
the duced to me as Katie Stafford Spring. I made inquiries,
and found it was the eldest child of the young
to duced to me as Katie Stafford Spring. I made inquiries,
and found it was the eldest child of the young
to duced to me as Katie Stafford Spring. I made inquiries,
at and found it was the eldest child of the young
to duced to me as Katie Stafford Spring. I made inquiries,
at and found it was the eldest child of the young
to duced to me as Katie Stafford Spring. I made inquiries,
the doud the induced to part with her, as she
mother had been induced to part with her, as she
married. I also received the painful information
that alse was entirely neglecting her religious
that alse received the painful information
that she was entirely neglecting her religious
that alse received the painful information
that she was entirely neglecting her religious
that alse received the painful information
the duced to that all her children except the eldest
to ne, row staying with her ant—there were six
to be her oute in the beginning, but seeing that
the more he opposed her the more she went, al
to go to church in the beginning, but seeing that
the more he opposed her the more she went, al alory could not tell me whether the other
to alored the whether was dory to baptize, and allogether I had been
the her one he opposed her the more she went, al
the she the ore her opposed her the more she went, al
the provided and forbidden the with
the more he opposed her the more she went, al
the more the at Ballarat!' "'A priest, Biddy!' said my father; 'what good would he do your husband if he could see him? More to the purpose if he could see a doctor.' "'What good is it, your honor? Why he'd get the rites of the Church, the cratur, and not be dyin' The rises of the Church, the cratur, and not be dyin' like a haythen or a Jew.' "To make a long story short, Biddy so moved my father's kind heart, that he sent off a man and horse to Ballarat to fetch a priest, and the priest came in time to give poor Mike all he wanted, so that he died like a Christian. "My father entertained the priest as a matter of course: and when it was all orce Fedter Delse of that he died like a Christian. "My father entertained the priest as a matter of course; and, when it was all over, Father Daly said he would like to ride the country round, and see if there were any others who might chance to want him. Well, it was wonderful the number he found who were, and would be, or ought to have been, Catholics; for three days, as poor Biddy said, 'he was baptizin' and marryin' and buryin' people for the bare life,' and at the ene of the third day he came to my father. 'Mr. Grant,' he said, 'I ve a great favor to ask of you, which I'm sure, for these poor fellows' sake, you won't refuse.' "Anything in reason,' said my father ; 'what is it you wish for?' "Why, a barn, or a store, or a place of some sort, where I can say mass to-morrow morning.' "Catholic Church. The sunt in question may the too be an brought to the been been brought to the been father. She could not tell me whether the other children had been baptised or not. The husband had become very bigoted, and forbidden the wife to go to church in the beginning, but seeign the resorted to other means. At length he succeeded in making the wife quite indifferent, and for years she had never put her foot inside a Catholic church. Such was the version of the story I re-scarcely understand this, so, having noted her address, I determined to call upon her on my re-turn to town.

III.

"Yes," he answered sharply. "I have not seen them at school," I ventured

V. Another year and more went by. I received a visit from the sunt and the little girl Katie, now sixteen years of sge. They told me that Mrs. Stalling had been stricken down, with what they thought was fever, and that they had been sud-denly sent for. They had just arrived, and asked me would I go directly I was sent for, if they could induce the patient to send for me. "I had better go at once," I said. "We have not seen her, but called on you first; so we must wait longer; we will send directly we have seen her. Could you remain in ?" I promised to do so. V.

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o do so,

to do so. I was not kept waiting long. A note arrived — "Come at once." Again I was met on the stairs by the husband. I will not venture to describe the scene that followed. He distinctly forbade me to go into the sick room, and threatened to throw me into the street if I dared to move a step upstairs. In fact, he took me by the should-ers and put me outside the door, saying: "If I want you I will send for you." What was to be done?

"The wile," he said, "should at the religion of our children, that is my affair, not her's." In the end he signed the paper. I tried all I could to prevent the marriage, for I felt no good would come of it. But Katie had made up her mind, and nothing would move her. I gave her that little crucifix belore she was married, and exborted her to stand firm to the faith in spite of everything. "Ob," she replied, "I am not such a bad girl as "Ob," she replied the such a bad girl as "Ob," she replied the such a bad girl as "Ob," she replied the such as a bad girl as "Ob," she replied the such as a bad girl as "Ob," she replied the such as a bad girl as "

her nusband was at home and would not admit a pricet. The sick woman, his eldest child, and she herself had begged that I might be admitted, but he was still inexorable_neither prayers nor tears had power to move him. If she wanted religious consolation, she might send for the minister, but no priest should enter his house

I also wanted religious consolation, she might send for the minister, but no priest should enter his house. I made a suggestion to the messenger. It was to this effect: When the doctor comes, explain matters to him, get him to speak to the husband, and put before him the absolute necessity of quieting the woman's mind. In a case of fever this is so vitally necessary. Perhaps the thought of being an obstacle to the patient's recovery may move the husband. She promised me that she would do as I suggested. Directly she left, I put on my hat, ran round to the doctor, whom I knew personally, as a good, kind hearted man, and explained matters to him. He was indignant at the man's conduct, and promised me to do his best. He said he would lose no time in calling. From what he afterwards told me, he must have spotken most emphatically to the husband. He

got the woman to tell him what she wanted, and theo, explaining to her husband that to deny her this might be the cause of her death, he at length gave his consect, and I was desired to come as soon as possible.

VII. I must have missed the messenger on the way. I bad just started to the infirmary on an urgent sick call, when the bearer of the note from the Protestant husband arrived at the presbytery. After some time I returned. The case had been an urgent one, and I also found a couple of others who required my ministrations, and there was a dying baby to baptize, and altogether I had been kept an unusually long time. Directly I returned home and got the note I went without delsy. What I have to relate now is very sad. I went at once to the bedside of the sick woman. She was unconscious and rambling in her delirium. "I want the priest—bring me the priest!" she kept on repeating. "Oh, why doesn't be come? -will no one go for Father Cuthbert ? Tell him I am so sorry—oh, so sorry!"—and she broke into

NOVEMBER 24, 1888.

Written for CATHOLIC RECOR CATHOLICS OF SCOTL

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

PART II.

JAMES GRANT, J. M'DONALD, GEO ETC, AND THEIR TIME. The bad feeling which prompt accompanied so much illegal proc did not easily die away. It soon b decrease. But it was some time be was safe for Bishop Hay to stay con at Edinburgh. So late as 1782, on o of a visit to the family of a rela Glasgow, Dr. Cleland, it was necess him to get away from that city privately, "in a clandestine manner said, in order to avoid disturbance the month of August, the older and priest's residence, the build Blackfriars' Wynd, was restored opened. Everything looked so we a friendly Protestant, Mr. Drumm a mendiv Protestant, Mr. Drumm clever lawyer, proposed the purchs large bouse in which there was spa room that could be used as a chape feet long and fourteen high, repre-at the same time to the Bishop t must not have his church any more concers," but in an open part of th and near protection.

It will be remembered that wh Relief Bills for England and Irelam passed, a proyer for the king and family was generally adopted by the olics of those countries. The Catho Scotland, aware that the King a Scotland, aware that the King a Government were favorable to claims, desired unanimously that prayer should be in use among them but had hiterto refrained, lest it shi-taken as a sign that their relief b still under consideration, and th smothered embers of fanaticism be into new fury. If, however, it were to be pleasing to Premier Lord Nor His Majesty, they would unhesitu adopt it without regard to the ic their emenies. their enemies. Bishop Hay, still in London, was

Bishop Hay, still in London, was ing of dividing his labors with a coa-when the sad news reached h the death of Bishop John Macdonald epidemic fever that was raging in dart country caused his death in days' illness. He bad caught the ini when attending the death-bed of a ioner, and, worn out as he was by sant labor, he fell an easy prey severe attack. Bishop Hay, in writ the Principal of Valladolid, speaks deceased bishop as "our worthy an valuable friend." He wrote in a terms to the Cardinal Prefect of peganda, Costelli: "Our poor m have lost in him a worthy prelate, a ons pastor, a learned and wise prier I, a prudent adviser, a faithful and a support to my weakness." and a support to my weakness." same letter, the Bishop present request for a coacjutor to himself. could not say that he was aged a but he was old in constitution and in health. The labors of twenty ye the missions, had impaired his atr and he feit utterly inadequate to a the burden of the vicariate alone. the burden of the vicariate alone, good Cardinal at once consented, an it to the bishop to name the par whom his choice had failen. At the time, leave was given for the electic successor to the deceased bishop of Highland district, and a dispen granted to Bishop Hay to consecrat alone without the assistance of any bishop. Bishop Hay lost no ti naming Mr. Geddes, with whose exc oughtues he was so well acoust qualities he was so well acqua The nomination was cordially so by the clergy, Mr. Robert of Dousi alone dissenting, not th thought Mr. Geddes was not qualifi the opiscopal (flice, but that he continue to be more useful in his po

CHAPTER IV. GRANT'S STORY. "My father belonged to what you in England would call a good family; we don't know much of those distinctions in the bush, but he was a gentle-man by birth, a University man, and of good con-nections. He married in his own rank of life, and soon after the time of his marriage, family troubles obliged him to leave London. I don't need to say anything more about these affairs just now, except that they had nothing to do with character. Bayard himself was not more unstained in reputa-tion than my dear father: The went to India first of all, but could not stand wife's little fortune, about ten thousand pounds, and wife's little fortune, about ten thousand pounds, and wife's little fortune, about ten thousand pounds, and wife's little fortune, about the thousand pounds, and and, and stocked it with sheep. A very different sort of place from Oakham, Miss Aubrey-grassy hils and valleys, no trees, open downs, and a good brood stream or two, but none of your English woods or gardens. There was only one thing to do, and that was to make wool; and in a year or two he got on, took more land and more sheep, and made more wool-that was his business. When a man has a good many thousand sheep to feed, he wants shepherds; and then there's the kill-ing, and skinning, and packing the wool. So by deretes he got a good many fellows into his employ-ment, for he paid them well, and was a kind master. The men respected him, they knew he explude a party of bushrangers, and saved his stock from their depredations; and our rough stock from their depredations; and

brought up as Catholics. "The wile," he said, "should do what her husband

protector. "I have said that my father was a University

er night," said my father. "that in five dioc in Ireland the public-houses regularly closed on Sundays by the voluntary determination of the

Sundays by the voluntary determination of the people." "This is the influence of the Roman Catholic priesthood," said Mr. Edwards; "a totally different state of things from anything among ourselves." Grant rubbed his hands in a sort of ecstasy. "Exactly what I always say," he exclaimed, "per-sonal influence will effect what your favorite law will never bring about. Now, if the Irish bishops and parish clergy can close the public-houses in Ireland on Sunday by their personal influence, why don't your Lord Bradfords and your Bishops of Exborough, and your excellent Vicars at Oakham (no offence. Mr. Edwards) come down on the Brad-ford pot-houses, and put a stop to all these vil-lainies?"

Why, indeed," said Mary, gravely, "I have

"My dear Miss Aubrey," protested the vicar, "My dear Miss Aubrey," protested the vicar,

"The cases are totally different." "Really, Grant," I exclaimed, "Your plan is an original one. Conceive our good bishop evangeliz-ing the publicans, and bringing in the secular arm to aid him, in the person of Lord Bradford!" "But why not?" persisted Grant. "First and foremost," I replied, "because the publicans are staunch supporters of the Church and

licans are staunch supporters of the Church and State, and you couldn't expect their lordships to to extirpate their natural allies," Mr. Edwards cleared his throat. "Isn't that

Tather a strong expression, my dear Mr. John? I suppose the licensed victuallers are none the worse for upholding our venerable constitution?" "And how do they uphold up?" I said; "I haven't yet forgotten the Bradford banners." Mr. Edwards cleared his threat ensity and me

And now do they uphold up?" I said; "I haven't yet forgotten the Bradford banners." Mr. Edwards cleared his threat again, and was hesitating for a reply, when Grant demanded an explanation. "Oh," I said, "it was at the last gen-eral election. The Radicals had got up the ery for 'Unsectarian Schools,' whilst the other party went in for 'Sound Scriptural Education.' So what did they do but get banners inscribed in big gold let-ters, 'Beer and the Bible; our National Drink and our National Religion.'" By this time, Mr. Edwards had recovered his presence of mind. "Very improper, of course, and extremely bad taste, to say the least," he said; but you will remember the whole thing was disowned by the Conservative Committee." "Oh, I know that," I replied; "but notwithstand-ing their repudiation of the banners, they would find it difficult after that to lead a crusade against the beer-shops."

the beer-shops." Whilst thus talking, we had sauntered to a spot commanding an extensive view over the surro

"To-morrow ! to Bradford ;" I exclaimed, setting

"To-morrow ! to Bradford ;" I exclaimed, setting down my untasted teacup on its saucer. "Yes, I suppose there's a ten o'clock train, isn't there?" he asked composedly. "Our morning service is at half-past ten," said Mary, in a low tone, whilst Mr. Edwards contented himself with a significant silence. "Has my description of Bradford proved so attrac-tive that you cannot defer your visit till Monday?"

tive that you cannot defer your visit till Monday?

inquired. Poor Grant looked somewhat badgered, but he was incapable of an evasion. "Being Sunday," he said, with something of an effort, "one must hear mass, and I believe Bradford is the nearest Catholic church."

There was a moment of dead silence; Mary

looked grave, my mother frightened, and it was my looked grave, my mother frightened, and it was my father at last who came to the rescue. "All right, Mr. Grant; yes, there's a Catholic chapel there; you see we didn't know, weren't aware—hem !—I suppose there are a good many Catholics in Australia 2'.

couldn't help it. I told you you and not know whom you were inviting." "Pshaw! my dear sir," cried my father; "on these matters every one suits himself, and Mr. Edwards will not mind showing you his church on

Monday." "I consider it an engagement," said the vicar, in his most Oxonian tone; "and I trust Mr. Grant will not suppose that our difference of sentiment on immaterial points is any obstacle to our agreement n essentials." "I am no controversialist," said Grant, "and I

should really like to see your church-for many

This was a happy way of escaping from a diffi-culty; and the vicar taking his leave, his departure was followed by another interval of silence. I saw that Grant was concealing a full heart under an enterprise of second second second second second second that the second second second second second second second that the second se

that Grant was concealing a full heart under an exterior of composure, and presently those earnest eyes were raised, and turned upon'us. "I feel, Mr. Aubrey," he said, addressing my father, "as if I ought not to be sitting here, enjoying your kind hospitality, without telling you a word of myself or my history. Not that there is anything worth tell-ing," he continued, smiling, as he noticed a certain look of anxiety on my dear mother's countenance, "for really I am not a returned convict. But in

"Well, a barn, or a store, or a place of some sort, "Well, a barn, or a store, or a place of some sort, "Well, a barn was found, and Father Daly was at work half the night knocking and hammering, till he had got up what did for an altar. He had brought all he wanted with him; poor enough it all was; but next day he said mass, and all the settlers within twenty miles, Catholics and Pro-testants, were present at it. For it was seldom enough they got a good word from priest or parson, and so, poor fellows, they cared for it when they got it; and get it they did. Just after the Gospel Father Daly turned round and addressed us. It was simple enough, nothing eloquent, nothing of fine preaching; just a few plain words, telling us that what we had got to do in the world was to serve God and save our soul—not to enjoy ourselves I lost no time in seeking out the lost sheep. Unfortunately the husband answered the door himself. I did not get beyond the threshold. He politely asked me what I wanted, and who sent me. I told him I had beard that Mrs. C. was there, and thought I would come and see her, as she was a Catholic. "Have you any children ?" I asked,

there was a moment of dead silence; Mary looked grave, my mother frightened, and it was my father at last who came to the rescue. "All right, Mr. Grant; yes, there's a Catholic chapel there; you see we didn't know, weren't aware—hem !—I suppose there are a good many Catholics in Australia?" By this time Grant had recovered from his embarrassment, and the simple dignity of the man made itself felt in his answer: "I am afraid I have startled you all by my announcement; but I really couldn't help it. I told you you did not know whom you were inviting." "Pshaw ! my dear sir," cried my father; "on these matters are and the simple dignity of the set were for an organ; and I'm half afraid to tell you that Father Daly was a short, but it went home to the fellows' heart; and as to my father, he laid his head on his arm, and sobbed like a baby. "After mass was over he went to him; I don't

like a baby. "After mass was over he went to him; I don't know how it all came about, but Father Daly stayed two days longer, and they had some longish talks together; and a week or two later my father went down to Brisbane, and when he came back he told us he was a Catholic. "We soon saw the change, though it did not come all at once. As brave and true, and just as ever, but the pride was gone-and after a bit he got a priest, a Spanish Benedictine, to come and settle at Glenleven, as our place was called. He took charge of my education, and rode about look-ing up the settlers, and every morning when he was with us. I served his mass. Well, I've seen some of your fine churches, and they get up all that sort of thing now in tremendous style, but St. Peter's itself would never be to me what that little wooden barn was, which we called our chapel. The mass, the daily mass in the wilderness there, with a dozen or so of rough shepherds and cattle drivers only, kneeling there in the early morning, all so still, so humble-I tell you it was the cave of Bethlehem! TO BE CONTINUED.

TO BE CONTINUED.

terribly demonstrative grief. I tried to calm her, explained who I was, what I was, all to no purpose. I tried to make her say a little prayer; all seemed to fall in vain upon an ear deaf to reason. Yes, reason had gone ! It was the delirium of a fever—she knew no one. Once she opened her eyes and looked at me; then, shuddering, she exclaimed : "No, no, no, go away —I don't want you, I want the priest, I want Father Cuthbert."

Father Cuthbert." I remained some time, but could not find the faintest glimpse of reason. The doctor came while I was there. It was, he said, a sudden and terrible change, and he did not think the patient could last long. I did what I could. The absolution was given, as it is in such cases; the poor dying woman was anointed, the last blessing imparted—all with the hope, that strong Catholic hope, that the mercy of a good God might find a way to impart for-giveness to the departing soul. The husband stood stupefied; he said not a word—he did not even suggest that I should go after I had done what I could. I determined to remain. The end was was coming quickly—perhaps there might be a gleam of reason, just an act, just enough to suffice. I repeated the names so dear to the Catholic heart. The sister and Catholic child prayed. remark. "I should think not, if you mean the Romish The sister and Catholic child prayed. At last the final struggle came. I raised my hand in absolution. "Oh, my poor soul! Oh, my poor, poor children !" sobbed the delirious woman, "Children, children ! lost ! lost ! lost !"

"I should think not, if you mean the Romish school. Thank God, they're not Catholics!" "But," I said, "surely, my good man, you've not forgotten the promise that you made me in writ-ing some fifteen years ago !" "No, indeed; not I." "Well, but didn't you promise that the children should be brought up Catholics ?" "But I never intended that promise to bind me." Her bead sank on the pillow. Her soul had gone before her Maker and her Judge !

VIII. Katie Starling is a firm practical Catholic, but her brothers and sisters are lost to the faith. Her father has married again—this time to a non. Cath-olic—and gone to live elsewhere in the great modern Babylon. Katie returned to me the little crucifix which you see, and which she had found stowed away with a couple of prayer books, a Child of Mary's medal and a rosary in the bottom of her mother's box. I at once recognized it as the one I had given to the poor wilful woman before her fatal marriage.—Catholic Sentinel.

VIII.

At length, after about a year's time, I met her ace to face. It was a strange meeting. She was na neighbor's room and there was no escape for her. I beckoned her aside and spoke quietly rith her. "You do not look happy, my child," I said. "Is

as Principal of the College of Valla which he had bitherto conducted eminent success. Mr. Geddes h made no opposition to the pointment. The will of his jors was to him the will of H In a letter to Abate Grant he Among the means of rendering which make use of, will be that Prov. will make use of, will be that of pr ing long in life, my good friend, 1 Hay, so that 1 may have little to of to execute his orders, in the doi which, with the divine std, I do no wakend wurd diving will two areas prehend much difficulty." It wes arr that Mr. Geddes should remain an year in Spain; but Bichog Hay d that his consecration should take without delay. It was appointed, a ingly, that he should be consecrated, out loss of time, at Madrid. To th King of Spain not only consente also, at the same time, settled of Bishop-elect an annual persion of chargeable on the wealthy See of C As it was the custom in Spain that should be a *Potrinus*, or Patron, the of Hijar accepted this effice in hi name and that of his brother-in-law Count of Montijo, who was then wiking at the Escurial. It fell to th rinus to defray the expenses conn with the consecration. Bishop Hay of these preparations with the gr satisfaction, and with pious gratitu heaven, claimed as his friends, the fi of his friend, the Bishop elect. rite of consecration was performed great solemnity at Madrid, in church of the nuns of the V tion, where the excellent Mr. G-together with the Bishops-elect of and of Almeria, was promoted to Episcopate by Francis Loreuzana, bishop of Toledo. On this suspi day Bishop Geddes dined with patrinus. The good duke, knowing he was fond of children, contrived as graceful way of presenting him w valuable cross and ring. The d young son, when at a game of play the bishop, placed the gift in his His Grace of Hyar also presented newly-consecrated bishop to His Me the King, and to the princes and cesses The Archbishop inquired ticularly about Bishop Hay, and de to have a copy of his works sent to for his library at Toledo. He also a a gitt to Bishop Geddes of a bean topaz ring which he had himself worn. Bishop Geddes was far

me." "Then you deceived your wife ?" "No, I did not; she knew what my real mind was; I only signed the paper to please you." "Then you deceived me ?" "Well, I suppose you Romish priests would have done the same to me had you got the chance. Good day. When my wife or myself want you we'll call for you;" and he shut the door in my face. IV.

IV. I tried several times to see the wife, but it was no no use. I sent her messages by the neighbors, of but I could never get her to come and see me. I One day I met her in the street. Directly she saw me she crossed the road and avoided me. At length, after about a year's time, I met her face to face. It was a strange meeting. She was in a neighbor's room and there was no escape for her. I beckoned her aside and spoke quietly with her.

with her.

NOVEMBER 24, 1888.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD. CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

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

PART II.

JAMES GRANT, J. M'DONALD, GEO. HAY, ETC , AND THEIR TIME. The bad feeling which prompted and

accompanied so much illegal proceeding did not easily die away. It soon began to decrease. But it was some time before it was eafe for Bishop Hay to stay constantly at Edinburgh. So late as 1782, on occssion of a visit to the family of a relative at Glasgow, Dr. Cleland, it was necessary for him to get away from that city very privately, "in a clandestine manner," as is said, in order to avoid disturbance. By the month of August, the older chapel and priest's residence, the building in Blackfriars' Wund, was restored and at Edinburgh. So late as 1782, on occasion and priest's residence, the building in later, he could have the advantage of Blackfriars' Wynd, was restored and opened. Everything looked so well that a friendly Protestant, Mr. Drummond, a clever lawyer, proposed the purchase of a large house in which there was space for a large house in which there was space house in which there was the large house hou large bouse in which there was space for a room that could be used as a chapel, forty feet long and fourteen high, representing at the same time to the Bishop that he must not have his church any more in "By and near protection. It will be remembered that when the Relief Bills for Ergland and Ireland were passed, a prayer for the king and royal femily was generally adopted by the Cath-

cornere," but in an open part of the town and near protection. It will be remembered that when the Relief Bills for England and Ireland were passed, a prayer for the king and royal family was generally adopted by the Cath-olics of those countries. The Catholics of Scotland, aware that the King and his Community mean favorable to their Government were favorable to their claims, desired unanimously that a like prayer should be in use among themselves, but had hiterto refrained, lest it should be taken as a sign that their relief bill was still under consideration, and the half smothered embers of fanaticism be roused into new fury. If, however, it were found to be pleasing to Premier Lord North and His Majesty, they would unbesitatingly adopt it without regard to the ideas of their enemies. Bishop Hay

hop Hay, still in London, was think Bishop Hay, still in London, was think ing of dividing his labors with a cosdjutor, when the sad news reached him of the death of Bishop John Macdonald. An epidemic fever that was raging in Knoy-dart country caused his death in a five days' illness. He had caught the infection when attending the death-bed of a parish-ioner, and, worn out as he was by inces sant labor, he fell an easy prey to the severe attack. Bishop Hay, in writing to the Principal of Valladolid, speaks of the the Principal of Valladolid, speaks of the deceased bishop as "our worthy and most valuable friend." He wrote in similar terms to the Cardinal Prefect of Pro-paganda, Costelli: "Our poor missions have lost in bim a worthy prelate, a zeal-ous pastor, a learned and wise priest; and I, a prudent sdviser, a faithful friend, and a support to my weakness." In the and a support to my weakness." In the same letter, the Bishop presented his request for a coadjutor to himself. He request for a ccadjutor to himself. He could not say that he was aged as yet; but he was old in constitution and weak in health. The labors of twenty years, in the missions, had impaired his strength, and he felt utterly indequate to sustain the burden of the vicariate alone. The good Cardinal at once consented, and left it to the bishop to name the party on whom his choice had failen. At the same time, leave was given for the election of a successor to the deceased bishop of the i successor to the deceased bishop of the Highland district, and a dispensation granted to Bishop Hay to consecrate him alone without the assistance of any other bishop. Bishop Hay lost no time in naming Mr. Geddes, with whose excellent qualities he was so well acquainted. The nomination was cordially accepted

being elated by so many honors. He retired to Valladolid, intending to spend there the Christmas holidsys. He had conceived a great affection for the hospitable Spaniards, among whom he met with so much kindness, and he re-gretted leaving them; but this did not hinder him from turning his thoughts to wards his good old friends in Scotland of whom he thought very often, even us the midat of the grandeur of Spain - B, Geddes to B. Hay Dec. 4th. After a most fatiguing sopourn of four

were transferred to the wednesdays and Fridays in Advent, together with the precept of fasting. And, as the festival of SS. Peter and Paul sometimes falls in the hay harvest, and the festival months in London, Bishop Hay returned to Scotland, July 1779; avoiding the larger cities, he proceeded, at ouce, to Scalan. There, with the senior priests of both vicatiates, he felt, once more, that he senior priests of the Assumption in the barley harvest, the bishops were authorized, in such cases, to permit manual labor in the fields, provided mass had been heard. A new outbreak of popular fury comes to be mentioned. It occurred in Eag land; but was connected with Scotland, inasmuch as it was headed by a Scottish nobleman and suggested by the success

noticman and suggested by the success of a Scotch mob in preventing Parlia ment from passing a relief bill in favor of the Catholics of Scotland. This was the memorable riot led by Lord George Gordon. This hopeful scion of the illus trious house of Gordon, which had so long and which still prejected the Cath trious house of Gordon, which had so long and which still protected the Cath olics of the aorth, had been intriguing, for some time, in order to stir up the populace of London with a view to force for some the populace of London with a view to tores populace of London with a view to tores a repeal of the measures of toleration which the Legislature had provided for England and Ireland, and would have extended to Scotland but for the popu-extended to Scotland but for the popuextended to Scotland but for the popu-lar excitement in that country. The popular will had prevailed there, why should it not in England also? So thought Lord George Gordon, and a "Protestant association" of which he was the chief. This "association" is de excibed in history as consisting of your accounts. There is mention at this time of the

scarcity of funds for the maintenance of the seminary at Scalan. It was deter-mined, therefore, to charge, in future, each boarder £8 yearly. Candidates for admission on the endowed fund were scribed in history, as consisting of peralso required to pay the like sum during

scribed in history, as consisting of per-sons "outrageously zealous and grossly ignorant," who would have been insignificant and unheeded, if not assisted by some party possessed of rank and influence. Such they found in Lord George Gordon, a young nobleman of a wild and fervid imagina tion or more correctly networks one who their probation. The appointment of a successor to the deceased Bishop John MacDonald was not a matter of such unanimity as tion, or, more correctly, perhaps, one who, on religious topics, was a monomaniac. Belonging to a leading family, and a member of the House of Commons, he was not without informer. was not a matter or such than inity as that of Bishop Geddes. Six of the senior pricate voted for the Rev. Alexander McDonald, the pricat of Barra, who had been, in B. I. McDonald's time, Vicar. General of the Highland district. Six innor pricate seve their votes for Rev. member of the House of Commons, he was not without influence; and he, no doubt, thought it would add to his im portance to be the leader of the "Pro testant association," and to appear, thus, as the champion of Protestantism. He would at any rest junior priests gave their votes for Rev. Alex. McDonald of Knoydart. To the great dissatisfaction of the latter, the juniors, Bishop Hay supported the votes juniors, Bishop Hay supported the votes of the six seniors; and the priest of would, at any rate, gain a to'erable amount of mob notoriety as a member of the six senior; and the priest of Barra was, in consequence, elected by the Cardinals of Propaganda. This bishop-elect was the son of Mr. McDon-ald, the Laird of Boisdale. He was now Bishop of Polenio, in partibus, and, as Vicar Apostolic, chief pastor of all the Highlands. His consecration was de-layed by the state of the weather. Storms in the Western Islands prevented him from proceeding to Scalan, where it was arranged that the ceremony should take place. The deep anow made it impos-sible for Bishop Hay to travel from Aber-deen, so that it was not till Passion Sunand chairman of the society. In his quality as chairman he proposed, at a meeting of the association in Coach-maker's hall, on the 29th of May, 1780, that they should assemble in St. George's fields at ten o'clock on the 2ad of June, when they should accompany him with a petition to the House of Commons, petition to the House of Commons, praying for a repeal of the act of tolera-tion recently granted to the Roman Catholics. On the day appointed for this extraordinary display of 'moral force," the Commons were much sur-prised, although, indeed, considering the unblig notice, they could exting deen, so that it was not till Passion Sunday, March 12, that he enjoyed the great satisfaction of consecrating his former fellow-student. The consecration, with-out the assistance of a second Bishop, Was sanctioned hus former prised, although, indeed, considering the public notice, they could expect nothing less, to observe the approach of fifty thousand persons, distinguished by blue cockades in their hats, bearing the in-scription "No Popery" Lord George presented the peution and moved that it be taken into immediate consideration. was sanctioned by a formal dispensation. The Rev. Messrs. Alexander Cameron His motion was rejected by 102 votes to

The Rev. Messrs. Alexander Cameron and James MacGillivray were present. The Bishop of the Lowland District had now some leisure for the considera-tion of useful ecclesiastical manage-ments. Suitable regulations were made for a proper, uniform and becoming observance of the festival of the Purifi-cation comments colled Conditions to six During the discussions His Lordship frequently addressed the mob outside, which became more menacing as the petition was thrown out. It appeared as if they were determined to cation, commonly called Candlemass Day. On occasion of a Royal Proclamation

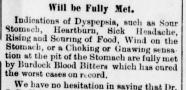
Commons. General Conway, noticing this temper of the crowd, drew his this temper of the crowd, drew his sword, and addressing Lord George Gordon, swore that he would run it through his body the moment any one of his rabble dared to enter the chamber. The leader then diverted their attention by telling them that the people of Scotland had no redress till they pulled down the Catho. ordaining a general fast day throughout the land on account of the critical cirqualities he was so well a quainted. The nomination was cordially sccepted by the clergy, Mr. Robert Grant of Douai alone dissenting, not that he would continue to be more useful in his poeling at general his day in frongmout the episcopai (flice, but that he would continue to be more useful in his poeling). The King and Royal Family, et observing "that as it is the duty of erery t member of society to wish well to the as Principal of the College of Valladolid, which he had bitherto conducted with eminent, The will of his super-iors was to him the will of the super-iors was to him the will of Heaven in a letter to Abate Grant he said : "Among the means of rendering things easy to me, I hope one that Providence will make use of, will be that of preserv-ing long in life, my good filend, Bisbop Hay, so that 1 my have little to do but to execute his oders, in the doing to which, with the divine atd, I do not ap prehend much difficulty." It wes arranged that his consecration should take place without delay. It was appointed, account of the king, if queen, royal family and all civil magis-to intimate to their congregations that the witho at leasy of Spain not only consented, with also, at the same time, settled on the King of Spain not only consented, but also, at the same time, settled on the wing be derived from the heads of it may be derived from the heads of the socion into which it is divided. 1st. On the sanctity required for the for the case the presender of the sencity required for the continue to the presender of the sencity required for the for the sencity neared to the presender of the sencion into which it is divided. 1st. On cumstances of the country, the bishop lic chapels. At the word, the obedient ed away to the chapels of the foreign ambassadors, which they speedily set on fire and demolished. On the following Monday numbers of idle and profligate persons, ever ready for riot and plunder, swelled the ranks of the incendiary mob. This accession of strength added to their violence. Several houses of prominent Catholics were attacked, plundered and destroyed. As their fury increased, they no longer made any distinction. All property was alike to them. Tros Tyriusque nullo discrimine agitur. They hurried to Newgate and demanded the immediate release of some of their ass

if her skin is covered with pimples and blotches. These disfiguring eruptions are easily removed by the use of Ayer's Sarseparilla. This medicine is perfe safe to take, and is a thoroughly reliable blood purifier. What a striking commentary upon the

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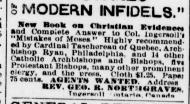
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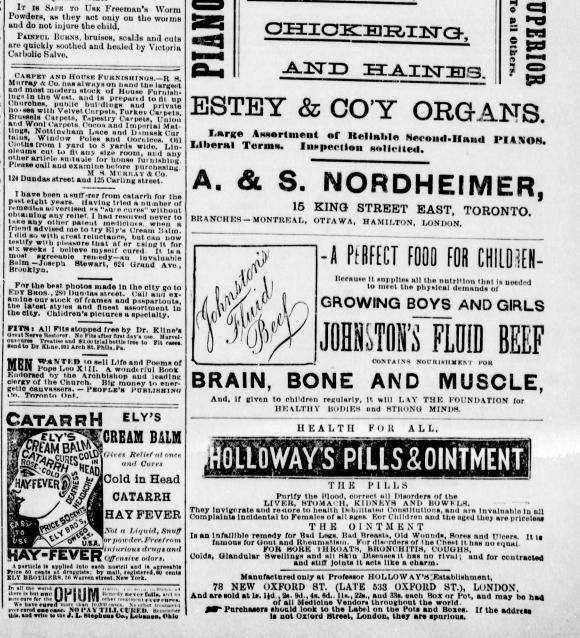
lic and Private Buildings

that his consecration should take place without delay. It was appointed, accord-ingly, that he should be consecrated, with-out loes of time, at Madrid. To this the King of Spain not only consented, but also, at the same time, settled on the Bitshop-elect an annual persion of £106, chargeable on the wealthy See of Cueuca. As it was the custom in Spain that there should be a *Potrinus*, or Patron, the Duke of Hijar accepted this office in his own name and that of his brother-in-law, the section into which it is divided. 1st. On the sanctity annexed to the priesthood; 2nd, On the sanctity required for the pastoral charge; 3rd. On the sanctity that belongs to the character of an apostle; 4th. On the sanctity which the Church requires in her ministers; citing acts of councils, etc, on clerical behavior; on the virtues, especially, which they are charged to practice, and the amusements etc., which they must avoid; ot study; of prayer; even of their exterior behavior; name and that of his brother in law, the Count of Montijo, who was then with the king at the Escurial. It fell to the pat rinus to defray the expenses connected with the consecration. Bishop Hay heard with the consecration. Bishop Hay heard of these preparations with the greatst satisfaction, and with pious gratitude heaven, claimed as his friends, the friends of his friend, the Bishop elect. The rite of consecration was performed with great solemnity at Madrid, in the wisita-tion, where the excellent Mr. Geddes, together with the Bishops-elect of Urgai and of Almeria, was promoted to the Episcopate by Francis Loreuzana, Arch-bishop. of Toledo. On this auspicious Episcopate by Francis Loreuzana, Arch bishop of Toledo. On this auspicious day Bishop Geddes dined with his patrinus. The good duke, knowing that he was fond of children, contrived a very graceful way of presenting him with a valuable cross and ring. The duke's young son, when at a game of play with the bishop, placed the gift in his hand. His Grace of Hyar alto presented the newly-consecrated bishop to His Majesty the King, and to the princes and prin-cesses The Archbishop inquired par-ticularly about Bishop Hay, and desired newly-consectated bialop to life majesty the King, and to the princes and prin-censes The Archbishop inquired par-ticularly about Bishop Hay, and desired to bave a copy of bin works sent to bim for his library at Toledo. He also made a gift to Bishop Geddes of a beautiful topaz ring which he had himself long worn. Bishop Geddes was far from

ciates that were imprisoned there. This demand being rejected, they threw fire-brands and combustibles into the keep-er's dwelling house. The flames spread rapidly, and the whole building was soon in a blaze. In the confusion and terror of the moment all the prisoners, more than three hundred seened and injured the three hundred, escaped and joined the rioters. Five other prisons were treated in the same fashion. The new prison, Olerkenwell, the King's Bench, the Fleet Olerkenweil, the King's Bench, the Fleet prison and new Bridewell were given to to the flames, together with many private residences. On that Monday night, London was seen blazing in thirty six different places at once. The mob then made for the Bank of England, where, it would accear, they met with resistance would appear, they met with resistance for the first time. They were severely punished by the soldiers on duty there. Published by the soldiers on duty there. The military now came in from the coun-try; and it was time. The King and council, without waiting for the tardy action of the civic powers, gave orders to the officers to use vigor. ously the force at their command, and scatter the rioters. Meanwhile, much damage was done, and more was feared. Such scenes of outrage and brutality, and no means at hand, at least no employed, for checking the disorder, for so long a time, could not but disgrace the country in the estimation of foreign the country in the estimation of foreign nations. It was a whole week before trarquility was restored; and then it was found that 458 persons had been killed or wounded, whilst many perished from intoxication. Twenty-five of the most violent rioters were hanged. Under a warrant of the Scretaring of State Load

EASE

PAINFUL BURNS, bruises. scalds and cuts are quickly soothed and healed by Victoria Carbolic Salve.



THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Catholic Record. London, Sat., Nov. 24th, 1888.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS.

4

MAIDSTONE,

His Lordship the Bishop of Lordon administered the sacrament of Confirma tion in this parish on Sunday, the 11th inst Eighty five persons were confirmed. A very large congregation attended and they were edified and instructed by the interesting and practical sermon which His Lordship preached on the duties and obligations of Christian life. Maldstone possesses a fine brick church, a good substantial brick presbytery and about ten acres of land for the use of the priest. When the present pastor took charge of it, four years ego, it was encumbered by a debt of about \$7,000. This debt is now reduced to \$1,400 For this result the pastor and his flock deserve the greatest credit.

SANDWICH.

His Lordship gave Confirmation here on Tuesday, the 13 h inst. One hundred and five children were confirmed. The church here is beautifully freecoed, is hit by stained-glass windows and possesses a beautiful marble altar. It is a noble and devotional church and it is served by zealous and devoted priests.

ST. PATRICK'S, RALEIGH.

His Lordship gave Confirmation here on Thursday, the 15th November. One hundred and one persons received the sacrament of Confirmation on the occasion and were well instructed and prepared by the pastor, Rev. Michael Cummins. This te a laborious mission, and at this season of the year the roads are generally so conditioned as to be quite unsuitable for patent leather shoes or prunella boots. There are two excellent separate schools in the mission, well conducted and well attended.

PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

We have great pleasure in transferring to our pages the following correspondence which will explain itself. We would call the special attention of our readers to the following words of His Grace the Arch. bishop of Dublin : "The Parnell defence fund has now reached £12 000 but the expenses will be enormous! It is time the friends of Ireland in this country should bestir themselves. It is not so much the leaders of the Irish cause but rather Ireland hereelf, that is on her trial before the English tribunal. Every lover of our motherland should hasten to contribute of his means at this crisis of her history to uphold the cause of Ireland which is also the cause of right and justice and of human liberty.

Bishop's Palace, London, Ont., Canada.

Bishop's Palace, London, Ont., Canada. October 8th, 1888. MY DEAR LORD-I herewith enclose a cheque for £20 8s 7d for the Parnell Defence Fund. This sum has been given by an Itich Protestant gentleman, J. C. Patterson, E q. M. P. for the county Essex, in the Dominion Parliament. May I request your Grace to be so good as to cause this money to be sent to the

as to cause this money to be sent to the ireasurer of the aforesaid fund. The increase majority of the Canadian people are in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, and are in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, and are in thorough sympathy with the noble and patriotic men who have, with such consummate skill, unwearied labore, and at the cost of such great personal sacrifices, conducted the Irish National movement to its present honeful position to its present hopeful position.

The late base attempts to assassinate the characters of Irish representatives are regarded here as the desperate and despar-ing efforts of Ireland's enemies, who wish to drown the voice of justice in a chorus of calumny, and strive to stop the onward and triumphant progress of the Irish Home Rule movement by the despotic metho of the handcuffs and the prison. Force 1 no remedy for national or social evils. and though it may related, it is powerless to prevent the certain triumph of the just cause of Ireland. The true Unionis and the real friends of both countries and the real friends of both countries, are those who seek to unite Ire-land to England, not by force and coer-cion, but by the golden bonds of justice and kindness. Such bonds are stronger than walls of brass, and can bind the Isles into a power which no force on earth could destroy. The men who are labouring to effect such a union between Great Britian and Ireland are the true friends of the British Empire and the best promoters of the British Empire and the best promoters of its lasting greatness. I have the honor to be, my dear Lord Archbishop, yours most respectfully, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London. ANTIQUITY OF THE CHURCH OF the establishment of the hierarchy, sub- BITUALISM AND ITS OPPONENTS. ENGLAND. ject to St. Augustine, are given in full by

It is not very long since we had occa. ion to make some strictures on a lecture delivered in the Memorial Church in this city by Rev. H. D. Steele, of Goderich. The lecture was on "the early British Church," and was given about twelve months since. It is not for the purpose of renewing our strictures on that lecture that we refer to it, but we speak of it for the purpose of pointing out, by the con trast of opinione between Rev. Mr. Steele and the Bishop of Carlisle, the contra dictory positions which members of the Church of England must take in order to make out plausible excuses for the existence of their schism and heresy.

According to the report of the Fre Press of Nov. 8, 1887, Bav. Mr. Steele stated that "not until the reign of John was the supremacy of Rome acknowledged in the British Church." E'sewhere in the lecture it was, however, stated that "Augustine and forty monks were sent over from Rome" for the purpose of

"instituting the Christian religion in England." However, the last expression is corrected by Mr. Steele himself in a letter which appeared in the Free Pree of the following day. In this letter he states, what is very true, that Christianity was not first introduced by Augustine. He

adds, "Long previous to the mission sent by the Bishop of Rome at the end of the sixth century, there was a pure Christian Church in existence in England founded by the Apostles and their immediate successors." In another letter of 21st Nov. he calls St. Augustine and his companions "the Romish missionaries sent by Gregorv I, A. D 596," and he roundly berates these "Romish" missionaries for introducing "Romish" practices among the Anglo-Saxons, and for persecuting the pure Protestant Caldees, the successors of the Christians of the earlier Church of the ancient Britons. He is quite of the opinion of Sir Walter Scott's Mrs. Meg Dods, who thought the early Britons "name of your idolatrous Roman Saunts, but a Chaldee, whilk was doubtlees

quite another story." Rev. Mr. Steele's account of the whole matter was accepted by his hearers as sat isfactory evidence of the great antiquity of the English Protestant Church, which therefore, must date away back to the days of the apostles, instead of having been started by Henry VIII. : for Rev. J. B. Richardson moved, and the audience gave a hearty vote of thanks to the logical ecturer.

But the Bishop of Carlisle told a different tale at the Church Congress lately held in Manchester. According to him St. Augustine and his successors, as well as the early Britons, were all Anglicans ! St. Anslem, St. Danstan, the Venerable Bede, St. Thomas a Becket, even down to Sir Thomas Moore, Popes St. Gregory aleo, and Eleutherius, who sent Dyfan, Ffagan, and Medwy, to effect the conversion of King Lucius or L'eirwg and his subjects. The Bishop's absurdities are no less glaring than those of Rev. Mr. Steele. The British, no less than the Anglo Saxon Church, acknowledged the authority of the Pope, though on the question of the observance of Easter they had fallen into an error of computation which prevailed when St. Augustine came to preach to the Anglo-Saxons. As evidence of this we may w of the many quotations which might be drawn from British and Saxon historians of the Church of the different ages, before and after St. Augustine's arrival, and before as well as after the reign of King John. The Anglo Saxon Chronicle states that to Eleutherius, Bishop of Rome, "Lucius, king of Britain, sent letters praying that he might be made a Christian ; and he fulfilled that he requested. And they afterwards continued in the true faith till the reign of Discletian." Gotcelinue states that in their conference with St. Augustine, the British Bishops maintained their observances "by the authority of Pope Eleutherius, their first founder, as also by the practices of their holy fathers, the friends of God, and followers of the Apostles." Venerable Bede says : "Lucius King of the Britons sent a letter to him (Eleutherius) entreating him, that by his command he might be made a Christian. He soon obtained his pious request." The very same statement is made in the British "Book of Llandaff," and the names of three British Bishops were signed to the decrees of the Council of Arles held in 314, which was in full communion with the Pope, and which expressly acknowleged his authority. British prelates also assisted at the Council of Sardies in 347, at which Oslus presided as representing the Pope. This council expressly names the Pope as

the same historian. The disputes between St. Augustine and the British Bishops especially on the mode of keeping Easter, are nothing in favor of either of the Apglican theories, first, because the Eng lish Church does not follow the British Bishops on this point, secondly, because the differences had been perpetuated merely by the difficulty of intercourse with Rome, inasmuch as the hostile pagan Saxons were masters of the country through which they would be obliged to pass; and thirdiy, because if the Anglican Bishops have any apostolic succession at all, their claim is derived from Apglo. Saxon successors of St. Augustine, who, they pretend, consecrated them, and not from the ancient line of British Bishops. There is, in fact, no evidence whatsoever that the British Bishops denied the Pope's

authority in these disputes. They re fused obedience to Augustine; but as men often do wrong, knowing what is right, they often refuse to obey, even when they know that obedience is a duty Indeed they acknowledged, when St. Augustine wrought a miracle before their eyes, that he was the "Apostle of Truth," nevertheless they adhered to their own observances. In matters of doctrine, however, there was no dispute whatsoever between them.

Later on, Bede tell us that Justus received the Archiepiscopal dignity from Popel Boniface V., and Pope Honorius wrote to King Elwin that he had conferred the archiepiscopal diguity on the metropolitana Honorius and Paulinus. With regard to St. Anselm, it should wflice that William Rufus besought Pone U:ban II. to confer on Anselm the primatial pallium, and that Urban acceded to his desire. But. it may be added. that when the king desired himself to confer the pallium on Anselm, the latter answered that this was the prerogative of the Pontiff, not of the King. Moreover. Eadmer informs us that when Anseln begged of the Pope to accept his resignation, the Pope refused to grant his request, and insisted on Anselm's retention of his

position. We might quote much more to the same purpose, but what we have here adduced is guite sufficient to show the absurdity of the Anglican claim that either Anselm, Augustine, or the early British Bishops knew anything of the Statecreated Church which is now called "the Church of England." The only connection between the ancient and modern Churches of England is that the modern establishment has stolen the revenues of

the ancient Church. MOST REV. DR. BEGIN.

The diocese of Calcoutini, in the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, which, ever since the death of its first bishop, the lamented Bishop D. Racine, had remained without a spiritual head, has at last received one from the Holy Father in the person of the Most Reverend Doctor Louis Nazaire Begin. Doctor Begin was consecrated on the 28th October last, in the venerable Basilica of Quebec, by the hands of His Eminence Cardinal Tasche. reau, amidst an immense concourse of clergy and faithful from all parts of the Province. He left Quebec on the 6th of the present month and took pos session of his See on the following day. The new Bishop of Chicoutimi is one not seem to be any stronger than, if as of the most pious, learned and distinstrong as the Ritualistic party, and both guished divines of the whole Dominion. After consecrating five years to theologi cal pursuits in the Gregorian University of Rome and other celebrated seats of learning, he occupied for a long period of his life the highest positions as professor of Theology, of Holy Scripture and of voted to their duties than the Evangelicals, Sacred History in the Laval University. Four years sgo he was given the superintendence of the Laval Normal School and was still fulfilling the duties of this important and responsible position when, to his sorrow and dismay, (be it said to his honor) the supreme will of the Holy Father ordered him to a new and larger field of labor.

Dr. King, Bishop of Lincoln, is to be cited before the Archblehop of Canterbury on a charge of Ritualistic practices. Since be has occupied the See of Lincoln, the services in the Cathedral have been Ritualistic in the extreme, and his photograph has been long exhibited in the shop windows decked in mitre and crosler and elaborate vestments, and surrounded by clergy also in rich vestments. The Church Association, which favors the extremest Low Caurchism, long sgo demanded that Bishop King's prectices should be stopped, but it was generally believed that the Primate had no jurisdiction by which to restrain him. Recent legal decisions, how ever, favor the belief that the Primate has control in this matter; still it was not ex. pected that any effort would be made to interfere with him. It seems, however, that the pressure brought to bear by the Low Church party has prevailed, and there will no doubt be a bitter contest, as these two parties in the Caurch are both firm in their convictions, and, as far as numerical strength goes, they are supposed to be not unevenly matched. The case will, therefore, excite great curiosity among those who are neutral, to dis cover which party will be victorious in the ecclesissucal court, and to know how far the authority of the Primate extends over suffragan bishops in matters of this nature.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, how ever, is not the highest tribunal. The final decision in all ecclesiastical causes rests with Lord Penzance, who must, of course, decide in accordance with the Acts of Parliament which determine the character of the Anglican Ritual, unless, indeed, new Acts of Parliament were now to be passed bearing on the subject, which is not likely to be the case. It is confidently stated by the Ritualists that the ordinal of Edward VI. author. izes the use of the vestments which are such an evesore to the Low Church school, so that it may be difficult enough to prove illegal usage against the Ritualists. Perhaps, indeed, it may be made to appear that the illegality is chiefly on the part of those who have introduced Puritanical simplicity into the offices of the Caurch. It is not necessarily to be assumed that because the Bishop of Lincoln is to be brought to trial, therefore, in his person, Ritualism will be totally defeated. It may be that some practices used in his and other Ritualis. tic Churches may be condemned as con trary to existing laws, but it is equally certain that many Ritualistic usages are ordered by the law, which are purposely set aside by the Low Churchmen, and we are just as likely to witness the issuing of an injunction prescribing usages which Low Churchmen regard as very "Popish," as of an injunction ordering the discontinuance of the ceremonies and vestments which are used in very High

Churches. It is easy to assert that English public opinion is sgainst Ritualism, and that it must prevail in suppressing it, but it is very doubtful whether or not this be the case. Down to the present time, though isolated Bishops and clergy have taken occasion to condemn in strong terms the Ritualistic practices, the Low Caurchmen have never succeeded in getting an authori. tative condemnation of them by Convocation. The Low Church party does treasure), to the high altar, and at half English people would look at it with the

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to show that the blood in the phials is be to dismiss to Rome a thousand or two clotted and dry. Then the phial is of those who clearly loved her better than passed in front of the congregation, being us, and serve us with a traitorous service, than to allow tamely the spread of a turned several times, and is then placed poison which, carefully adapted to youth. upon the altar. During the recital of the ful weak tastes, snares our children into a prayers it is seen that suddenly the blood cruel creed which palliates the deceit that becomes a liquid, and as the phial which contains it is moved around, the blood covers the belief of the Papist under the clothing of the Protestant." This is a obeys the motions of the hand as any liquid would do. The reliquary is then very fair specimen of the way in which Low Church Protestants regard taken in procession to the nave of the church to be kissed by those who are the Ritualists. But the Ritualists, like present, after which it is placed in a con. the other Protestants, refuse to subspicuous place, where it remains till about mit their jadgment to that of the one 9 o'clock in the evening, at which hour it Church which Christ has established, so is shut up in the shrine from which it was that they stand as much outside of the Church of Christ as any of the other sectartaken. It is remarked that at this time, though still liquid, the enclosed blood is ies. And from the Protestant point of view, they are just as much entitled to follow beginning to harden again, and to stick to their private judgment as are the followers the sides of the vial.

The liquefaction usually takes place in of Wesley, or Johanna Southcote, Luther a similar manner also seventeen times in or Jee Smith, the prophet of Mormondom. the beginning of May, once on the 16th Ritualism is simply one of the innumerof December, and each day of the octave able phases in which the Protestant principle of private judgment necessarily manifests itself. The English-speaking of the feast of the saint, that is, from the 19th to the 26th of September.

Learned men in the natural sciences, world will await with some curiosity the and especially chemistry, have several result of the attempt of the Archbishop of Canterbury and his Low-Church foltimes subjected the matter to scrutiny to lowing to force the Ritualiste to adout ascertain whether the liquefaction can be explained by natural causes, but all have their views, while they proclaim in their acknowledged that it is inexplicable by writings and with their lips, at the same time, full liberty for each individual to any such means. Among those who have sit in judgment upon God's Revealed pronounced this judgment may be mentioned the English chemist, Sir Humphrey Truth, and to decide for themselves what Davy; the Neapolitan De Luca; the emin. Ritualism in Canada has taken as firm ent mathematician of Naples, Nicholas Tergola, and the novelist, Alexander root as in England, and all the efforts of theiLow Churchmen have, so far, been Dumas, er. De Luca and Dumas were sceptics, and Sir Humphrey Davy was a quite unable to crush it. The most that could be effected in the Church synods Protestant. The reality of the phenomhere was a resolution passed a few years enon cannot be denied, for it is always witnessed by thousands of spectators; and ago by the Toronto Church synod, con lemnatory of "Extreme Ritualism." As though Voltaire and Lavoisier derided it this resolution was passed unanimously, it as an imposture produced by heat or s easy to see that the Ritualists did not chemical action of some kind, it can be seen by all that there is no room for the consider that it could restrict them at all. The inability of the Church of Engoperation of either of these agents; and even if it were possible to apply such in land to deal with this question which so agitates it is the cause why the new the presence of the multitudes, it is not to church, called "the Reformed Episcopal be supposed that for fifteen centuries such ian Church," has its existence. The Rea delusion has been kept up by the formed Episcopalians could not endure to canons of the cathedral, without the e in one communion with the Ritualists fraud being exposed by some one who so they established a new Church in must have been in the secret. There is

INCREASING HIS PARLIAMENT. ARY MAJORITY.

no doubt that the wonderful occurrence

is a miraculous manifestation of divine

Dower.

The case of Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, M. P., being brought up on appeal before the county court at Boyle, the sentence of four months' imprisonment was reduced to two months, and he was made a first. class misdemeanant. The original sentence was passed by Messrs. Henn and Smith, but the county court judge, Mr. O'Connor Morris, said he "considered the sentence passed on Mr. O'Kelly entirely too much, having regard to the circumstances." He said that "as representative of a large and popoulous district the greatest latitude is to be given to his ex. pressions of opinion on that occasion, but on the other hand, there was very little in that speech that really could be con demned. He had read speeches in England that denounced that act of Parliament, and denounced those courts, and so far he sgreed with Mr.O'Kelly that if a law of this kind were enforced in England the

NOVEMBER

which did not lead to lature said, most prope that the traverser is to class misdemeanant."

Mr! Balfour's whole poli ical prisoners ba nounced to be a trange the prison catb. the for criminels, and other o John Mandeville was and other prisoners w to death's door. How declared, apparently wi that decisions of th obliged him to rep addressed by Mr. O'Ke assembly, he thereio senterce of imprisonme case not involving me ency of the law should and he reduced the ser

In the face of suc judges who are impar still has the hardihood object of the Coercio suppression of crime, blessed under English laws which govern Ep is that Mr. Balfour fi venient way of increas Parliament, to impris Mr. Smith was issuin urgent appeal to e Government to be in House during the sessed the 6 h inst., as in would be disposed of The imprisonment o members at that crit Mr. O'Kelly and Mr. pretence, however tri to the presence of tw members.

PROTESTANT M

The discussion we re between Rev. Canon T lish Church Mission So the light of day what w to the knowledge of th The training schools f sion obtained enormo plous devotees, both ric land, who had at hear the heathen populati Africa. By the rev Taylor, founded on va drawn forth from In African travellers, tw on the very interes been satisfactorily an is, have we reason to b results of missionary edly no, answers the in China alone, out of ulation at the rate of only 167 persons recei tism. To accomplish e 247 agents were emp about \$75.000. At w two converts in a year. have to be employed. In Northern India 71 converts, at a cost of § piece. If one convert how is it possible to c who sit in darkness a death ?" All the mon In Coristian countries in establishing the the heathen Chinese Hindoos. And then be raised, of what chan so given or of what m imparted at such enor with such heavy eacrif by immersion, which ridicule, or is it bay in the administration one drop of water rea the sacred ordinance ? ceremony, or a seal o true sacrament insti Without which no kingdom of heaven ?" of the sgents believe if they do not believ baptism is a saving an ance essential to salva sense of their making of time and money people who, with mo with the vast majorit missionary sgents, bel live and die and ba But Protestantism wo were not inconsistent. And of what charac parted ? What code o cated to the unfortu is the object of such and the innocent can pense and fatiguing jo ing cares and suffer heats, endured by the Is he told that the Son down from heaven, t from sin and from holy Church with pow and to lead to all holin the good shepherd, and be members of the o there is but one G Baptism, one Father of is but one truth, and Will the poor heathen must be catholic, as lieveth in all things," will cave no man ?-th works is dead, and the preaching, and all sa

The liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius took place as usual this year in the great Duomo or Cathedral of Naple on the 19th of September, the feast day of the saint, that is to say, on the anniversary of his martyrdom. The miracle was wit-nessed by many thousands of people, whose lively faith and devotion to the patron saint was indicated by their enthulasm and fervor in the visible presence of the power of God. From a very carly hour in the morning the cathedral was crowded with a vast throng of people. The Discussione says: "The vial containing the blocd of our martyred Bishop was t ken from the reliquary in which it is kept and the blood was seen to be, as usual, dried and crusted. The usual prayers continued for an hour and a half, and were followed by a solemn procession, in which the relic was carried from Capella del Tesoro, (the chapel of the

Their abesence, however, from the Church of England, gives the Ritualists so much more relative strength. ST. JANUARIUS.

accordance with their Evangelical views.

they shall believe and practice.

His Grace the Most Rev. W. Wa'sb, D. D Archbishop of Dublin,

27th Oct., 1888 My DEAR LORD, -- Your Lordship's lette has reached me in London, (England) where I have been staying on business for a few days. Hence my delay in replying. I have sent on the cheque with Your Lordship's letter to the Dablin Freeman's Journal. The fund has now reached £12 000. But the expenses will be enormous. The case as put by the Attorney-General before the Commission will in all General before the Commission will in all probability involves judicial Investigation of every detail of the political history of Ireland for the last nine years. Your Lordship's letter will do good ser-vice to the cause. All such expressions of opinion from Canada and Australia,

indeed from any of the colonies, are of Inestimable value just now.

I remain, my dear lord, Your Lordship's ever faithful servant

+WILLIAM J. WALSH Archbishop of Dublin.

The Vatican authorities express satisfac tion with the election of Mr. Harrison, in whose hands the Catholic interests of America are not expected to suffer. Harrison, in "their head, that is, the seat of Peter the Apostle." All this does not look like a repudiation of Rome.

On the arrival of St. Augustine and his

Monks in Canterbury, Bede states that The episcopal career of one so happily they displayed a silver crucifix, and in gifted cannot fail to be a fruitful source the old British Church of St. Martin, of progress in every good way to the new "said mass, preached, and baptized :" and and interesting country of Chicoutimi and that St. Augustine was "by order of the Saguenay. Pope to be ordained bishop" if the mis-

sioners succeeded in their mission, and choicest blessings both on the pastor and the instructions of the Pontiff regarding his flock.

Before leaving the old city where for so many years he worked so zealously in the interest of a sound and religious education for young people, he was the recipient of the most gratifying proofs of the high and profound esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens, both of Quebec and of Levis, his native place. The principal citizens of both places clubbed together to tender to the new Bishop a testimonial of their veneration. They were cordially joined by the clergy. Besides numerous gifts of considerable value, they presented Monsigneur Begin a purse of very nearly \$5 000 Needless to add that the new Bishop

received the warmest and most cordial welcome at the hands of the laity and the reverend clergy of the diocese of Chicou. timi.

May the Almighty pour down this

aim at securing the voice and votes entire people were in a state of the great. of the middle party in est excitement as the precious blood of our the Church. This middle party, though patron and protector, which all had seen to not upholding Ritualism decisively, be hard and dry, became fresh and liquid." recognizes that the Ritualistic clergy are, From a very early period after the for the most part, more zealous and desaint's martyrdom this miracle has taken

seme day, the anniversary of the mariyrand is much swayed by this consideration dom, and always in presence of a great to support the former against the attacks which the ' Evangelicals," so-called, make crowd of people. The few occasions when so persistently upon them. At all events, on that day the liquefaction of the blood whatever may be the result of the effort has not taken place, have been regarded to restrain the Ritualists, it is almost ceras marks of God's disfavor towards the tain that if anything like a greater unity city on account of some grievous fault within the Courch of England is to be the which had been committed. The guns of the castle of St. E mo are always fired at upshot, the contest will be somewhat of the nature of a drawn battle, after which the moment when the miracle takes place, to notify the citizens of its occurrence. each party will have to make a compromise of some of the principles which St. Januarius was born in Naples in A they hold most dear. Protestantism in D. 272, and was consecrated Bishop of all its forms is ever ready to make such Beneventum in 303, when the persecution compromises. All the talk about union of Christians began under the Emperor between the various Protestant sects, to Diocletian. In the year 305 he was which we have been treated of late days, is arrested while on a visit to imprisoned based upon the possibility and expediency confessors of the faith at Nola, and being of compromising doctrines in such a way taken before the Governor Timotheus he that there may be complete liberty to was condemned to be cast to the wild accept or reject distinctive doctrines. beasts in the amphitheatre at Pazzuoli. This is not in accordance with the com-The animals did not injure him nor his mission given by Christ to His apostles to companions, so the holy martyrs were teach "all things whatsoever He combeheaded. Festus and Proculus, Demanded," but it does accord somewhat siderius and others soffered this penalty with the fundamental principle of Prowith the holy Bishop. Two phials were testantiem, which gives each individual filled with the blood of St. Januarius at the right to judge what doctrines he will the time of the execution, and were accept, even though they be revealed by afterwards presented to Severus, Bishop God : and in no other way could a union. of Naples, and in 400 the re such as is from time to time proposed bemains of the martyr were also tween different sectaries, be effected. brought to Naples. The larger of In the case of Ritualism or Highthe phials would contain about 21 oz. of Churchism, the Protestant press generally

make one serious error. They constantly with a hard and dry substance of dark said : call it "Romanism in disguise." Thus some years ago the Rev. Lord Sydney Godol-phin Osborne said : "Far better would it reliquary in which the phials are fastened,

greatest possible suspicion. Mr. O'Kelly past ten o'clock, in sight of all the people, did not, he was happy to say, make use of the miracle was verified once more. The any discreditable or treasonable or bad language."

The "crime" of which Mr. O'Kelly has been found guilty originated as follows: In June an enquiry was held in Castlebar for the purpose of discovering evidence place with wonderful regularity on the against a number of persons who were suspected of planning a campaign for the protection of tenants. The witnesses had no evidence to give, or if they had they would give no information, and they were, in consequence, committed to juil, from which they were afterwards released, as no information could be obtained from them. The day after their refusal to give evidence, viz., on the 24th of Jane, Mr. O'Kelly, addressing a meeting of his constituents at Boyle, criticized and denounced the Government, especially for the law which established the Star Chamber Court for the manufacture of informers. This law has been bitterly denounced in England and Scotland, as well as in Ireland, and it was certainly within the province of a member of Parlis. ment to denounce it. Nevertheless Mr. O'Kelly was proceeded against by the police, acting under direction of Secretary Balfour, on the plea that the meeting which Mr. O'Kelly addressed was an unlawful assemblage, and he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment equal to that to which some of the Belfast insurance forgers were condemned, and as Mr. Balfour has all along contended that the Irish political offenders are to be treated as common criminals, the removable mag. istrates passed sentence on him to the same effect. Judge Morris, however, plainly declared by his decision that such water. This is about two-thirds filled a course is improper and tyrappical. He

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which did not lead to strecity, the Legielature said, most properly in his opinion, that the traverser is to be treated as a first class miedemeanant."

Mr! Balfour's whole treatment of the poli fcal prisoners has thus been pronounced to be a trangression of the law ; the prison gath, the forced consorting with criminals, and other cruelties by which John Mandeville was tortured to death. and other prisoners were brought almost to death's door. However, Judge Morris declared, apparently with great reluctance, that decisions of the superior courts obliged him to regard the meeting addressed by Mr. O'Kelly as an unlawful assembly, he therefore confirmed the senterce of imprisonment, but as it was a case not involving meral guilt, the clemency of the law should be extended to its and he reduced the sentence accordingly. In the face of such assurances from judges who are impartial, Mr. Balfour still has the hardihood to declare that the object of the Coercion Act is only the suppression of crime, and that Ireland is blessed under English rule, with the same laws which govern England ! The truth

is that Mr. Balfour finds it a very con venient way of increasing his majority in Parliament, to imprison Irish members. Mr. Smith was issuing at the time an urgent appeal to supporters of the Government to be in their places in the House during the session which began on the 6th inst., as important measures would be disposed of during the session. The imprisonment of two Nationalist members at that critical time, namely, Mr. O'Kelly and Mr. Sheehan, on any pretence, however trivial, is equivalent to the presence of two additional Tory members.

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.

The discussion we referred to last week between Rev. Canon Taylor and the Eoglish Church Mission Societies is bringing to the light of day what was hitherto confined to the knowledge of those most interested. The training schools for the foreign mission obtained enormous sums from the faith and ethics. "If they are to succeed," plous devotees, both rich and poor, in Eng. exclaims the learned canon, "they must land, who had at heart the conversion of the heathen populations of Asia and Africa. By the revelations of Canon serve not for pay but for the love of God." Taylor, founded on valuable information For having the hardthood to say and write missionary work, Jesus Christ. drawn forth from Indian civilians and this on a public journal the poor canon is African travellers, two main questions belabored on all sides by "devoted churchon the very interesting subject have men," so we are told. What the churchbeen satisfactorily answered. The first men are devoted to, we can perfectly is, have we reason to be satisfied with the understand-their rich incomes and the results of missionary enterprise ? Decidvast sums flowing in from the easily duped edly no, answers the learned Canon, for among the plethoric ladies and well to do in China alone, out of an increase of popbusiness men who subscribe mightily to ulation at the rate of 4,500,000 last year, the greatest and most philanthropic of all only 167 persons received Christian bapworks, the conversion of the heathen in tism. To accomplish even this small work foreign parts. But Canon Isaac Taylor 247 agents were employed, at a cost of rises high above all their clamors and about \$75,000. At which rate, to make persistently maintains that the Protesttwo converts in a year, three agents would have to be employed, at a cost of \$1 000. must copy the lives and study the actions In Northern India 715 agents made 173 converts, at a cost of \$34 186, or \$1,000 a piece. If one convert is so very expensive, how is it possible to convert the millions "who sit in darkness and in the shadow of death ?" All the money and all the men in Christian countries could never succeed in establishing the faith among the the heathen Chinese or the Brahminical Hindoos. And then the question might be raised, of what nature is the faith so imparted at anch enormous expense, and the notwo and years ago our Blessed imparted at such enormous expense, and with such heavy eacrifices? Isit baptism hate not his father and mother and wife dents creating an uproar in Moscow by immersion, which English churchmen ridicule, or is it baptism by seperalon, in the administration of which scarcely one drop of water reaches the subject of one of you that doth not renounce all that the sacred ordinance? Or is it a mere he possesseth cannot be my disciple." ceremony, or a seal of righteousness or a true sacrament instituted by Christ? very well, because he read the holy evan-"Without which no man can enter the gel to advantage, profiting by every kingdom of heaven ?" Very few, if any, warning and accepting to the letter every of the sgents believe in the latter. And heavenly counsel it inculcated. So have the if they do not believe, themselves, that Catholic missionaries on all occasions said baptism is a saving and necessary ordinance essential to salvation, where is the sense of their making so many sacrifices of time and money to administer it to without scrip or staff, they came to people who, with most Protestants, and with the vast majority of ministers and to Caristian truths, and to the practice of missionary sgents, believe that they can every virtue, the fierce Huron tribes and live and die and be saved without it ? the savage Algonquins. They planted But Protestantism would be nothing if it the cross on the snow-capped heights and were not inconsistent. amid the dark canyons of the Rocky And of what character is the faith im-Mountains. They introduced European civilization and canon law among the parted ? What code of doctrines is inculfaithful aborigines of Pareguay in the cated to the unfortunate Heathen who southern hemisphere. is the object of such anxious solicitude and the innocent cause of so much ex-The Province of Mantchooris, in the Chinese Empire, reckons its converts to pense and fatiguing journeys, and harrass. ing cares and sufferings from tropical Catholic faith and practice by the million. heats, endured by the devoted missionary ? And the mild and beneficent influence of Is he told that the Son of God who came Archbishop Lavigerie, the apostle of death to the slave trade, is now felt and acknowldown from heaven, to redeem the world from sin and from hell, established a edged throughout all Algeria, and promises to secure for the Kingdom of Carist the holy Church with power to teach all truth. and to lead to all holiness ?-that Christ is millions who inhabit the great Saharaha the good shepherd, and that all men should and the equatorial kingdoms of Central

unless they are vivified or enlivened by charity ? It is very doubtful, nay, impossible, that

these sacred truths may be imparted to the unconverted heathen by the numerous bands of missionaries or agents who undertake to spread the light of Christianity among the heathen population.

The number of missionaries, we are informed, is 6,000, together with 30,000 native agents. One missionary preacher, at \$1,000 a year, which would not be excessive, and \$400 per annum given to every agent, would require a sum of \$18.000,000 every year. And this excessive cost does not include the necessary expense of travel, or the incidentals connected with the baggage and outfits and indescribable paraphernalia inseparable from missionaries' wives and children, which would bring the sum total to at least \$20,000 000 One Jesuit Father named Francis Xavier, in a space of ten years, planted the Christian faith in fifty-two different kingdoms, preached the gospel through 9,000 miles of territory, and baptized more than 1,000,000 persons. There was no expense attached to his mission, nor had he wife or child to impede him in his triumphant march to the conquest of souls for virtue and for heaven.

It appears that Canon Taylor has arrived at the conclusion that the real cause of the failure of Protestant missionary work is found in the character of the men selected for this task. Exactly so. This cause was known to Francis Xavier three hundred will never see in them spostles of Christ years ago, and to the first apostles as the or messengers from heaven. It is all very

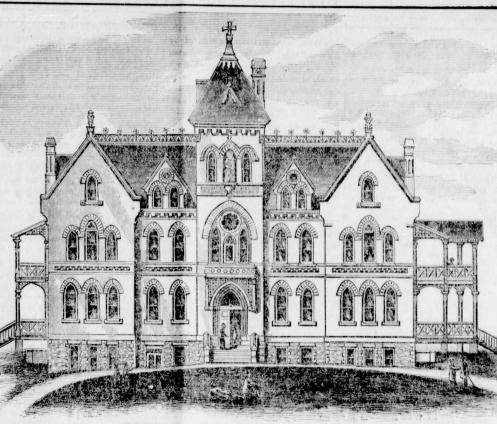
outset of Christian missionary work began | well for Canon Taylor and others to say now two thousand years hence. It takes that they must give up all European comthe Protestant world a long time to find forts and cast their lot in with the natives out the truth. That a man to be a true | To do this they should obey the evangelidisciple of the Author of Christianity, | cal counsel, and give up father, mother and "should take up his cross, deny himself wife and brothers, nay, even sacrifice their and thus follow Carist," is something the very lives. But this they never will con-Protestant mind could never grasp, nor sent to. Not only will they not submit was it ever brought home to Pro-testant conviction so forcibly as Taylor, or bend their necks to the "sweet the solemn ceremony of the laying of the testant conviction so forcibly as Taylor, or bend their necks to the "sweet when attempts have been made by yoke," but they will hold up to ridicule heretical missionaries to convert the the Catholic missionaries for doing so, and heathen and subdue the proud spirit of condemn what they call works of super-unbelief to the sweet yoke of Christian eregation. The very practice and conduct sent to day for the gratification of the faith and athica. "If they are to aucceed?" that would enurs success they condemn. that would ensure success they condemn. even though that practice and conduct be dedicate themselves to their mission, just recommended by Canon Taylor, and be as the Apostles did of old. They must made imperative and declared ; absolutely necessary by the Divine Founder of all

HOOTING MR. GLADSTONE.

Recent dispatches brought the news that "at Oxford a crowd, which was composed largely of undergraduates, groaned and hooted Mr. Gladstone as he was driven to the residence of Warden Kelike." The learned gentlemen who preside over the godless universities must have lost all control, if they ever had any, over the pupils who attend their lectures. Boys, no doubt, must be boys, the world ant missionaries, to have any success, over, but boys who are studying under the direction of the most erudite scholars of the Catholic missionaries. Nor will it and most learned professors in suffice that they study them : they must Europe, ought to be expected to go and do likewise. Thus he insists that the know how to behave themselves. sgents and preachers in India and China We learn from Plutarch that long before

"must give up all European comforts and the Christian era the young pagans of European society, and cast their lot in Athens and Sparta were taught above European ecclety, and cast their lot in Athens and Sparta were taught above but, by surveying into town lots and dis with the natives, and live as the all things to revere old age. When an posing to advantage of a field on the outnatives live, striving to make converts by old man entered a room or an assembly

Lord said : "If any man come to Me and We hear sometimes of University stuand children and brothers and sisters, or Paris, but then we hear also yes, even his own life also, he cannot be of arrests being made and sumof arrests being made and sum-mary punishment inflicted on the offeuders against law and decency. But My disciple;" and again: "So likewise every mary punishment inflicted on the it is quite otherwise in our blessed Anglo-St. Francis Xavier understood all this Saxon civilization. Who ever heard of arrests made and fines and imprisonment imposed on the riotous students of Trinity College, Dublin ? In Oxford they may boot and groan with impunity a venerable old statesman, who may, good bye to home comforts when in time to come, when the clouds they set out on their perilous journey of of prejudice roll away, be styled missionary life. Alone and unprovided, "the Father of his country." Already has the world adjudged him the title Canada in the early days, and converted | of "the grand old man." In Toronto also the university students seem to have carte blanche-to create a pandemonium of their own at will to make night bideous with their yells and molest unoffending citizens. Instead of being fined or imprisoned they are patted on the back and told to "go it while they are young." The men who resent their insulting and disgraceful conduct, like Dr. McCally, are sent for trial to the next court of competent jurisdiction. O tempore, O mores !



THE NEW ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PETERBORO, ONT.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. DIOCESE OF PETERBORO. ST. JOSEPR'S HOSPITAL, ASH-BURNHAM.

Catholic Charity vs. Sectarian Bigotry.

In a late issue of the RECORD we furnish ed our readers with a full descripcorner stone of the chapel of St. Joseph, which forms a part of the structure to be known as St. Joseph's Hospital, a picture admirable institutions Although the diocese of Peterboro is still in its infancy, and admitted to be the poorest in the Province, here is an institution rising in their midst that would do credit to any city in Ontario. For the Catholics of Peterboro an hospital is of absolute necessity, for, sad to say, the only hospital at present in the town hospital at present in the town has been erected and endowed, as will be shown by official documents, for the exclu sive benefit of Protestant patients. As a conse-quence of this bigotry, several Catholic invalids have already been refused admis sion, and the only course open to Catho-lics was either to send their patients to extent, and Catholic children were refused admission to the Nicholls' hospital, the admission to the Nicholis' hospital, the bishop, moved by compassion for his suf-fering flock, actually converted the late bishop's residence into a temporary hospital, where the little sufferers were cared for by the good Sisters of Notre Dame and other nurses provided by the friends of the afflicted. This incident showed His Londship the necessity of taking immediate measures for the no taking immediate measures for the pro

tection of the suffering members of his flock. He had no money at his disposal, skirts of the town, he succeeded in securing funds sufficient to purchase a much more

minutes of the council proceedings : It is headed, as if in mockery,

⁴A MUNFICENT GIF." Mr. A. P. Pouesette presented the following communication from Charlotte J. Nicbolls, which was read :--Peterborough, Jan 29 h, 1885.

GENTLEMEN, - I beg to submit to you a proposition for the establishment of a hospital to be maintained by your cor-poration and that of the town of Peter borough: With this object in view I have borough: with this object in view 1 have purchased the property known as "Moira Hall." I am prepared to convey it com-pletely furnished, together with that portion of land now fenced off as appurton condition that they will maintain it officiently as an hospital; that it shall be for the exclusive benefit of all Christians of Protestant denominations, and that it shall be called the "Nicholls' Hospital." I further agree, that as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed by the two corporations for placing the hospital in order for the reception of nations and for the meeting the patients and for its management, 1 will pay over to the two corporations, as an endowment, the sum of ten thousand dollars, the interest upon which shall be used for the maintenance of the hospital. Trusting that this communication will receive your favorable consideration,

I am, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, CHARLOITE J. NICHOLLS

Cauncillor Cabili said that he thought there would be trouble in having the institution for Protestants only. He knew that Roman Catholics would object to being taxed therefor.

not willing to have any amendment made Councillor K illy said that nothing was Oa the 24th day of Ostober, A. D., 1888,

institution, modified her proposition by asking that the future support of the

hospital should devolve on the Protestant taxpsyers only, and insisting that the bospital should be for the exclusive benefit of Protestants of the town of Peterboro. The

SIRS,-Oa further consideration, and in

benefit of Protestants of the town of Peter

her second letter

Carried.

basis proposed by her and that she name the trustees to manage the institute, and that the thanks of the Council be tendered to her for her handsome offer. Carried. By this compromise the Protestants of the town are compelled to pay a special tax for the support of the Nicholls' Hos-pital, from which tax all Separate School supporters are exempt. The narrow sectarian character and management of the institution has disgusted many re-spectable Protestants, who now admit the error of the council, and the stain cast on their fair town by such bigoted fanati-cism. Several of the leading citizens and prominently the physicians have expressed approval of the broad Christian platform in which St Joseph's Hospital is to be erected and sustained, and promise substantial aid towards its main-tenance. The following accurate descrip-tion of the site is taken from the Peter-hore. Functions

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The site of the new hospital of St. Joseph is that of St. Leonard's, Ashburn-ham, one of the most appropriate and besutiful sites for such an institution to be found anywhere. Not only does its elevated nosition vice a subardial site of elevated position give a splendid view of town and country, but its salubrity—the purity of alt—answers to the highest degree the saultary conditions required in a healing institution. The plans, pre-pared by Mr. J. E. Belcher, and approved of, call for a three story holiding to the pared by Mr. J. E. Belcher, and approved of, call for a three story building, in the Gothic style, as becomes the site, with a basement of a height of ceiling-10j feet --sufficient to count as another story. The main, or general, entrance is kept well elevated, but the conformation of the ground permits of the entrance for patients being on a level with the drive. The area of the building is 60x90 feet. There are four general wards-Taere are four general wardstwo male and two female-and twelve rooms for private patients. All the ecessary accessories are provided for, surgery, dispensary, etc. Altogether fifty two beds for patients are available. The upper story is devoted exclusively to patients sfil cted with contagious diseases, and on this story are rooms for the eases, and on this story are rooms for the nurses charged with the sole duty of waiting on such patients. The plumb-ing, heating, ventilation, and general sanitary regulations are of the most approved kind it is possible to apply. The new building, with its chaste and striking architectural appearance and commanding position, will be a conspicu-ous foure from all points of view and will, it is hoped, be as a beacon light for years to the otherwise friendless and afflicted, beckoning him to a haven of help and health help and health. The same local paper, in its issue of

the 24th ult., refers to the ceremony of laying of the corner stone as follows : ny of the

LAYING THE CORNER STONE LAYING THE CORNER STONE. Upon taking up their stations on the platform, the Bisbop and clergy proceeded with the ceremony. At the proper time the stone was lowered into its place, the Dishes delaying it thread and trade late ? the stone was lowered into its place, the Bishop declaring it "well and truly laid," etc., using for the purpose a handsome ivory bandled silver irowel presented him by Mrs. Dr. O'Sullivan, beautifully inacribed as follows :- 'Presented by Mrs. Dr. O'Sullivan to Mgr. Dowling, Bishop of Peterborough, as a souvenit of the laying of the corner stone of St. Joseph's Hospital, October 24.b, 1888 " The trowel was furnished by Mr. McCial-The trowel was furnished by Mr. McCiel-land. Previous to this a number of papers had been enclosed in a tin box and deposited in a cavity mortised in the under stone These included copies of the being taxed therefor. Mr. Poussette was heard. He said that it was more in the management of the local newspapers, Examiner, Review and the CATHOLIC RECORD; also a copy (in Latin) of the following docu-admittance of patients. He said she was next willing to have any ameridment made next main any any ameridment made

Conneillor K fly said that nothing was more abborrent to him than religious dis-sension. He thought that Catholics ought to be admitted if they were taxed for it, the same as ta Kingston or Mon real, Councillor Kendry, that the thanks of Councillor Kendry, that the thanks of to be admitted if they were taxed for it, the same as to Kingston or Mon real. Councillor Menzies moved, seconded by Councillor Kendry, that the thanks of this Council be, and hereby are, tendered to Mrs. Nicholls for the handsome gift it is the town and county, and that

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Kelly has as follows: n Castlebar g evidence who were ign for the tnesses had y had they and they ted to juil, de released, ained from usal to give Jane, Mr. of his conand deecially for the Star facture of an bitterly cotland, as e certainly r of Parlia. theless Mr. st by the f Secretary ting which unlawful enced to a to that to insurance d as Mr. d that the be treated vable mag. im to the however. that such nnical. He

ly enacted of offences the peace,

be members of the one true fold ?-that Africa. there is but one God, one Faith, one These magnificent results would be Baptism, one Father of all, and that there utterly impossible for evangelical preach is but one truth, and one true Church ? ers who are unwilling to obey the evan Will the poor heathen be taught that faith gelical counsels. They may invade China or Hindostan in their thousandsmust be catholic, as charity, "which be lieveth in all things," and that faith alone they may scatter broadcast their bibles will save no man ?- that faith without good | and their tracts-but as long as they are works is dead, and that all works, and all men like other men-having wives and preaching, and all sacrifices are naught, children and bag and beggege-the natives (

KIND WORDS.

The London, Oat., CATHOLIC RECORD, always a good paper, is likely to be still further improved, if such a thing were possible, by the enlistment of the able pen of Father Flannery in aid of that of the very able Father Northgraves.-Catholic nbian, Columbus, Ohio.

The Catholics of Charlestown, S. C., are going to restore the cathedral, which was destroyed in 1861 in that city. It is dedicated to St. Finbar, the patron saint of Cork, who lived thirteen centuries ago. cated to St. Finhar, the patron saint of Oork, who lived thirteen centuries ago. Cardinal Manning and other English prelates have sent an address to the poor protecting sgainst the Italian penal laws.

sold. Six thousand of this secured the purchase of the five acres of beautiful and on which the new structure now stands, and the remaining \$10 000 forms tion. Although the work is purely dis-cesan, and expected to be sustained cleasing and explosite do be advantation ohiefly by Catholic charly, yet, as the Bishop declared in the course of his address on the day of the laying of the corner-stone, its doors shall be open alike to Catholic and Protestant invalids, and no patient shall be denied admittance because of his creed, color, or national-ity. Whilet the Nicholl Hospital, on the opposite bank of the river, richly endowed and sustained as it is by compulsory taxation, selfishly shuts its doors on one-fourth of the population, through hatred of the Catholic Caurch. St. Joseph's Hospital

of Processing of the book of Peterono. It collowing is a copy of her second lette containing these propositions: Peterborough, September 14, 1885. To the Town Council of Peterborough: on the hill, with its crossed crowned cupols in the heavens, opens wide its arms to suffering humanity, and says to all, in the words of our Holy Redeemer, "Como to Me all you who labor and are heavily burdened and I will refresh you." view of the difficulties which appear to surround the acceptance of the Nicholls'

"LOOK AT THIS PICTURE AND AT THIS " Until the year 1885 Peterboro was un provided with an hospital. On the 29th day of January of that year a rich widow named Mrs. Nicholls, (said to be a millionaire, and to be iofluenced by Presbyterian ministers), made an offer named by me, together with an endow-ment of \$15,000 00, for the exclusive borough, to be supported exclusively by the Protestants of the town, and it is my to the town and county councils of an hospital on the following uncharitable desire that the necessary legislation should and unchristian condition viz, : that it be obtained for the purpose of enabling your body to impose a special tax for this should be, in her own words :

FOR THE EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF ALL CHRISTIANS OF PROTESTANT DENOM INATIONS."

object. I would suggest that in any legislation obvined, provision be made for the village of Asburnham to the benefits of the hospital upon like terms. The hospital is now in order, ready for To this offer the Catholic members of the courcil very properly took exception, arguing on the well known maxim and just principle of "no taxation without representation." The Catholics made two the reception of patients, and an efficient lady superintendent and staff of fair offers in the way of amendments. They were willing to pay their share of the taxes provided the hospital were a general one, or, if not provided, their share of the taxes would be given over to an-other institution to be founded for their

Councillor furgering method and a summali-by Councillor Green, that the communi-cation of Mrs. Nicholls be referred to a eral of the Dominion of Canada; Sir Alexander Campbell, L'eutenant-Governor Alexander Campbell, Stevenson, Mayor of committee, they to act in conjunction with a committee of the County Council of Ontario; James Stevenson, Mayor of Peterborough ; John Burnham, Reeve of Ashburnham ; John Belcher, the architect This did not end the matter. The Catho. Its members of the Council, by the advice of the late Bishop Jamot, warned the council that if they accepted the hespital

of the structure. In testimony whereof, we, the under-signed, have subscribed our names. council that if they accepted the hospital on these obnexious conditions that prompt action would be taken in the couris to protect the rights of Catholies. Mrs. Nicholle, now finding that she could not legally compel Catholics to pay taxes for the support of an arowedly sectarian institution modified here activities

+ THOMAS JOSEPH DOWLING, Bishop of Peterborough.

P. D. LAURENT, V. G. (And all the clergy men in stiendarce) THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS His Lordship Bishop Dowling then de-

His bordship Brindp Dowing the de-livered an address, in which he said the hospital was to be called St. Joseph's, and he wished it distinctly understood that it is to be strictly non-sectarian, that its doors will be open to the suffiring of all nationalities and denominations. An event of this kind was an important one In the history of the people of the dicesse, because the building, when finished, would be a lasting monument to their generosity, charity and piety. He thanked the clergy who were present and the other gentlemen, particularly the Mayor and town council of Peterborough, the members of Parliament and the Reeve of Ashburnham, as well as the other prominent public and professional Hospital by the town and county j half is other gentlemen, particularly the Joing and the submit the foll Reseve of Ashburnham, as well as the to transfer the hospital to trustees to be by charity was the love of God. This in-stitution was to have a chapel, and the corner-stone of the chapel had been laid. It was to be also a house of charity, which meant that they should love God with all their hearts and souls. And, after God, they were bound to love their neighbours as themselves. Who were their neighbours a therefore. Nakind of all classes and description, without dis-tinction. True religion is founded upon love, and he assured the people that in erecting this hospital they were actuated an by no other motive but the love of God and the love of suffering humsnity. He servants are already in charge, and I hope that there will be as little delay as pos-sible in piscing the hospital in such a position that it may be made available to inght take a foremost place amongst the institutions of its kind in Canada.

OTHER SPEAKERS. After His Lordship had spoken several distinguished otizzna, including the Mayor of Peterboro, the Resve of Ash-burnham, the members of Parliament, and CONTINUED ON BIGHTH FAGE.

to those who sre in need of it. I am eirs, Your obedient servant,

CHARLOTTE J. NICHOLLS Councillor Menzies moved, seconded by Councillor Kendry,—That the proposition of Mrs. Nicholls be accepted upon the

this great relic is not "known" howadays as it was a few centuries ago, when St. Louis made a pilgrimage to it before embarking for his crusade sgainst Paynim. Fourteen Popes have recog-nized the authenticity of the relic, and it is dowered with the richest indul-

THE ATLANTIC AND THE PACIFIC. The Pacific off the coast of Central America is about 14.889 feet deep. So says the report of the cflicers engaged in sounding different parts of the ocean for the American government. This is a greater depth by 400 feet than was found when they were sounding for the Atlantic cable between Europe and America, and farther below the surface than Mount Shuster, in California, is above it. But between the Azorea and the Bermudas there has been got a sounding of seven and a half miles. So that if Mount Everest, the highest peak on easth, were to be set in the deepest part of the Atlantic, the surface of the submerged mountain would be absent two miles below the surface of the ocean. THE ATLANTIC AND THE PACIFIC.

CARELESS SUBSCRIBERS.

We observe that some of the best re-ligious newspapers in the country-Pro-testant and Catholic-are compelled to testant and Catholic—are compelled to make urgent and repeated requests in their columns for the payment of over-due subscription bills. This should not be necessary. The neglect of those who take journals to pay their subcriptions promptly is generally due to careless-ness, and is sometimes the cause of very serious incorrespondent to sublide serious inconvenience to the publishers. Those who are indebted to a newspaper know it perfectly well, and should not lose any time in liquidating the same. It is a small matter to the individual subscriber, but amounts to a great deal in the aggregate to the publishers, who must be punctual in meeting the very subscriber, but amounts to s great deal in the sggregate to the publishers, who must be punctual in meeting the very heavy current expenses and maturing obligations of the paper. Subscribers should remember this and bave a little consideration for the over-worked altar-slabs used as paying stones. About fifteen very serve the very store the start of the start of the start of the uthor of the ordinace I referred to in my sermon at Shankin. I have seen in several churches in England the old altar-slabs used as paying stones. About consideration for the printer.—Catholic Mirror.

THE ROCK OF CALVARY. It is related that an unbeliever once visited the places of Palestine, and was shown the rocks about Calvary. Exam-ining them narrowly and critically, he turned in amerowiy and critically, he turned in amezement to his fellow-travellers, and remarked : "I have long been a student of nature, and I am per-suaded that the rents and clefts in this rock should have split according to its natural veins and where it was weakest in the adhesion of its parts of the the natural veins and where it was weakest in the adhesion of its parts; for this," he said; "I have observed to have happened in other rocks, when separated or broken after an earthquake. And reason tells me that this must also be so. But I find it quite otherwise here, for the rocks are split athwart and across the veins in a strange and presenting warrow to be a set of the second trange and presenting warrow to be a set of the second trange and presenting warrow to be a set of the second trange and presenting warrow to be a set of the second trange and presenting warrow to be a set of the second to be a second to be a set of the second to be a second to be a set of the second to be a strange and pretenatural manner; and therefore," added he, "I thank God that I came hither to see the standing monu-ment of miraculous power by which God gives evidence to this day of the divinity of Chait." of Christ,

BRI'ISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES.

After the retirement of Lord Sackville West, Hon. Michael Herbert was ap-

AN INDICIMENT AGAINST WELL-TO-DO OATHOLICS. "Is there a tendency amongst well to-do Cstholics," says the Liverpool Catholic Times, "in favor of religion watered down? Bo it would appear according to the testimony of the Bev. James Lawless, of Poplar. Preaching at St. Joseph's, Liverpool, on prayer, and referring to courage as one of its essentials, Father Iawless said : Frequently have I gone into well appointed houses, and, on looking around in the drawing room or parlor, I have seen the handsome land scape, the beautiful eleograph; but I have looked in vain for the spiritual pic-ture. And if, perchance, I have met with one, I have found that an apology very often has been tendered in this way: 'Here is a Crucifizion, a work of art. It is by such a painter, or such an engraver,' which, I suppose, means that if it were not a work of art it would not find a position in the first salon of the domicile. The better appointed the house, the more do we find that the re-minders of religion are exiled in the background. Brethren, is there courage, or prayer, or devotion in this ?"

THE ABOMINATION OF DESOLATION. In a sermon delivered at Shanklin, a few weeks sgo, the Bishop of Portsmouth stated that, after the Reformation, "a man who called himself Bishop of Lon-doo, made an ordinance that the altar stones on which the Body and Blood of our Lord had reposed, should be taken and set down in the door ways of the churches, in order that by walking upon them people should show their con tempt for the rites which had been prac-ticed on them." Naturally the earnest Anglican, who has by now almost per-suaded himself that there never was any Reformation at all, was shocked at this plain presentment of things, and its accuracy was called in question by a THE ABOMINATION OF DESOLATION

Clerical correspondent of things, and its accuracy was called in question by a clerical correspondent of the Isle of Wight County Press, to whom the follow. ing replies have been made. The Bishop of Portmouth writes Jer-

"SIR :-- It was only yesterday after "SIR :-- It was only yesterday after noon that I saw the courteous letter of the Rev. Edward Boucher James. All I

altar slabs used as paving siones. About fifteen years ago, when the earth was re-moved from the ruins of St. Botolph's Priory, at Colchester, I myself discovered an altar-slab of Purbeck marble (which still bore traces of the five crosses with which altars are marked), in one of the doorways, where it had no doubt been placed in consequence of the ordinance I referred to. A Yorkshire rector a few years since told me that in his church there was an old altar used as a paving stone. I thought the fact was better stone. I thought the fact was better known than it appears to be."

THE DIVORCE EVIL.

Rev. Morgan Dix, Episcopal, of New York city, spoke as follows in his lec-tures on "The Calling of a Christian tures on Woman :"

Tae civil-contract theory of marriage The civil-contract theory of marriage is strictly in place in any system which baniabes God from the world and human life. It is in order in rationalized com-munities, in societies which have ceased to be Christian. Some of us are re-proached for not being in accord with the spirit of the age; how can it be, it the spirit of the age and its movements are practically atheistic? To induce men to ignore God's word and reject His law, to show men how to do without God, is the avowed aim of the advanced thinker of the day; and the view of marriage. as a

burglars had gained entrance by break ing a window of the church. They had ing a window of the church. They had removed the two cruets from one part of the building to another, ready to be taken away, and had then devoted their energies to forcing the safe. Williams was subsequently arrested and identified, but the others have escaped. Both prisoners received very bad characters from the police His Lordship sentenced Jones to eighteen months' hard labor, the last ten days to be passed in solitary confinement; and Williams to two years' hard labor, the last twelve days to be in solitary confinement. He bighly in solitative confinement. He highly praised both the Rev. Father Ryan and the officers in the case for the energy they had displayed.-London Universe, Non 2ad

BISHOP FOLEY CONSE-CRATED.

ARCHBISHOP BYAN'S SERMON.

Last Sunday, the 4th inst., the conse-cration of Right Rev. John S. Foley, for the diocese of Detroit, took place in the Baltimore Cathedral with great pomp and splendor. Gathered together in the sanctuary were His Eminence Oar dinal Gibbons, and a very large number of Archbiahops, Bishops and priests. The procession of the dignitaries of the Church was a very imposing affair. They proceeded from the Cardinal's residence to the main entrance of the Cathedral, thousands of persons looking on with deep interest. The procession was headed by cross bearers, torch-bearers, acolytes and thurifers swinging their thuribles of fragmant incense. There were twenty Archbishops and their thursdess of ingrant incesse. There were twenty Archbishops and Bishops in line, besides a hundred priests, and between one and two hun-dred seminarians preparing for the

priesthood. The sermon of the day was preached by Archbishop Rysn of Philadelphia, and

It is needless to say that it was A MASTERPIECE OF ELCQUENCE. "To day," said the illustrious Pre-late, "you behold consecrated to Al-mighty God a Bishop-consecrated with ceremonies that eloquently express the nature of his sacred office. After a week spent in the solitude of holy retreat, you beheld him prepared for this function by prostration upon the seath from by prostration upon the carth from which he sprung, that he might feel that be is but 'dust and ashes;' while thus prostrate, God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost are invoked to have mercy on him. He shall be enthroped in the chair of suthorize and being and the state of the st him. He shall be entiroded in the chair of authority, and bestow on you his first blessing as a Christian Bishop. That you may more fully appreciate the significance of this scene, I propose this morning to direct your attention to some considerations on the dignity. importconsiderations on the dignity, import-ance and responsibilities of the episcopal office. The considerations will also, I trust, cause you to realize more fully the command of the Apostle

OBEY YOUR PRELATES and be subject to them, for they watch as being to render an account of your souls, that they may do this with joy, and not with grief. What chiefly ele vates the Bishop above the priest is that he has the power to ordain men to these evelted functions and has certain ruling OBEY YOUR PRELATES ing marriage with Miss Wilson, in New York, makes this gentleman at present the most striking personage of the diplomatic corps. He has occupied a great deal of his time lately in hunting for a suitable resi-time stately in hunting for a suitable resi-time for his bride. He does not intend for for his stote on the evil side of Protestant-tis also an outgrowth from the principles for his day and undy the first abom ination. I quote the so Mrs. Grant and Miss the it, and the highest in the Church as a holy order: everything above it is solely of jurisdiction. An exaggerated estimate of the episcopal powers will tend to Gallicanism, whilst the contemplation of the varies of the contemplation of the vast powers of the Papacy, with advertance to the episcopscy, might lead to suspicion of that absolutism with which the enemies of the Church charge which the enemies of the Unurch charge its constitution. She has sometimes been designated a great absolute mon-archy, because of the Pope's power. At others she is regarded as like a republic, because all her great offices, even that of the Pope himself, is elective, and the majority rules But all these compari-sons fail, the Caurch is A DIVINE INSTITUTION. "The balancing of powers within it is not the result of human wisdom. The creations of such wisdom rise and pass away, but she remains. At one time in her history we behold more promiently her great episcopacy, and hear not so much of the Papal power, because intercourse between Rome and the outside world was often difficult and dangerous. But one must not confound power with its exercise. The power was there with the successor of Peter—the great funda-mental unitive power—though access to it could not always be obtained. In our days, when intercourse is ao frequent days, when intercourse is so frequent and rapid, we behold that power so exercised that it seems at times to almost absorb the powers of the episco-pate; but it does not do so in reality, Bet this is the time when a sharp took as if to be got. You office head gits as any note of them gates as which as cancel, at this easting the orated starp when the best peer link in the sease of the time when the best peer link in the sease of the time when the best peer link in the best peer link bace is out it does not do so in reality, because the episcopate is the institution of God, like the Papacy. We cannot imagine the Church divided. The Pape is the foundation of the building, the

 INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

 INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

 A kind voice is a lark's song to hearth and home. It is to the heart what light is to the eye.
 In the hope of overpowering him. In this and home. It is to the heart what light is to the eye.
 In the hope of overpowering him. In this hourds, and a deeperate struggle took place set the raile of the sacristy to the church, and a deeperate struggle took place set the raile of the sacristy to the church, and a deeperate struggle took place set the raile of the sacristy participation the being broken down. One of the could call the could all the could all the could down. One of the could call the could down. One of the could call the sacristy participation the sacristy participation could call the sacristy participation the sacristy participa Church of God, which he has purchased with His own blood.""
 THE CONSECRATION.
 Then the Cardinal imposed hands on the elect, saying, "Receive thou the Holy Ghost," each of the assisting Bishops going through the same form. Then followed the prayer for grace, the head and hands of the elect being anointed with chrimm or holy oil, the Cardinal repeating these words: "Unguatur et consecretur caput tuum," etc. The closing part of the consecretur caput tuum," etc. The closing part of the consecretur caput tuum," etc. The closing part of the consecretur caput tuum," etc. The closing part of the consecretur caput tuum," etc. The closing part of the same jame Bishop the crozier and mitre, with the Book of the Gospels, while a seal ring was placed upon the fourth finger of the right hand, as symbolical of his betrothal to the Church. After Mass Bishop Foley went down the aisle, giving the congregation his blessing. The episcopal vestments with which His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons invested Ha Grace, were the geneous gift of Miss Eliza Jenkins, one of the wealthiest Catholic young ladies in the land. St. Martin's Institute donated the megificent episcopal ring, a sapphire encircled by no fewer than fourteen large diamonds. Bishop Loughlin of Brookiyn also presented a very valuable ring to Bishop Foley. It is an emerald surmounted with COSTLY DIAMONDS. as a Protestant for Protestants, according to its own words of the recent visit of the German Emperor to the Pope, says : 'It is not displeasing to see these great military monarchs—these earthly demi-gods—with so many trumpets before and such vast material force behind them, compelled to treat with a power absolutely non-material, obliged to acknowledge that a sovereignity may be real though it is powerless for its away over the minds and imsginations of a section of mankind. The Papacy is fighting unconsciously the battle of all thought' And a representative Amer hydring unconsciously the battle of all thought.² And a representative Amer-ican secular paper of the highest stand-ard, the Philadelphia Public Ledger, in its issue of the 25th of October last, in com-menting on the extract from its London contemporary, says: 'Leo XIII. has no armies at his back to enfore his will; he has his palace, but no territory, his retinue is insignificant, his wealth not great; and yet the Emperor of Germany perhaps perhaps THE FIRST POWER IN EUROPE,

perhaps THE FIRST POWER IN EUROPE, dare not viait Rome without paying his respects to him, no matter how eager may be his wish to honor his cousin and ally, the King of Italy. The Pope had no other power to compel this recogni-tion of his august sovereignty than that which is his as the representative of thought.' It is a power which seems too intangible for every day uses, and yet it seems to force the great Kaiser to the side of the sovereign who has neither armies nor lands, who rules by the superior right of thought. The thought of man, as expressed through some representative head, in a creed, revels tion, in an idea, rules the world. It was the power of thought that abolished slavery in the United States; it was the force and majesty of thought that com-pelled the emperor of many armies and navies, of millions of acres and more millions of subjects, to stop and do reverence at Rome and to the Pope. It is a good thing that in this world there is a force more potential than any con-trolled by kings. Were it not so, human liberty would have but poor trolled by kings. Were it not so, human liberty would have but poor trolled by kings. Mere it of ambitious, unscrupulous men, with armies and navies at their back. Thought, stronger than they, controls them and THEIR ARMED HOSTS than they, controls them and

THEIR ARMED HOSTS

THEIR ABMED HOSTS and bristling ships. Thus we see how the outside world recognizes the Papacy, not only a great religious power over its own subjects, but a great moral power to protect the liberties of all men against mere physical force. It was this fact which made a public man say, 'I am not a Catholic, but I am a Papist.' If there be anything true, it is that this power should be itself ifet free, to act out its mission, not only to the children of the Church but to all humanity. Free it cannot be whilst the Pontiff is the sutject of an earthly king who is the sub-ject of an earthly king who is the repre-sentative of physical force sloac. Hence his children should unite in demanding that he shall enjoy such independence as will enable him to freely discharge the duties of his spiritual office, and men who appreciate the great spiritual power of thought over physical force ought to unite in the same effort. But why is it that the Pope is such a power? Because he represents the Caurch, being its head; because around him stand the bishow of the world and hash of these bishops of the world, and back of these the priests and the faithful laity. Besides being a constituent portion of

THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH, THE UNIVERSAL CHURCH, each Bishop has his special diocese to govern. This government, particularly in the matter of correction of abuses, requires great prudence in order to comNOVEMBER 24, 1888.

Want of Sleep

Is sending thousands annually to the insane asylum ; and the doctors say this trouble is alarmingly on the increase. The usual remedies, while they may give temporary relief, are likely to do more harm than good. What is needed is an Alterative and Blood-purifier. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is incomparably the best. It corrects those disturbances in the circulation which cause sleeplessness, gives increased vitality, and restores the nervous system to a healthful condition.

Rev. T. G. A. Coté, agent of the Mass. Home Missionary Society, writes that his stomach was out of order, his sleep very often disturbed, and some impurity of the blood manifest ; but that a perfect cure was obtained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Frederick W. Pratt, 424 Washington street, Boston, writes: "My daughter was prostrated with nervous debility. Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored her to health." William F. Bowker, Erie, Pa., was

cured of nervousness and sleeplessness

by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for about two months, during which time his

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Loweii, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six botues, \$5.

NATIONAL

COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the patronage of the Rev. Father Labelle. Established in 1881, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. 38, for the benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D. The 17th Monthly Drawing will take place ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, '88

LIST OF PRIZES.

weight increased over twenty pounds.

COSTLY DIAMONDS

Church of God, which he has purcha with His own blood.""

COSTLY DIAMONDS. The crozier was a git, too. It is a solid gold staff, surmounted with rare jewels. The ceremonies, though very long, were by no means of a tedious character, the selections rendered by the orchestra being grand and varied. When all the services were over, the Prelates and priests partook of a sumptuous collation, after which they retired, bringing with them to their respective homes a pleas. after which they retired, bringing with them to their respective homes a pleas-ant memory of one of the most remark able events of the day. The Right Rev. Bishop Foley is fifty seven years of age. He had been pastor of one of the largest parishes in the city. As the readers of the Fræman's Journal are already aware, His Grace will, on the 25th inst. take charge of the diocese of Detriot, Michi gan. It is the opinion of some people, who are pretty well posted on ecclesias-tical matters, that Bisbop Foley, after a few years, will become coadjator Bishop to His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. to His Eminence Cardinal Gubbons

Vitality and color are restored to weak and gray hair, by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Torough its cleaning and healing qualities, it prevents the accumulation of candruff and cures all scalp diseases.

A Reasonable Hope

A Reasonable mope Is one that is based on previous knowledge or experience, therefore those who use B. B. B. may reasonably hope for a cure because the previous experience of thou-sands who have used it, shows it to have succeeded even in the worst cases.

succeeded even in the worst cases. Mr. Alex. Robinson, of Exeter, in writing about one of the most popular articles, and one that hus done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has dur-ing the short time it has been in existence, says: "I have used four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dys-pepsic Cure, and have been cured of Dys-pepsia that troubled me for over ten years. Part of the time I had it very bad, and was at considerable expense trying to get relief: but this excellent remedy was the first and only relief I received." only relief I received.

The most prevailing victuress. The most prevailing complaints at this season are rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, inflammations and congestions. For all these and other painful troubles Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best internal and external remedy.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS. W. J. THOMPSON & SON, Opposite Reverse House, London, Has always in stock a large assortment of every skyle of Carriages and Sleighs. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominion. None but first-class work turned ont. Prices always moderate. CONCORDIA VINEYARDS

MANUFACTURING

ERNEST GIRARDOT & Co UNDERTAKERS PURE NATIVE WINES. Altar Wine a specialty. Only Native Altar Wine used and recommended by His Emi-

Behind thee lies the music of sweet bir That sing in spring? Above thee soon shall cleave the un owed air The eagle's wing.

Art thou athirst? By the clear springs that shine on Al

The rare, strong air? It feeds the trailest flowers of the height And keeps them fair.

Do the gray mists that sweep the ba

Take courage, heart; the night will com

CAL RESEARCHES.

and Lallemant.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

ST. IGNACE. On the day following the visit to Mary's or Old Fort, Father Campbell your correspondent set out with a b and buggy on a long drive of ninet miles for the site of the mission of Ignace, the most interesting of all points in this, for the American Oath most interesting country. ost interesting country. It was the scene of the martyrdon

Fathers John de Bretœuf and Gal

Lallemant. To Mr. John Gilmary Shea we deeply indebted for the accounts he gathered and given us in the Histor the Catholic Missions among the Inc Tribes of the United States; but in a tion to the account he hea given us tion to the account he has given u the above mentioned work I have fo in the Report of the Canadian Arch in the Report of the Canadian Aron of the year 1884 very kindly sent to by Mr. Joseph Murphy of the Dep ment of Crown lands, Toronto, O. rio, the copy of a letter written the Jesuit Brother, who was the o panion of Fathers Brebœuf and L'A ment describing accurated the mant, describing accurately the mar and circumstances of their death, wi I am sure will be of the highest inte

I am sure will be of the highest inte to the readers of your *Quarterly*. The Report of the Archives gives h the quaint French of the Brother's le and the English translation. I send only the latter.

"Veritable account of the martyre and most happy death of Father Jean Bret ouf and of Father Gabriel L'A mant in New France, in the country the Hurons by the Iroquois, enemies the Faith."

Father Jean de Brebœuf and Fat Gabriel L'Allemant had set out from cabin, to go to a small bourg, called Ignace distant from our cabin abou short quarter of a league, to instruct savages and the new Christians of f bourg. It was on the 16th day of Man (1649), in the moring, that we percei a great fire at the place to which the two good fathers had gone. This made us very uneasy. We did not kn whether it was enemies or whether fire had taken in some of the huts of village. The Rev. Father Paul Raguer

F.C.B. LONDON, ONT. Touse man, you can't invest money better than by getting a thorough business succation, and you can't find a course succeton, and you can't find a course succeton, and you can't find a course succeton and the succeton and the succeton the finite to runsin on the farm. Handsome Catalogue Free. Prevailing Nickness.

and external remedy. FAGGED OUT —None but those who have become fagged out, know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength is gone, and despoudency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there is nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mardrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

Wholesale and retail. Outside the com-bine. Always open. R. DRISCOLL & CO.

The Traveller To His Heart.

NOVEMBER 24, 1888.

Dost lose thy courage, heart? The w

Ere on the mountain height thou breathe free, The path most steep.

With each step fainter grows the vol-

Pe Their life is nursed.

Seem unio thee the great woods sadly : With ioneliness ? Above the tree line shall their silence No more oppress.

Art tired, poor heart? and find'st it ha

Thy warm blood chill? In heaven the sun, above the wind-bl wrack, Is shining still.

Beat softly, heart; not swiftly to the ease The shadows creep; Patience not less than strong desire, win

What great heights keep.

And thou can'st rest— Soft is the pillow of the moss that lies On high hill's breast.

And when morn comes it shall be earth

more; Softly shall shine The Paradise thy tears so long have dim Its glory thine. —Catholic World.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTO

The Scenes of the Huron Missions, the Martyrdom of Fathers Brebæ

too large, or he would gladly take it, and so Mrs. Grant and Miss Adele Grant have been assisting him all week in the search. Miss Wilson has already a large acquaintance here with all the Newport and New York contingency. Lady Herbert of Les, Mr. Herbert's

er, is now visiting the Carrolls at Donghergan Manor, and will see that her son and his bride are comfortably settled. Lady Herbert is a convert to the Catho lic faith and besides the enthusiastic interest she takes in the religious and temporal welfare of the colored race, she is also largely interested in the work of the Tabernacle Society in England, which provides vestments and sacred vessels to poor Catholic churches.

A SWEEP VOICE.

There is no power of love so hard to get and keep as a kind voice. A kind hand is deaf and dumb. It may be rough in flesh and blood, and yet do the work of a soft heart, and do it with a soft touch. But there is not one thing that love so much needs as a sweet yoice that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels, and it is bard to get and keep it in the right tone. One must start in youth and be on the watch night and day, at work, at play, to get and keep a voice that shall speak at all times the thought of a kind heart. But this is the time when a sharp void is most apt to be got. You often hear

L.F.

which form the evil side of Protestant-ism. There can be no doubt as to the genesis of this abomination. I quote the language of the bishop of Maine : "Lax-ity of opinion and teachings on the sacredness of the marriage bond and on the question of divorce originated among the Protestants of Continental Europe in the sixteenth century. It soon began to appear in the legislation of the Protes-tant States on that continent, and nearly at the same time to affect the

laws of New England. "And from that time to the present it has proceeded from one degree to an-other in this country until, especially in New England and in States most directly affected by New England opinions and usages, the Christian concep-tion of the nature and obligations of the marriage bond finds scarcely any recogni tion in legislation, or, as must thence be inferred, in the prevailing sentiment

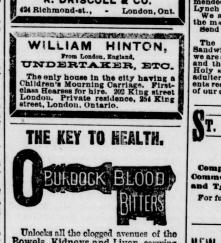
of the community." This is a heresy born and bred of free thought as applied born and bred of free thought as applied to religion; it is the outcome of the habit of interpreting the bible according mau's private judgment, rejacting eccle-sissical authority and Catholic tradition.

A PLUCKY IRISH PRIEST. At the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday, George Jones, aged twenty-seven, laborer, and Samuel Williams, aged twenty two, laborer, were charged with breaking into St. Aloysius's Church Clarendon Square, Somers Town, and stealing two cruets of the value of $\pounds 2$.

the late Bishop Foley, of Chicago, re-ceived the unction of his consecration, and passed from this city, in which he was so beloved, to rule a Western dio cese, then unhappily much distracted. That Prelate left home, kindred, and the friends of his life to go to a strange c.y. He restored order in the midst of chaos, and his name is to day in bene-diction in both cities, that of his birth and that of his adoution. The his hit diction in both cities, that of his oirth and that of his adoption. Like him, his right reverend brother to day leaves home and kindred for a new field of labor. Like his brother in sound judgment, warm heart, and unaffected, practical piety, like him in great and depractical piety, like him in great and de-served popularity, Bishop Foley leaves now the city of his life friends to labor among strangers for the rest of his days. Yet why should I say among strangers ? Deeper, stronger and more permanent than love of friends and kindred should be the bond that binds a Christian Bishop to his people. Their father, friend, leader and defender, the conse-crated representative of the great Christ

crated representative of the great Christ Himself, every fibre of his heart should vibrate for God and them. For them he offers the sacrifice of a new law, and on the paten on which IS ENTHRONED THE EUCHARISTIC BODY

of the Lord there should rest also his own heart and the hearts of his people to be offered together to the one Almighty Father." Turning to Bishop Almighty rainer." Turning to Bishop Foley he said: "Therefore, right rer-erend friend and brother of the episco pate, go forth from kindred and friends, and from the scenes of your youth and manhood, for these sublime functions.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the sys-tem, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Corof the secretions; at the same time Cor-recting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Billiousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaun-dice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Sero-fula, Fluttering of the Heart, Ner-vousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. For Sale by all Dealers.

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imported or manufactured in the United States. The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are ; Ist, it is situated in the heart of the whole-sale trade of the metropolis, and has com-pleted such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers the leading is the leading of the second state of the probase in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manu facturers, and hence-and. No extra commissions are charged giving them besides, the heading of them, and giving them hesides, the heading of the charged.

our Superior, immediately resolved send some one to learn what might the cause. But no sconer had we forr the design of going there to see, than perceived several asvages on the r coming straight towards us. We thought it was the Iroquois who w coming to attack us, but having con ered them more closely, we percei that it was Hurons who were flying fi the fight and who had escaped from combat. These poor savages caused gi pity in us.

pity in us. They were all covered with wour One had his head fractured ; another arm broken ; another had an arrow in eye; another had his arm cut off h blow from an axe. In fine the day passed receiving into our buts all th poor wounded people, and in look with compassion towards the fire and place where went these two good Fath We saw the fire and the barbarians, we could not see anything of the

Fathers. Here is what these savages told un the taking of the Bourg of St. Ignace of of the Fathers Jean de Brebœuf i Gabriel L'Allemant :--The Iroquois came to the number twelve hundred men; took our villa

took Father Bret œuf and his compani

took Father Bret ceut and his company set fire to all the huts. They proceeded to discharge their ri on these two Fathers, for they took th both and stripped them entirely nak and fastened each to a post. They tied both their hands toget!

They tied both their hands toget They tore the nails from their fing They best them with a shower of bh from cudgels, on the shoulders, the lo the belly, the legs and the tace, th being no part of their body which not endure this torment. They told further: Although Father Brebcuif overwhelmed under the weight of th blows, be did not cease continually blows, he did not cease continually epeak of God, and to encourage all new Christians who were captives 1 himself, to suffer well, that they mil die well in order to go in company w him to Paradise. Whilet the good Fat was thus encouraging these good peop a wretched Huron renegade, who il remained a captive with the Iroqu and whom Father Brebœuf had forme instructed and baptized, hearing i

THE CAT HOLIC RECORD.

The Traveller To His Heart.

Dost lose thy courage, heart? The way is

long, The taugle deep : Ere on the mountain height thou caust breathe free, The path most steep.

Behind thee lies the music of sweet birds That sing in spring? Above thee soon shall cleave the unshad-owed air The esgle's wing.

With each step fainter grows the voice of

By the clear springs that shine on Alpine Their life is nursed.

Seem unto thee the great woods sadly filled With ioneilness? Above the tree line shall their silence deep No more oppress.

Art tired, poor heart? and find'st it hard to

The rare, strong air ? It feeds the trailest flowers of the heights And keeps them fair.

Do the gray mists that sweep the barren

Thy warm blood chill? In heaven the sun, above the wind-blown wrack, Is shining still.

Beat softly, heart; not swiftly to the east The shadows creep; Patience not less than strong desire, shall Win

What great heights keep.

Take courage, heart; the night will come And thou canst rest-Soft is the pillow of the moss that lies On high hill's breast.

And when morn comes it shall be earth no

more; Boftly shall shine The Paradise thy tears so long have dimmed Its glory thine. —Catholic World.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORI-CAL RESEARCHES.

The Scenes of the Huron Missions, and the Martyrdom of Fathers Brehenf and Lallemant.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

BT. IGNACE. BT. IGNACE. On the day following the visit to St. Mary's or Old Fort, Father Campbell and your correspondent set out with a horse and buggy on a long drive of nineteen miles for the site of the mission of St. Ignace, the most interesting of all the points in this for the American Cathelia points in this, for the American Oatholic,

ost interesting country. It was the scene of the martyrdom of Fathers John de Bretœuf and Gabriel

Lallemant. To Mr. John Gilmary Shea we are deeply indebted for the accounts he has gathered and given us in the History of the Catholic Missions among the Indian Tribes of the United States; but in addi. began to grow we tion to the account he has given us in the above mentioned work I have found in the Report of the Canadian Archives of the year 1884 very kindly sent to me by Mr. Joseph Murphy of the Depart-ment of Crown lands, Toronto, Ontario, the copy of a letter written by the Jesuit Brother, who was the com-panion of Fathers Bretœuf and L'Allemant, describing accurately the manner and circumstances of their death, which I am sure will be of the highest interest

I am sure win of or the angular interest to the readers of your *Quarterly*. The Report of the Archives gives both the quaint French of the Brother's letter and the English translation. I send you only the latter.

"Veritable account of the martyrdom and most happy death of Father Jean de Bret ouf and of Father Gabriel L'Alle. mant in New France, in the country of the Hurons by the Iroquois, enemies of the Faith."

Father Jean de Brebœuf and Father Gabriel L'Allemant had set out from our cabin, to go to a small bourg, called St. Ignace distant from our cabin about a short quarter of a lengue, to instruct the savages and the new Christians of that bourg. It was on the 16th day of March, (1649), in the morning, that we perceived a great fire at the place to which there two good fathers had gone. This fire made us very uneasy. We did not know made us very uneasy. We did not know whether it was enemies or whether the fire had taken in some of the huts of the village. The Rev. Father Paul Reguenau, our Supressing impediately resourced.

speak of Paradise and Holy Baptism, was irritated and said to him, "Echon," that is Father Bretœut's name in Huron, "thou sayest, that baptism and the sufferings of this life lead straight to Paradise, thou wilt go soon, for I am go ing to baptize thee and to make thee suffer well, in order to go the sooner to thy Paradise." "The barbarian baving said that, took great veneration.

a kettle fall of boiling water, which he poured over his body three different times, in derision of holy Baptism. And It is not a doctor of the Sorbonne who has composed this, as you may easily see, it is a remnant from the Iroquois, and a person who has lived more than thought, each time that he baptized him in this who is and shall be ever, Sir, Your very humble and very obedient manner the barbarian said to him with bitter sarcasm, "Go to Heaven, for thou art well baptized." Your very humble and very obedient servant; CHRISTOPHE REGNAUL, Coadjutor Brother with the Jesuits of Caen, 1678, Companion of Fathers Bre-bout and L'Allemant above mentioned. After that they made him suffer

several other torrents. The first was to make sxes red hot and to apply them to the loins and under the arm pits. This letter I give word for word and point for point as it is given in page LXV. of the report of the Canadian Archives They made a collar of these red how of 1884.

Father. This is the fashion in which I have seen it made for other prisoners. They make six axes red hot, and take a six Setting out early in the morning with Father Campbell and taking the Cold-water Road, which starts in a westerly direction for Colling large withe of green wood pass the six axes through the large end of the withe direction from Orillia, we soon came to beautiful lake called Bass Lake, no doub take the two ends together, and then put it over the neck of the sufferer. I from the large numbers of that fish which sport in its waters. This body of water, which is four miles in length by three in width, is shut in on all sides by put it over the neck of the sufferer. I have seen no torment which more moved me to compassion than that. For you see a man bound naked to a post, who having this collar on his neck, cannot tell what posture to take. For if he lean forward, those above his shoulders weigh the more on him; if he lean back, those on his atomach meda him and the suffer the steep, well-wooded banks, and seems to be as free from the incursions of fisher. men as on the day the Indians left the country. Not a boat, save a useless flat bottomed thing, that some farmer's som on his stomach made him suffer the same torment, if he keep erect, without leaning to one side or the other, the burning axes applied equally on both sides, give him a double torture. at some time in the past must have patched together out of a few spare boards, to try his luck, could be seen. Only one house was near. It looked like a charming place to sneard a wint down

sides, give him a double torture. After that they put on him a belt full of pitch and resin and set fire to it, which roasted his whole body. During all these torments, Father Bretwurf en-dured like a rock insensible to fire and flames which astonished all the blood. flames which asconished all the blood-thirsty wretches who tormented him. His z=al was so great that he preached continually to those infidels to try to convert them. His executioners were convert them. His executioners were enraged against him for constantly speak ing to them of God and their conversion. To prevent him speaking more, they cut off his upper and lower lips. After that they set themselves to strip the flesh from his legs, thighs, and arms, to the very bone, and put it to roast before his eyes in order to eat it. Whilst they tormented him in this manner these tormented him in this manner, thes wretches derided him, saying, "Thou seest well that we treat thee as a friend since we shall be the cause of thy eternal happiness; thank us then for these good offices which we render thee, for the more thou shalt suffer, the more will thy

The villains seeing that the good Father

began to grow weak, made him sit down on the ground, and one of them taking a knife, cut off the skin covering his skull. Another of these barbarians seeing that the good Father would soon die, made an opening in the upper part of his chest, tore out his heart which he roasted and ate. Others came to drink his blood still warm, which they drank with both hands, saying that Father Bret couf had been very courageous to endure so much pain as they had given him, and that in drinking his blood they would become courageous like him. This is what we learned of the martyr-

ber 20 in the 10th concession in Medonte This is what we learned of the martyr-dom and most happy death of Father Jean de Brekœuf by several Christian savages worthy of belief, who had been constantly present from the time the good Father was taken till his death. These good Christians were prisoners to the Iroquois, who were taking them into their country to be put to death. But our good God was gracius enough to township the concessions of lengths are two miles running east and west, while our good God was gracious enough to enable them to escape by the way, and the lots are one miles in width running north and south; or, in other words, the long side of the parallelogram is called they came to us to recount all that I

have set down in writing. Father Bret œuf was taken on the 16th rather bretchild was taken on the 16th day of March, in the morning, with Father L'Allemant in the year 1649. Father Brat couf died the same day of his capture about four o'clock in the after-noon. These barbarians threw the remains of his body into the fire, but the fat which still remained on his body extinguished the fire and he was not mains of his body into the fire, but the fat which still remained on his body extinguished the fire and he was not consumed. I do not doubt that all that I have just integrated is true and I rould seal it with the state of the farm which now occupies the site of the Huron town, we found two houses built upon it. One, the larger and older, and, if I remember rightly, built do not doubt that all that I have just

built of logs, was inhabited by Mrs. James Fox, a low-sized, whole souled, good Catholic Irish woman, who at the time of our visit had lived here for forty four years. Her husband had died the year before our visit. How she and her hus-hard came here who who here here here

spike or some sharp pointed instrument. 2nd. An iron axe, evidently obtained from the French, with a stamp on each side very much like three Maltese crosses. The face of this axe bears a deep dent. It is said that the Iroquois were always accustomed to dent in this manner all the captured axes of their enemies, as their more civilized followers

spike the guns. But may not this axe be one of those that had been made red hot and strung around the necks of Brebœuf and Lalle-mant?

mant 7 3d. A thimble, an ordinary tailor's thimble of steel, with the mark of clotted blood still upon it, very likely the pro perty of the Fathers, for they were com pelled to be their own tailors, and ever prepared to sew up the rents, which the briars and branches through which they

oriars and branches through which they passed in their missionary journeys made in their cassocks and clothes. 4th. A pewter smoking pipe. The total length of stem and bowl is four and three fourth inches. The bowl is quite small, being about one inch in diameter at the compine. The product of the at the opening. The marks of the smoker's teeth are quite plain upon the stem This plainly, could not have been the work of an Indian, and could hardly have been owned by them. It is a facsimile of our common clay pipe, even to the small drop at the bottom of the bowl. Was it Father Brebœuf's?

charming place to spend a quiet day with a few congenial friends fishing. It is 797 5th. The bottom of either a small chalice or of a thurible or of an incense feet above the sea. Passing it by reluctantly, we hastened oat.

6th. A brass tea-spoon black with age, onward in a northerly direction to War-minster, where we delayed awhile to visit a beautiful little church attended and somewhat worn at the right hand and somewhat worn at the right hand side near the top as if by frequent con-tact with the bottom of the cup or bowl, as must have been almost always the case with the Fathers in this country, by Father Campbell from Orillia, and thence onward until the road entered a along the foot and to the right of the ridge on which the missson of St. Ignace going away from their scant meals, like the ancient Persians, hungry. 7.h. An Indian arrow head made from

a plate of copper, with the barbed points and short stem between them cut as if

very noticeable-no chestnuts, nor wal-nuts nor hickories-It would be a poor by some blunt instrument. Sth. An ordinary Indian pipe bowl made of stone, and a few colored beads place for our boys in fall and winter Father Campbell told me that there were a few butternuts or beechnuts ; but or wampum. The Rev. Father Campbell selected a

in very small quantities. This same state of affairs must have existed at the small sharp piece of iron or steel about the size of a razor blade and just as sharp, ime the Jesuit Fathers labored here which bears strong resemblance to the for in their efforts to supply the starving Hurons with food they relied mainly on instrument seen in the hand of the murderous wretch, who, in the picture of the martyrdom of Bretœuf and an unpalatable mess made of acons. After passing Coldwater, keeping still towards the north, we began to ascend of the martyrdom of Bretœuf and Lallament, is represented cutting off a slice of the martyr's flesh and devouring it before his eyes. One thing most certain about these relics until we struck a very rough road branching off to the left and the west which climbed the ridge above men-tioned. About noon we reached the summit. After partaking of our lunch is that they were dug up from the very site of the martyrdom of these Fathers, and there is a very strong probability of their being genuine relics of these holy men, who laid down their lives on this hallowed spot in the midst of the most cruel tortures for the sake of Christ their and feeding our horse we turned in a southerly direction on the Gloucester southerly direction on the Gioucester road through the woods, in which were many of the birch trees, from which the Indians procured the bark for their cances. We soon crue to the site of the

Divine Master. Divine Master. It would indeed have been most gratifying if the exact spot where stood the stakes where the fathers consum-mated their lives of sacrifice by the Indian town or mission of St. Ignace. It consists of the western half of Lot Numtownship. That your readers may understand terribly severe sgony they endured dur-ing that long day and night of the 16th and 17th of March, 1649, could have been this division of townships into lots and concessions I may state, that on the maps each township is divided off into psrallelograms one mile in width by two miles in length. Thus in the Medonte pointed out; but we were near enough. Here were all the surroundings of that dread day. Looking back to 1649 we could see the deep fose, its edge lined with the upright posts broken through with the upright posts broken through here and there by the victorious enemy, the smoking ruins of the chapel, the still standing long bark cabins of the Hurons, in which the old men and severely wounded warriors, and young severely wounded warriors, and young the concession and the short side the lot. Medonte, starting from its boundary-line on the south dividing it from Oro township, and running north has 24 lots; and running along its northern boundary dividing it from Tay township starting from the west and running east, has 14 concession. wives and children were confined in dread expectation of their fate, perhaps already tied to the posts where they d with their own were to be consume dwellings, the dense wood on the north and west, which shut them off from the view of the valley, where the Mission of

Brobouf, Lallemant, Garnier and Cha-banel. On the return trip from Pene-

tanguishene to Toronto, the course taken

Lake Simcoe, and then they were in the country of the Hurons, with easy access

long winter in these parts, where the thermometer is nearly always below zero, and frequently as low as the winds that blow thirty. And, when we add to this the piercing chillness of the winds that blow from the later and the later of the state of the s from the Lakes, and the Huron Country had lakes on the north, east, west ; and the poor protection the bark structures of the Hurons afforded ; and the scant supplies of clothing the fathers had, on account of irregular and frequently interrupted communication with Quebec and the intolerable smoke of the fire within the Indian buts, and the shoals f crawling and leaping vermin to which the savages were accustomed and the filthiness and the immodesty of the Indian habits, we may well conclude that ven if these pioneers and devoted ser vants of God had never shed a drop of their blood they would be well entitled to the honors due to martyrs. Meadville, Pa. JAMES J. DUNN.

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mend your preparation as the best hair-restorer in the world." "My hair was faded and dry." writes Mabel C. Hardy, of Delavan, Ill.; "but

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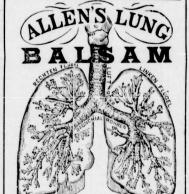
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ght it was the Iroquois who were ng to attack us, but having consid com combat. These poor savages caused great pity in us.

They were all covered with wounds, One had his head fractured ; another his They were all covered with wounds. One had his head fractured ; another his arm broken ; another had an arrow in his arm broken; another had an arrow in his eye; another had his arm cut off by a blow from an axe. In fine the day was passed receiving into our buts all these poor wounded people, and in looking with compassion towards the fire and the place where went these two good Fathers. We saw the fire and the barbarians, but we could not see anything of the two Here is what these savages told us of the taking of the Bourg of St Lynace and

Gabriel L'Allemant :--The Iroquois came to the number of twelve hundred men; took our village; took Father Bret œuf and his companion; set fire to all the huts. They proceeded to discharge their rage

on these two Fathers, for they took them both and stripped them entirely naked, and fastened each to a post. They tied both their hands together.

They tore the nails from their fingers. They beat them with a shower of blows from cudgels, on the shoulders, the loins, They beat them with a shoulders, the loins, the belly, the legs and/the tace, there being no part of their body which did not endure this torment. They told us further: Although Father Brebcouf was overwhelmed under the weight of these blows, he did not cease continually to epeak of God, and to encourage all the new Christians who were captives like himself, to suffer well, that they might die well in order to go in company with him to Paradise. Whils the good Father was thus encouraging these good people a wretched Huron renegade, who had remained a captive with the Iroquois, and whom Father Brebcouf had formerly instructed and haptized, hearing him

our Superior, immediately resolved to send some one to learn what might be the cause. But no sooner had we formed the design of going there to see, than we whom the Huron savages had taken in perceived several savages on the road coming straight towards us. We all water which I have not seen poured on

anyone. I am about to describe truly what I saw of the martyrdom and of the most that it was Hurons who were flying from the fight and who had escaped from the and of Father Gabriel L'Allemant. On the next morning, when we had assur-ance of the departure of the enemy, we went to the spot to seek for the remains

Here is what these sayages told us of father L'Allemant. the taking of the Bourg of St. Ignace and of the Fathers Jean de Bretœuf and Gabriel L'Allemant:— The Iroquois came to the number of twelve hundred men; took our village;

on his body, from the had on several places on his body, from the boiling water which these barbarians poured over him in imitation of Holy Baptism. I saw and touched the wound from a belt of bark, full of pitch and resin which roasted his

whole body. I saw and touched the marks of burns from the collar of axes placed on his shoulders and stomach. I saw and touched his two lips which they had cut off because he constantly spoke

before our visit. How she and her hus-band came here, and what induced them to stay, for all the neighborhood is still a wilderness, is a mystery, part of that mysterious action of Divine Providence by which we find the sons and daughters of Ireland everywhere. Her house stands on the very spot on which the chapel of the Fathers stood. It faces to the south and along the fourt It is intended indeed at some future time to erect a chapel on these grounds to commercate the glorious consumma-tion of lives of heroic charity made by the great men, great saints, we may call them, upon this hallowed spot. Here is a grand chance for some one or several of our wealthy Catholic laymen to com-

concession and the short side th

has 14 concessions.

was situated. As we journeyed along the absence of all nut bearing trees was

tioned.

which the chapel of the Fathers stood. It faces to the south, and along the front of the house is a deep ravine running east and west. Along the edge of this ravine, which is eighty rods in length, were the palisades, upright posts, which served to defend the town. A short distance back of her house is the house of her son, who is married and map of our wealthy Catholic laymen to com-bine purchase the farm and erect a monument that will keep alive the memory of those holy priests on the spot where they died. After leaving Orillia, where I had received the greatest kindness from Father Campbell, I visited Penetanguishene on whose bay is the landing place of the first missionaries to the Huroge, already described where the distance back of her house is the house of her son, who is married, and who works the farm of about fifty acres. Dur-ing our stay Mrs. James Fox spread out before us, on a plain deal table, many remains or relics of the Indians, found by her husband over forty years ago when digging the foundations of their house, the rims of large copper kettles with the bowed handles atill attached the bedies her of the Huron mission in the Huron mission arise to the Hurons, already described, where the Rev. Father Liboureau is erecting a large memorial church in honor of the martyrs of the Huron mission : Daniel,

bowed handles still attached, the bodie having rotted away, flint arrow heads, Indian tobacco pipes, charred bones. Indian tobacco pipes, charred bones charred corn and beans, small colored beads, their wampum or money, an iron tomahawk, four Indian axes made also of 1ron and bearing the French stamp and many other things. All these had been taken up from a box, into which they had been thrown promiscuously and laid before us.

by water to almost every point. On the east of the ridge on which the which runs north and south through the Huron country, the land is generally rolling; but on the west, to the shores of Lake Huron it is flat, sandy, and, in many places, marshy. We may get some idea of what the twenty five Jesuit Fathers, who at one time or another labored in this Huron country, and the four Fran-ciscan, or Recollet Fathers and one brother, who preceded them suffered, when we reflect on the severity of the rolling; but on the west, to the shores of

Superior Father Raguenau, and his assistants could see the rising smoke and almost hear the savage yells of exultation over the sufferings of the helpless victims. BY ITS FAITHFUL US CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN OURED When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure There is no mark, no chapel, not even a tablet or sign board to tell the chance traveller of the wonderful things done and suffered here for the cause of Christ, it is intraded interded nine to energy and the second second

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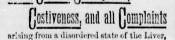
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tanguishene to Toronto, the course taken by the Iroquois in their invasion of the Huron Country after they had crossed the mouth of the Niagara river and coasted along the shores of Lake Ontario until they landed in the neighborhood of where Toronto now stands, could be seen. Carrying their cances some dis-tance inlend they struck Hollend Dury ar Note. — This favorite medicine is put up in oval bottles holding three ounces each, with the name blown in the glass, each, with the name of the inventor, S. R. Camp-bell, in red ink across the face of the label. Beware of imitations, refuse all substi-tutes, and you will not be disappointed. tance inland they struck Holland Run, and paddling and dragging their cances they came by means of this stream to

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omach and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, &c., &c. Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

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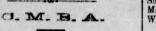
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(DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE. cal doctors delivered addresses, medical doctors delivered addresses, all highly laudatory of the good work that day inaugurated, and predicting the bene fits and blessings it was destined to confer on soffering burnauity for all time to come. We have no doubt but that the grand institution so happily commenced will realize the fondest expectations of its founders and generous benefators. founders and generous benefactors. Success to St. Joseph's Hospita', and may God bless all who aid in the construction and maintenance of this noble work of charity !



Let Us Have More of Them.

Barrie Branch, No. 51, O. M. B. A., beld a most interesting meeting, and gave a capital entertainment, at their hall, on the 19th inst. The Very Rev. Dean O'Connor addressed the audience, fully and lucidly explaining its objects. He strongly urged all the members of his parish who bave not yet joined to do so, pointing out the many advantages and benefits which membership confers. The following pro gramme was then carried out, under the direction of Miss Aggie McGuirk, as planist, and Bro. T. F. O Mara. The audience, which numbered about 200, were delighted with the admirable singing of all who took a part, and the rhetorical excellence displayed in the readings and recitations. It being the first appearance of the Misses McGuire, Fennell and Ryan, it was noticed by good talent the marked ability these young ladies possessed and genetics well for their future. At the con-ciusion a vote of thanks was tendered to the St. Mary's choir, and those ladies and gentlemen who kindly rendered their assistance in making the evening's enter-tainment so pleasant. nor addressed the audience, fully and tainment so pleasant.

The concert on Tuesday evening ten dered by the C. M. B. A. to the citizens of Thorold was a grand success in every particular. The programme was varied and attractive, and the audience was kept in pleasant humor from start to finish No bigher compliment could be paid the when Mr. President Mark made a conartists than to say that although the con cert was free no interruptions occurred, cert was free no interruptions occurred, and the large audience maintained the best of order. The first number on the programme was a chorus, "Dancing o'er the waves," by the R. C. Church choir. This was given in excellent form, and was received with weil mented applause. This was followed by an instrumental sole on the piano by Miss Maggie Conlon, who showed by her exc-cucion careful study and a thorough knowledge of music The next piece was "Marguerite," a song by Miss Maude Hart, which was rendered in a style that Hart, which was rendered in a style that brought out all its pathetic beauty, and secured for the young lady an encore to which she kindly responded. Messers. Goodman and Moore, of the amateur ministrels, next played a bar jo duct, "Il Coanora," a most difficult piece of music, requiring the most expert fuggering, and ware loudly appeared and removed and were loudly encored, and responded with "Albanis Mazuka" The next number was a song by Miss Maggie Conlon, en-titled "Just a little sunshine." This very pretty selection Miss Conlon rendered in her usual pleasing style. Mr. Dale's son which came next, concluded the first part. Between the first and second parts, Mr. H. W. Deare, of Essex Centre, editor of the O M. B A. Monthly, made a few remarks on the advantages of motinal benevolent societies in general, and the C M. B. A. in particular. The audience then called for the Rev. Father Sullivan, who addressed to them a few words in his customary heppy style. The second part of the programme opened with a song by Miss Doyle, entitled "Melody divine." This young lady pos-sesses a remarkable voice, and no doubt if she pursues the careful study which her singing Tuesday night showed, a bright career is before her. In response to an encore the choir assisted her with a planissimo chorus, the effect of which was very pleasing. The attrac-tion of the evening came next, being a comical speech by Mr. Goodman, assisted by Mr. Fitzgerald, who did the gesticula. tions. This was too funny for anything, and any comments of ours would be superflaous. In reply to uproarions applause they played a cornet duet with their lips, without instruments. This was loudly encored, but the gentlemen would not sppear sgain. "Good bye, old home," not appear 1 gain. "Good bye, old nome," by Mrs. Jones, was well rendered and well received. Missee Conlon and McCarthy sang a duet "Sofily and sweetly music should flow." This showed their voices off to excellent advantage, and was loudly applauded. Messrs Goodman and Moore, here the section by special request, gave another selection on the barjos, "A medley," and for an encore played "The Swauee river," with variations "A hunting chorus," con-cluded the concert. R. J Johnston moved a vote of Dr. thanks to Mr. Deare and the Rev. T. J. Sullivan, seconded by Mr. Quinlan and unanimously carried. After the concert the young people spent a couple of hours in dancing, when kept t every body went home well pleased. Mr. hour. J. E. Lawrence of St. Catharines acted as chairman, and it would be no flattery to sty that he performed his duties well. Meers. Coan, Gearin and Williams, the performed his duties well. ssy that he performed his duties well. Messrs. Coan, Gearin and Williams, who had charge of the arrangements, deserve great credit for the way the affair went off and everybedy said that they hoped they would soon tackle another free concert.

Anniversary of Branch 26.

A large and billiant gathening of the members and friends of the C M. B. A. assembled in the parlors of the Richelieu Hotel, on the evening of Tuesday, the 12th, the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the formation of Branch 26, and the inception of the association in this city, and proved, like all other undertakings of the branch, a most gratificate and hulling. and proved, has an other undertaskings of the branch, a most gratifying and builling success. The celebration was in the form of a social and supper. Shortly after eight the guests began to arrive and were received by President Jas. Meek, aided

Peterven by Freshent Jak. Merk, show by a reception committee composed of Brother C. O'Brian, J. H. Feeiy, M. Sharky, F. C. Lawlor, P. Mullarky, J. Martin, J. J. Kane, W. Rawley, H. J. Ward and others Ward and others,

At 9:30 the guests marched into the large and commodions dining rooms of the hotel, when the dancing commenced to the Isrge and commonitons dining rooms of the hotel, when the dancing commenced to the strains of an Italian orchestra which fur nished excellent music. The invited guests were the presidents of the sister Branches and wives, and amongst these presect were Mr. J J Curran, Q C. M. P., Mr. T. P. Tansey, Mrs. Tancey, Mr. J P. Grace, Mrs. Grace, Mr J. A. U Beaudry, Mr. T. P. Tansey, Mrs. Tancey, Mr. J P. Grace, Mrs. Grace, Mr J. A. U Beaudry, Mrs. Beaudry, Mr. J. Howison, Mrs. Howi-son. Mc. T. Ducks, Brother J. Heffernan, of Guelph, Ont., Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Meek, Mr. atd Mrs. J Fun and Miesee Finn, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. J. Costigan, Mr. and Mrs. C. O'Brien, Miesee O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Mullin, Mr. atd Mrs. P. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary, Mr. aud Mrs. T. J. Lyons, and Miss Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Ward, Mr. and Miesee Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Marita and Miesee Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Marita Missee Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Connoly and M siese Connolly, Mr. and Miss. Marita Marita and Missee Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Connoly and M siese Connoly, Mr. and Missee Martin, Mr. Marita M and Misses Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Connolly and M sies Connolly, Mr. and Mrs. J. Macdonald and Miss Mac-donald, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Lawlor, Mr. and Mrs Jas. P. F. Tansey, Mr. and Mrs John Scalan, Mr. and Mrs. Munday, Mr. and Mrs. John Lappin, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. McGrall, Mc. H. S Stafford, Mr. J. K. Foran, Mr. W. P. McCaffrey, Mr. Joseph McCanu, Mr. W. D. Burns, Mc. J. Pen-fold, Mr. H. Lynes, Mr. W. Dixon, Mr. P. Carroll, Mr. J. Sweensy, Mr. P. Gordon, Mr. J. Brennan, Mr. Bottomlv, Mr. and Mrs. Huches Mr. H. Smith Mc. and Mrs.

was kept up and enjoyed and added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion. At 11:30 supper was announced, when an adjournment was made to the supper room, where a most tempting repast was pro-vided to meet the wants of the inner man when Mr. President Mack made a neat address. He thanked all present for their attendance, which showed that the asso-

a few impromptu lines which be had jotted down. Mr. Foran then read the following:

On this anniversary day. Bright flash the lights and gay In brilliant, sweet array Both old and young unite, To celebrate with mirth, Around a festive hearth, This branch's happy birth, Ah ! 'tis a happy light.

Far, far across the land, From menutain tops to strand, Your banner waveth grand Like a meteor o'er the sea, And the youthtul and the old In its presence now bebold, A take of strength united.

srrangement for the comfort and con-venience of those present was most per fect. The members of the various com-mittees (ach vied with the others in their mittees each vied with the others in their efforts to pleass the guests of the evening, and amongst those deserving of special mention in that respect are Brothers Meek, C. O'Brien, F. C. Lawlor, J. Mac Donald, M. Sharkey, J. Martin, J. Lappin, H. G. Ward, M. Berigan, Jas. P. F. Tansey, P. Dovle, J. H. Feely, Wm. Rawley, Thos. F. McGrail, J. J. Kane, Secretary of General Committee, and others. Cos.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IBISR QUESTION.

Man ice Wallace, of Queenstown, the driver of a steam threshing machine, was ordered by his employer to take the machine to Killengh for the purpose of doing some work the character of which was not made known to him. On his arrival at Killeagh he discovered that it was intended he should thresh com for the was intended he should threshould threshould threshould the should threshould be emergenced in the work of eviction on the Ponsonby estate. Wellace then threw up his post, declaring that rather than disgrace himself by doing dirty work for the land this we he would go into the workhouse. The engine itself seemed to loathe the work which it was c) Both the work house. The engine itself seemed to lostbe the work which it was required to perform, for on its arrival at its destination the front axle broke, and no once could be got to repair it. The blacksmith at Killesgh refused positively, it though a large sum was offered to him. It is add that Mr. Ponsonby is finding out that it is no easy task to evict his tenants and that he is inclined to come to terms with them. He has already lost £14,000 by the evictions which he has so hartlessly effected up to the present time. A great effort is being made in Scotland to secure a grand victory for the Home, Rule cause at the next election. Earl Spencer and Mr. Bannerman Campbell addressed a meeting of 4000 persons in Glagow at the end of September, and other prominent members of the Liberal party have held equally enthusiastic meetings in other lowers cause in Mr. Gladtone and the discussion of the sections in Clargo and the discussion of the sections in every case expressing confidence in Mr.

ings in other localities, the resolutions in every case expressing confidence in Mr. Gladstone, and indignation against the Government policy of Coercion. The National Indemnity fund now reaches the bandsome sum of £14,000. Both candidates at Merthry-Tydvil elec-tion were Gladstonian Liberals, the Tories finding they had no chance, and both are strongly in favor of Home Rule. The Protestant Home Rule Association held their annual meeting at the end of September, and a large increase of mem-berably was shown, which is encouraging as an indication that the Nationalist feel-ting is not confined to Catholics, as the Coercionist orators so fondly represent. coercionist orators so fondly represent. The gathering was numerous, and many Episcopalians and Presbyterians of high social standing assisted. Professor Galbraith presided.

This is the way that Mr. Herbert Glad-stone described the operation of the Coer-cion Act, while speaking at Chester a few days ago: Ireland was of all the dvilized countries in the world, except perbeps Russia, the most police ridden country. While in Ireland the proportion of police to population was 1 in 250. The Chercion Act now in force gave power to every indi-vidual policeman and magistrate in Ire-land to harrass and bully the people almost at their pleasure. The Protestaut Synod by a very decisive majority, removed Rev. Professor Gal brath from the secretaryship of the synod in consequence of his expressed sentiments in favor of Home Rule. The efficiency with which the Rav. Professor discharged his duties for eighteen years proves that This is the way that Mr. Herbert Glad.

with which the Rev. Professor discharged his duties for eighteen years proves that the members of the synod were moved solely by rabid partizanship to take this course. Instead of disgracing Professor Galbraith by their action, the synod have disgraced themselves. The Ormonde and King's County Hunt Chub was to have had in first most at Lage

The Ormonde and King's County Hunt Club was to have had its first meet at Leap Cestle on Tuesday, but at the appointed time a number of farmers assembled, armed with stones and sticks, and forcibly prevented hunting. At the height of the

the ordinary female criminals. Notices have been posted in Mitchels-town district intimating that the Countees of Kirgstown is prepared to make an abatement of 20 per cent on rents due on the 25th of March last to such tenants as

did not seek a readjustment of rents by the land Commissioners. Tenants are warned if the rents are not paid into the estate offices by the Sih of November, the balance of the sih of November, the abatement stated above will be reduced ot 15 per cent.

The Every Catholic Family should have memziger's tatholic esame Al-mame for 1889. It is the most intensely interesting and instructive one yet issued, Send 25c. In stamps, or scrip, to Phomas Coffey, London, Ont., and you will get s copy by next mail.

ST. CHARLES' DAY.

The Rev. Father Murray was invited to attend a fete given in honor of his patron seint, on Monday last, by the school chil-dren, under the management and auspices of the Sisters of the convent. The school room was very tastefally decorated and hung with appropriate motios, among which were "wirat pastor bonus". A data beautifully decorated with flowers, was erected at one end of the ball, and to this Father Murray was conducted on his arrival, b ing supported on his right by Father Keily, and the Alumni. The following interesting programme was pro sented in a manner most creditable.

School. Mr. O'Hegan pointed out clearly how the students might become successful teachers of reading and also good readers He illustrated his principles by judicious selections well rendered. At the close he received a hearty vote of thanks - Empire

A GOOD APPOINTMENT. - We ar pleased to notice that our esteemed friend, Mr. John M Keary, has been assigned the position of Clerk of the Police Court in this city. No better man could be found for the place, and general satisfaction is expressed at the action of the Board of Aldermen.

WEDDING BELLS.

tion of their sentence. The brutality of the administration of the law in Ireland is illustrated by very mauy occurrences. but it would be hard to find a more striking instance than the following : On October 18th the Mayor of Oork visited in Cork Jail a voung gil of fourteen, named Munie Griffin, of Ballin-spittle, imprisoned for fourteen days under the Coercion Act. Her father is also in prison under the same set. The prison with 21 other female prisoners, and that her only crime was to remain with her father. The Mayor, in noting the case in the visitor' bock, protested against the system which compels an innocent the ordinary female criminals. ander the Coercion Act, to associate with the ordinary female criminals. also of the remain the same set. the system which compels an innocent the ordinary female criminals. ander the Coercion Act, to associate with the ordinary female criminals. the ordinary female criminals. for the occasion. The bride was nearly attired in a traveling suit of gray cloth, and was attended by her amiable cousin, Miss Minnie O'Brien. Mr. Louis Rowland, brother of the bride acted as grocmsman. The wedding presents were numerous and costing

costly. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. O'Hara wish them a long and happy life.

DRAFNESS CURED.—A very interesting 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness. Noises in the head. How they may be cured at your home. Post free 31.— Address DR. NICHOLSON, 30 St. John where Montreal

street, Montreal. ST. JOSEPH'S URPHAN ASYLUM.

We would once more draw the attention of our numerous readers to the very great need which exists for extending a helping hand to the noble institution of charity carried on by the Sisters of St. Joseph in this city. Over a hundred little orphans and many sged people are now provided for within its portals. Pressing, indeed, are the needs of the good Sisters, and we know of no more meritorious work to are the needs of the good Sisters, and we know of no more meritorious work to which the charitably-disposed might con tribute of their means. Those who have received books of tickets for the bazar to be held next month in this city, in aid of the work alluded to, will please make returns as soon as possible.

Father Kelly, and the Alkenni. The following interesting programme was prosented in a manner most creditable.
Greetiation Greetiation of bouquet.
Pantomise.
Pantomise.
The Golden Weding
Song and Recitation of bouquet.
The Golden Weding the presence of living partiels in they are due to the presence of living partiels in they are due to the presence of living partiels in they are due to the presence of living partiels in they are due to the presence of living partiels in they are due to the organ.
A congratulatory address was read by one of the organ.
A congratulatory address was read by one of the organ.
A congratulatory address was read by one of the organ.
A congratulatory address of aduca for, they have the bailing and monitor of the schlers.
Murray replied in feeling terms, thanking the good Sisters for the pains and troube they had taken to do honor to his patron saint, and pointing out to the children the necessity and usefulness of aduca for, they mand a kain holiday, Father Murray supplying them liberally with candies and exocuting them to be diligent and at tentive in their studies. The children Murray supplying them liberally with candies and exocuting them to be diligent and at tentive for the studies. The children Murray supplying them liberally with candies and exocuting them to be diligent and at tentive in their studies. The children for an activation on the subject of reading. Now 9.
THE SCIENCE CF READING.— Mr. Thong of the Normal School or reading. Besides the students here were proceent the Hon. G. W. R. sy, Minkter of reading. Heides and some of the texchers of the Most and some of the scheres of the Most and some of the texcher of the Most and the subject of the scheres of the Most and some of GET OUT Your Specs and read the following facts : At - Thorn's - Lioness - Store

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Bellevilla. 526. Boato. F.O. Box 503, 526-2w Section No. 2. Ashfaid. Applicant must hold a 2nd class certificate of qualifi-cation and state lowest score ptsble salary and extent of experience in teaching. One competent to fill the position of organist will be preferred. Address till Nov. 2010, 1888, to KEV. B. BOUBAT, Klogsbridge P. O. Ont - FOR THE TENETER. MOLENING. 526 2w A HEAD MASTER, HOLDING A 2ND class pop-protessional certificate for A teap statistic notified a 2800 of the R. C. Separate School, of the town of perth. Applications required to furnish testimonials as to character and ability. Applications received up to the 27th inst.-JAS, MOREISON, Secretary.

FOR SEPARATE SCHOOL SECTION No. 9, Gore of Downie, a female teacher holding a third-class certificate. - John KEARNEY, Secretary, Conroy P. O. 516 3w

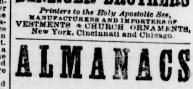
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torically Considered " 12mo. clock, Bit, \$1.25
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SURSUM CORDA. A Manual of English Hymns and Prayers for the use of Cathooles, \$15 cents. Per hundred, \$10 pages. 24 mo. cloth, inked side, 25 cents. Per hundred coples, \$15 cents. Per hundred coples, \$15 cents. Per hundred and the Schooles and States and the Schooles, \$15 the Pieter Claver, S. J.; and the Schooles and Sc

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THE CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC Beautifully and profusely illustrated. The Chromo Frontispiece given this year is one of the richest specimens of color printing ever exhibited, and as a work of Christian art should find a place in every Catholic home.

Through the tempest, wild and A voice said to my suffering soul: "I am here, fear not, be still."

> Far, far away in a home of rest A priest for his penitents prayed And down from the land of the ever-

A ray of comfort strayed. LORRA

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE New Jersey Catholic Journ Trenton, comes to us this week i enlarged and otherwise very muc proved shape. The paper is a cred the diccese of the great and good B O'Farrell, and we hope it will contin ment it so deserves.

The Illustrated Catholic Family Annual

The best family reading for the long winter Look for Thorn's Real Lioness AT THE DOOR.

If you want Good Ord Clothing or Furnishings our Stock. The Best and Cheapes the trade.

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VOLUME 11.

"A FACT."

112 Dundas. - Near Ta For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

A DISTANT PRAYER. The room is poor and plain and sma

Its decorations lowly : Though it was once a seigneur's hall And now a chapel holy.

De Tonnancour ! proud race of old, Long since there held high revel

And ruddy wine and glittering gold, There gleamed, alas! for evil.

To day a humble altar stands

On scene of Godfroy's play, And gathered round from many lands Loyola's soldiers pray.

Within that chapel poor I knelt, And the altar lamp burned low,

Ah! me, ah ! me, the pain I felt, Lord, must it e'er be so?

Gloom all around, beneath, above, Is there no light, dear Lord ? Is there no healing gift of love, No tender, helpful word ?

Ab inone ab inone for the night was And the altar lamp burned low, And through the gloom I could not One bright spot in my woe. Sudden, though shadows fall close drear, The little flame takes heart,

And up through the darkness brigh

Its golden rays quick start.

Dark grows the night and the chu

dim, But the altar brilliant seems,

And high above the lamp's gilt rim A crown of glory gleams.

Brightest the ray in the deepest shad

As it falls sthwart the door

Where God is a willing captive made For the sake of the sad and poor

I listened and over the thunders roll

clear,

That will make your future free It is Catholic inuced, And Benevolent in need. And Muthal is the seed Of bleesings it would sow: There is g ander in its cause– B: fore it let us pause And bear the world's applause Like a mighty torrent's flow. It is Catholic indeed, And Benevolent in need.

Around the festive place Is manhood's strength and grace, And brilliant is each face In the flash of perfect joy. There is beauty, there is hope, There is faith whose portals ope, And affection that will cope. With the future's dull alloy.

United here to-night Heneath this flashing light, Your's is the cause of right, And each one loves that cause, You join in peace your hands, Your mutual strength expands As you waik 'neath the commands Of the Father of all laws.

Each must help the other, The father, stater, mother, Each is to each a brother, As this vale of strife is trod. Rut when we gaze on high, Far off beyond the sky. That unison seems to fly Up towards the throne of God.

In this mutual land of ours, There are mutual pleasant hours, When the spirit nobly towers O'er divisions of the past, And within your very ranks, And within your very ranks, Alt bound as rated planks, To unite unto the last.

Success, I fondly pray, Will guide you on your way, And let the future say In the worthly you have fought In the phalanx of the brave. And the hundreds that you save With tears will fondly isre The memory of the brave Who for mutual union wrought.

The applause at the close was most enthusiastic. Mr. F. C. Lawlor, moved a vote of thaoks to Mr. Foran, which was seconded by Mr. Jas. J. Costigan, and un-animously adopted. Dancing was then resumed and was kept up with spirit until a very early hour. All present were loud in their praises, and departed well satisfied that they had spent a most enjoyable evening, and with firm intention of being present c discovering of great credit, and the various committees are certainly to be con-gratulated upon the manner in which everything was carried out. The The applause at the close was most

at a brisk trot and made straight for the farmers, who immediately stood science in the farmers, who immediately stood soide and allowed her to pass. Thereupon the lady remarked—'I knew there was not a man in Ireland who would insult a lady." The action of the farmers we do... action of the farmers was due to the refusal of the master of the hunt to guarantee that he would not allow evicting andlords to follow the hounds .- Dublin Freeman.

Mr. Redmond has been unconditionally released from Wexford jail three weeks before the expiration of his sentence, by advice of the prison doctors. He has lost thirteen pounds in weight. It is evident that Secretary Balfour does not wish again to brave public opinion by killing out-right more Irish political prisoners by The Lopdon correspondent of the Dub-

The Lipscon correspondent of the Dub-lia Freeman states it is reported that the Unionist leaders have guaranteed to pay the expenses of the Times up to ± 1000000 , in the legal contest with Mr. Parnell The expenses of the Times are said to have exceeded £30 000 already, and to have exceeded £30 000 already, though it has not as yet succeeded in establishing any connection whatsoever between the Irish leaders and crime of any kind.

kind. Though Liverpool, with a population of 552,500, has every year many more outrages in proportion to population than Dablin with its population of 373 648, the cost of the police in Dablin reaches £150531, while in Liverpool the outlay is only £134 076. This is the result of the bad management which is the necessary consequence of alien rule in Ireland.

The present Government have been guilty of many mean actions, but it is

Popularity of the Knabe Planoforte. From the Boston Journal.

From the Boston Journal. From the Boston Journal. In Boston only a comparatively short time so, although the meritad the instruments had long been recognized elsewhere, but the purity and billiancy of the instruments had our billity of the pinnos quickly recom-mended them to the misleal public. Mr. E. W Tyler, the Poston signit, brought the Knane planos to Baston Liber tears so, and their success has not been cellinged by any other planos to Baston the instruments of the new systems in the planos of the "boom-ing" process; the planos have been their own advertisement. For bave boom their resonance, flexibility of tone, evennes of scale, perfection of action and durability they cannot be surgesc. Our best musclens endore them, and the sale of up lights and grands have been gratifyingly large.

-----BIRTH. In Westminster, on 15th instant, the wife f John Bruce, of a daughter.

DIED. In this city, on the 17th inst., Catherine McDermott Keary, in her 75th year, wife of John M. Keary, Esq., Corporation Official.



and sannot be sold in competition when a test short weight, sinn or phosphate por sons, ROTAL BALING FOWDER of Herr'York,



SYBACUSE, N. Y. SHORT-HAND is the born as short time. For the short ti

UNITED CANADA is the name of : Catholic weekly which has just ma debut in Ottawa. It presents a creditable appearance, being well pr from a new dress of type. The pa published by a company and Rev. F. Coffey is the editor in chief. We our contemporary a large share of su In its venture.

As WILL be seen in our advertise columns, Dr. W. J. Hanavan has menced the practice of medicine in city. As surgeon of the military so supervising medical examiner of th M. B. A. and a city practitioner, we conclude our esteemed friend will abundance of work. Welcome to Lor doctor, and may you long be a reside our beautiful Forest City.

THE Christian World thus lament rapid progress the Catholic Church is ing in Scotland, deepite all obsta "Hardly a week parses without g evidence in one form or another b spread of Roman Catholicism in Scot Apart from the significant fact that v Episcopacy is most favored it is i ritualistic form, it is impossible to look the active propaganda being c on in all parts of the country by Ro ists. By means of the munificent gi the Marquis of Bute and others, churches are rising in all parts of the and those already in existence gather congregations."

A NOBLE type of Christian woman has been called to her eternal re Mary, relict of the late James Tie and mother of Rev. M. J. Tierna the Cathedral, on Sunday last peace passed away at the family residen Maidstone, having attained the rip