NICHOLAS WILSON & CO 136 Dundas Street. Tallors and Gents' Furnishers,

FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED.

FATHER RUELLAN.

A ROCKY MOUNTAIN MISSIONARY. From the Messenger of the Sacred Heart for July.

As a proof of his singleness of purpose, we sre told that, when on a visit to his religious brethren in the Jesuit Seminary at Woodstock, Md., finding himself in a room full of Frenchmen, he could not be induced to speak a word of French. He had given up his native torque, he said, and spoke only English. A Jesuit Father stationed at Contwego, Pa., heppened just then to fall ill, and Father Ruellan immediately volunteered to the Projust then to fall ill, and Father Ruellan immediately volunteered to the Provincial to supply his place. There was his first mission in America. His duty was to attend to the spiritual wants of two towns in the neighborhood of Conewago —Paradise and New Oxford. He would start on Saturday, in wagon or sleigh—according to the state of the roads—for his parishes, and on Morday return to prepare himself for the next excursion by atudying English, in which all his instructions had to be given.

A JOUENEY WITH GOD.

It was a wholly new experience for him,

A JOUENEY WITH GOD.

It was a wholly new experience for him, but God's blessing was on his labors, and he could testify to the praces ard consolations accorded him. He hailed with delight sny chence of proving his zeal, or calling for self-sacrifice. One Saturday evening at 7 o'clock he had to go from Paradise, his most distant station, to carry the Blessed Sacrament to Oxford, that he might communicate a sick person on the morrow before Mass. He thus describes his journey:

might communicate a sick person on the morrow before Mass. He thus describes his journey:

From 8 to 9 in the evening I had for my companion in the buggy the Eucharistic God. The stars shone brightly; the road was, at this hour, absolutely solitary and noiseless. My thoughts were full of the words of Jerus Christ to the Samaritan woman: "If thou didst know the glit of God." What graces Our Lord gives to those who ask Him to give them to drink of the living water. I needed a little consolation that night, for I was rather tired. That morning I had travelled twelve or thirteen miles to carry the Blessed Sacrament to a sick woman, and to visit my Catholic families at Berlin, then I had to go three miles more to dine at Paradise. Immediately after dinner I had started on foot to hunt up some of my stray sheep at Abbotstown, a mile from Paradise. When I returned I heard confessions, supped, and then set out for a drive of active allow miles, along with Lerne supped, and then set out for a drive of nearly twelve miles, alone with Jesus Christ in the Blessed Secrement. The next morning, at 5, I sgain had Him for a companion on a visit to an aged German woman, who was unable to go to Him.

As I returned I saw the sun rice amid the beautiful scenery of the Pigeon Hills, and my lips sarg the praises of God in that solitones.

been for years to life in a college. He feared, consequently, that the unwonted activity of the ministry might lessen his religious spirit. And so he wrote to one of his brethren in France: "Obtain for of his pretures in France: "Outain for me deep humility, true devotion, and an ardent love for God and for souls!" In his humility he always dreaded lest, instead of saving souls, he might lose them by his incapacity.

by his incapacity.

A "sMOOTH" LIFE!

This fear was not shared by those to whom he ministered, and who deeply reverenced him as a saint. They had noticed little acts of self-denial, and had drawn their own conclusions. They had remarked that in the biting cold of winter he wore no gloves, and that he would never wenm himself at the fireside, as he always declared that he was not cold. always declared that he was not cold. These were small things in themselves, but his parishioners set them down as proofs of his sanctity. His relations with them were most cordial, and he was much them were most coroial, and he was much touched by their evident affection for him. "Truly, I love them, and shall find it hard to leave them. Yet I shall be delighted to go! The Protestants, too, whom I know, are equally kird to me. All this makes life too smooth for me! What I hope for is a country where there are saveges or quasi saveges, and the suf-ferings and privations of a missionary life! There, if I can advance the glory of God, all my earthly desires will be

rially starrh, aga, all orm of appet these bility, stand i great rouse, all orm of these bility, stand i great rouse, and copects rk and consile, aregude, aregude, aregude, aregude, and sosile, tores to ankfule. My such i ferers, se this what a mitting Every have emark-i to let m well s, who cover to the standard results of the standard results res

OK.

idge.) T Womb cannot sia that arch or For a For a

kindly of. Or. Medical n. Ont.

ation

EE.

Store

ORE.

Everycialty.
comost
f every
coveryy payPF,
n Sta.
T, ONT.

The order for his departure came soon afterwards, and he started for the Rocky Mountains, March 24, 1884, much to the regret of those among whom he has been

regret of those among whom he has been laboring.

In a week he had reached Spekane Falls, W. T., the headquarters of the Jesuit Indian Mission. It was his first experience of a half civilized life. In this little city of several thousand inhabitants, with a possibly great future before it, the Society of Jesus had, at that time, a residence and a church—both exceedingly primitive wooden buildings. But the four dations of a college had been already laid, and plans for a new church

savages, as they sang the offices of the Church, were striking proofs of the subduing power of krace; and he saw in them a bright promise of what Almighty God had in store for him.

duing power of grace; and he saw a bright promise of what Almighty God had in store for him.

AMONG THE INDIANS.

It was only a visit, and he returned to Spokane Falls, where he seted for a few months as pastor. Whatever he did, he did it with his might, and here his work was manifold. He had to study English and Indian, instruct the children, hunt up and reciaim Catholics, attend to emigrants as they passed, convert Protestan's, in a word, it was the work of a parish. Besides all this he had the college and the church to build, excursions to make in the country, and the charge of providing supplies for all the neighboring missions. But he was equal to his task. The work in itself was not encouraging, Faith work in itself was not encouraging, Faith gards morality; and the work of the mission serving as removed difficult in the extreme, since the form of the most difficult posts of the having settled among the Indians. Far from being desirable, the presence of whites among the Indians is ruinous as regards morality; and the work of the mission and to die is gain—yes, and morals did not flourish in that motley collection of new settlers. Catholic settlers there were, but few of them practical. What can be expected where the saloon and the gembling den are the centres of attraction, around which the little border towns of the westerning und The missionary. towns of the westspring up? The missionary had to stir up the dormant faith of lapsed bad to stir up the dormant faith of lapsed Catholies, and encourage and strengthen these who had the courage to practice their religious duties. True it was that Father Ruellan had devoted himself to the Indian Missions, but he readily understood that if the Indians were to be saved, the whites too must be converted, else would their scandalous lives and in fluence rullify the efforts to convert the Redmen. rullify the efforts to convert the Redmen. He was at times aghast at the amount of work to be accomplished and the searcity of missionaries. "We have a territory as large as Russia and only about thirty

large as Russia and only about thirty priests!"

But if the laborers were few and the field vast, he tried to make up for the deficiency by doing the work of several men himself. Yet, to judge him at his own estimate, he was rather hindering then furthering the good of souls, so little did he make of his exertions. "Another and a holier man," he saye, "would have already converted the Protestants whom I am trying to enlighten; another would have already built the church, for which I am still collecting; snother would have attracted hither both men and means, and would have been known, loved, served, and glorified by I know not how many souls now waiting at the side of the pool for the Angel of the Lord to come and move the waters."

He writes to a fellow religious in France to "preach, like another St. Bernard, this glorious cuesde, to find men for these missions who fear neither moral ror physical suffering, who can work for years without expecting to see any result, men of boundless confiderce and devotion, and of inexhaustible patience. Many tribes of Indians still without a priest are imploing our help. Alaska, with its uncounted savsges, awaits our missionaries! Christ came to cast fire upon the earth—the fire of zeal and charty! Who will enkindle this sacred flame in our prairies or forests, or mountains?"

WHITES AND REDS.

or forests, or mountains?"
WHITES AND REDS.

WHITES AND REDS.

If the apathy and carelessness of the whites grieved his zealous soul, the genuine and simple faith and devotion of the Indians consoled him. The missionaries, it was true, were few in number; but this handful of another were doing wonders. woman, who was unable to go to Him.

As I returned I saw the sun rise amid the beautiful scenery of the Pigeon Hills, and my lips sarg the praises of God in that solitude.

Thus did the beauties of the visible world raise his thoughts to their invisible Creator. The life he was leading was a novel one to him, accustomed as he had been for years to life in a college. He accomplished; that an indefinite amount was still to be done, and that a plan, which seemed to him full of wisdom, was un-

was still to be done, and that a plan, which seemed to him full of wisdom, was undeviatingly followed.

He had not yet got his heart's desire of living and working amorg the indians, but now and they they crossed his path. He writes of the consolation he felt when two Iudian families happened to assist at his Mass, which was served by a Brother who had been a miner a long time and had sought and four d much gold, but no happiness with it. It was seldom that he had so devout a corgregation. The Indians, according to their custom, recited and sang their prayers, and this seemed the sweetest melody to their ardent apoetle. But, at last, his leg-deferred hope appeared to be realized. In September, 1884, his Superior proposed sending him to a mission where he would be thrown more among the Indians. It was a more difficult post, and this was plainly pointed out cult post, and this was plainly pointed out to him. That only made him desire it

the more eagerly.

In the meanwhile the fruits of his work at Spokane Falls were become visible. In Oct. ber of that year he announced the news that the college had been built. "It produces a fine effect. Its site is the edge of the high plain which overlooks the rest of the valley; among the rest, the plateau on the opposite bank of the Spokane, on which the city is built. Its gilded Cross stretches out its arms towards the city as if to offer it safety and peace."

FATHER CATALDO'S TRUST. Soon after this Rev. Father Cataldo started for the Plenary Council in Baltimore, Md., with the intention of spending several months in Europe in search of recruits for the mission. He showed his esteem of Father Ruellan by naming him Vice Superior of the missions during his absence. This was a blow to the humabsence. This was a blow to the hum-ble-minded religious. His shoulders were

being! I do not shirk the labor. No, readily do I accept all that God wills, for as lorg as He wille, and solely because He wills it. Near a little picture of Our Lidy of the Seven Dolors, I have put the motto St. Paul—For me to live is Christ and to die to gain was to die to gain.

Such was the station to which Father Such was the station to which Father Ruellan was ordered. There were Indians, and he longed to labor among them, for he had by that time learned their languate and could consequently be useful to them. What had he accomplished during his few months' sojourn at Spokane? When he began his ministry there, only four or five persons assisted at Mass on Sundsy. When he left they numbered a hundred. But few Catholics were known as such when he reached the town; at his departure he had discovered more than 200. He spared himself nothing in this 200. He spared himself nothing in this 200. He spared nimeel nothing in this search for sodis, fatigue counted for naught, weather was not taken into account. From house to house he went in spite of many a rebuff, which he took as vided there were a reasonable chance of

preparations for resigning the charge so lately entrusted to him. On the 5th he gave his last in struction to Father Canestrelli, who could not believe the reality of the danger, since the doctor had declared

When they spoke of praying for his recovery, he answered: "You can pray for it, but I will not. I hope for a better

life."

"But," they objected, "we need you here, it is for the glory of God."

"You imagine that," he replied, "but you can get along very well without me, Still, if it be for the glory of God, His Holy Will be done."

When told to ask the Blessed Virgin to the still a little west hefore he received the

THE INDIAN'S SIN. It was a terrible blow to the hopes that centred in him fer the future of the mission. But the conviction took possession of his sorrowing brethren that he had affered his life in sacrifice for the mission, for, as they remarked, he had fallen ill on the first Friday of the month. His sanctity, the indefinable influence for good that had everted all ever them. he had exerted, all gave them assurance of his eternal welfare and of their having a new intercessor in Heaven. Instead of sorrowing, therefore, they felt impelled to rejoice, and to strive to follow in his footsteps the road of perfection. They compare him to blessed Berchmans for his exactness in observing his Rules, and a Coadjutor Brother naively wrote: "He beat in holiness all the religious I have ever known; he would have converted the very stones if he had lived."

On Sunday, January 11th, the funeral took place with all the solemnity possible. Between the time of his death and of his burial, the Indians offered more than 260 Cemmunions for the represent its soul.

An Indian, coming for confession on this occasion, accused himself of a single sin:

"I have committed a great sin, I wept at the Black Robe's death, and he was a saint." In a family where all were sick, they chose the one that was least sick to they chose the one that was least sick to represent them in praying for the good father in the Church. Thus did the Indians mingle their tears and their prayers for him, whom they had scarcely known, even by name, but who had devoted his life for their welfare. When the sad news reached the about Superior of the mission, he this little city of several thousand inhabitant, with a possibly great future before it, the Society of Jesus had, at that time, a residence and a church—both exceedingly primitive wooden buildings. But the foundations of a college had been already laid, and plans for a new church were under consideration.

Six miles from the town lies St. Michael's Mission for the Spokane Indians, who live in lodges grouped around the chapel. Thirther Father Ruellan went to meet his superior, Rev. Father Cataldo, It was Holy Week, and the services produced a profound impression upon him. The devotion and piety of these seeming the absent Superior of the mission, he was inclined to write of his sorrow at the

the following able letter appears from the Rev. Arthur Ryan, of Thurles, Ire

Thurles, Dec. 15. Sir:-In your recent article on "The Policy of the National Lesgue," you put Policy of the National League," you put a very simple issue before your readers. You have declared, and shown good reason for your declaration (though that does not concern my present purpose), that the "plan of campaign" adopted by the National League is an act of rebellion. You have called on Irish National ists to say whether the time for "the sacred duty of rebellion" has come, or, in other words, whether the action taken is moral or immoral. As a private individual, but one, I think, more or less in touch with the national sentiment lay and clerical of this country, I venture to answer as follows. to answer as follows.

spite of many a rebuff, which he took as his due, as a means to preserve humility. In the end he won all hearts, for none is proof sgainst disinterested charity.

He produced the most favorable impression in Colville, for the Superior of the Residence wrote that he seemed to be an argel sent by God, and that he diffused an atmosphere of sanctity about him.

On January 2, 1885, the first Friday of the month, a day consecuated to the Sacred Heart, Father Ruellan began giving a spiritual Retract to the Coadjutor Brothers of the mission. That same day he was attacked by pleuricy, and he knew that the end was at hand. No one else imagined it. As yet the symptoms were not slamming, but the good Father made preparations for resigning the charge so lately entrusted to him. Oo the 5th he is success. It was the absence of this successful that alone bound wise and brave Irishmen to conscientiously oppose a successful that alone bound wise and brave Irishmen to conscientiously oppose this country. It has never occurred to me to consider acquiescence to the Government of England as a moral obligation or as other than a dire necessity. I would fearlessly ask any English gentleman, even Catholic first and English atter, would he, were he in my place, think otherwise? I lask, would he who has applauded the valor of his countryment in Egypt, in Ashantee, in Zululand, would he have scruples about fighting for his own nationality, for what he believed to be the sacred right of his country—the right of freedom from forbelieved to be the sacred right of his country—the right of freedom frrm foreign miegovernment, and from the constant anarchy aud misery resulting therefrom? My conviction is that Eoglishmen, as I know and honor them, would never have borne what we have borne. But we have borne it simply and solely because we could not help it. We have sorrowilly bowed to might, but we have never acknowledged it to be right. We have never, thank God, lied to our oppressors by saying we were loyal to oppressors by saying we were loyal to them. And when we have condemned

should we care whether it be an act of rebellion or not? Its chance of success is, indeed, all we look to. Rebellion with the chance of being successful, rebellion against tyrannous misgovernment is, the wide world over, a sacred duty. Englishmen have blessed it in their own case—in the case of every nation except Ireland. Irishmen bless it, and Irish priests and Irish bishops bless it, and declare it to be high and unassailable morality—a
holy war in the cause of the poor and
oppressed, a struggle for hearths and
homes. Rebels we are, almost to a man,
against the injustice and misgovernment
—the hollow mockers was assessed touch -the hollow mockery we see and touch on every side, but which our pious critics on every side, but which our pious critics cannot or will not recognize. True, we have been up to this "inopportunists" in the matter of rebellion; but now our opportunity has come, and we give our glad "God speed" to what promises to be, at long last, a successful plan of campaign. Whether or not that plan be constitutional may be an interesting question of politics; but it is no question of morals.

of morals.

I am not, sir, a believer in heated language. What I have written above is none such. It is, as far as I can make it, an honest answer to your honest question. I have told you, in what a certain scribe would call my Irish "cussedness," the sentiments in which generations of good Irish priests have lived and died, and for which their successors are prepared as they were to

successors are prepared, as they were, to answer before a just God. I am, sir, your obedient servant, ARTHUR RYAN.

Appended to the letter is this note, signed by the editor of the Tablet —:

We trust that Father Ryan is mistaken in supposing that his letter represents the opinion of any large section of his countrymen. We, at any rate, should find it difficult to reconcile such doctrines with the teaching of the late

could have been upon earth." Or, as a Father at Colville wrote: "When Our Lord died, from a human point of view, His work seemed lost." On the contrary, it was accomplished, and it was precisely by His death that he accomplished it. So will it be with Father Ruellan; by his death he will gain all for the mission.

"THE SACRED DUTY OF REBELLION."

AN IRISH PRIEST ANSWERS THE LONDON TABLET.

In the London Tablet of December 25th, it is a contraction of the equity of their claims? If so, we must have a subtained by the Editor of a Catholic paper if you cannot depend on the testimony of the elected representatives and the herarchy and clergy of Ireland?

You "fully recognize that there may be a necessity over-riding all law, and of the kind to justify the preaching of this bloodless rebellion, but the burden of the proof lies heavy with the defenders of the Lesgue," The backs of our poor people are all but broken under the weight of their heavy burdens. Must they be able to convince as anti Catholic paper if you cannot depend on the testimony of the elected representatives and the liverarchy and clergy of Ireland?

You "fully recognize that there may be a necessity over-riding all law, and of the kind to justify the preaching of the kind to justify the preaching of the series and the wifully recognize that there may be a necessity over-riding all law, and of the kind to justify the preaching of the and prejudiced Legislature of the equity of their claims? If so, we must have a repetition of the case of Balaam and his ass (Numbers xxii.), and the interven-tion of another angel: "The ass not tion of another angel: "The ass not being able to turn aside either to the I am come to withstand thee, because thy way is perverse, and contrary to me." You know the sequel. And since the angels of Ireland have already given their testimony as to the question of fact, we may be certain that the angel of Rome will exhort you in the words of Holy Scripture: "Go with these men, and see thou speak no other thing than what I shall command thee." I am, sir, your obedient servant. your obedient servant,
N. MURPHY, P. P.

WEDDING BELLS IN ST. THOMAS.

A large gathering of Miss Kate Hugh-son's lady friends and admirers attended son's lady friends and admirers attended at the Church of the Holy Augels on last Tuesday morning to be present at the marriage of that popular young lady to Captain Philip Broderick of Sarnia, The groomsmen were Mr. James Baby of Sarnia and Mr. Charles Kennedy, M. C. R, of this city. The bridesmaids were Miss Kate Murray of London and Miss Matida Hughson, sister of the bride. The wedding-day occurring within the octave of the Epiphany, a grand High Mass of the day was celebrated. The Kyrie and Sanctus of Mozart's 12th mass, the Gloria and Credo of Farmer's were kyrie and Sanctus of Mozart's 12th mass, the Gloria and Credo of Farmer's were done ample justice to by Miss Celia McNulty, presiding, and the other mem bers of the choir. Miss Ella Murray of bers of the choir. Miss Ella Murray of Wilton Grove sang at the offertory Rossini's O'Salutaris! The large numbers of Protestant ladies present declared themselves perfectly charmed as well with the well-trained voices and delightful harmonies as with the solemnity of the nuptial mass and benediction. At the close of the ceremonies Rev. Father Flannery addressed a few eloquent remarks to the assemblage on the sacredness and the indissolucility of the marriage tie; and called upon his

Still, if it be for the glory of God, His
Holy Will be done."
When told to ask the Blessed Virgin to
get him a little rest before he received the
Holy Virsitioum, with childlike simplicity
to fo God, obtain for me a little rest that I
may receive this night thy Son into a
perfect heart." A few hours later when
the Crucifix was offered him, he stretched
out his arms as on a Cross, and said. "Holy Virgin,
I offer myself to thee, I belong to
My God, look upon me,"

Never a word of impatience escaped his
lips, only of regret that he was a burden
to those who lavished on him all
their charity could devise to relieve him.
His extreme calmness deceived them into
false hopes of his recovery. On Janusry
7th the fatal hour came. The last Sacraments were administered, and the beautiful soul of Louis Ruellan winged its flight
to that Heaven for which he had so long
sighed.

THE INDIAN'S SIN. olic Church here for the last nine or ten years was ever unremitting in her duties, and has succeeded in obtaining for the St. Thomas church choir a reputation for efficiency and harmony second to none in the diocese. She was also ever ready to lend her valuable services to charitable concerts and socials in other parishes and localities, and with her sister Miss Teresa as accompanist was considered far and wide as a necessary element in the success of almost every little church entertainment in the

ter, and were, many of them, very costly.
On the evening previous to the nuptial ceremony, the little girls of the May Pole Dance, whom she had trained, presented her with an illuminated address and a set of china dishes. Messrs. Stephen Pocock, E. L. Peters, and Louis Eagan, with Rev. Father Flannery, called to her house also, and read to her an address on the part of the Catholic congregation, presenting her with a purse of gold coins as a mark of with a purse of gold coins as a mark of their appreciation of her many claims on their gratitude. Miss Hughson's, now Mrs. Broderick's, voice will be missed, and her absence felt for many a long day in

THE LATE BAZAAR.

The following is a list of articles omit-ted from our report of last week, together with the donors' names, as also the names of the winners

the names of the winners:

REFRESHMENT TABLE.

A besutiful cake, presented by Mrs.

Frank Smith, Toronto, won by Pat
O'Connell, city.

A handsome basket, presented by
Miss Torons Kildes won by

Miss Teresa Kildes, won by

A beautiful lamp, presented by Mr.
Stevely, London, won by Rev. J. Walsh,

ST. MARY'S TABLE Set of fruit rooms, given by a friend, won by J. B. Vining, London.

No l. A set of chins, won by Mr. Grover.
No. 2. A set of china, won by Mrs.

No. 2. A set of china, won by Mrs. Stead, Strathroy.

A beautiful picture of His Lordship Bishop Walsh, presented by Mr. Frank Cooper, won by Rev. L. A. Dunphy.

A chair rest, presented by St. Joseph's convent, Amherstburg, won by Miss Bobier.

A handsome table, presented by R Driscoll & Co., won by Mrs. Effiner.

A beautiful table scarf, presented by Miss Ella Murray, won by Mrs. Connors, Clarence st., city.

Clarence st., city.

An easy chair, given by Mrs Fitzhenry,
won by Mrs. McGrath, Mitchell, Ont.

A hand painted cushion, won by J

Pendergast.
A handsome hand painted panel (pond lilies) won by Mr. Dick Toothe.
A fancy work box, presented by E Walsh, won by Miss Lizzie Lough'in.

CHILDREN OF MARY'S TABLE.

Crayon portrait of Van Dyke, presented by Master James O'Higgins, was by Robert Taylor, Clarence st., city.

A handsome hand painted panel, presented by Mrs. Chilton, Goderich, work by Rev. L A. Dunphy.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND

The Dubliu Freeman's Journal says "We have received the following letter, with its enclosure, from His Grace, the Archbishop of Cashel:

Archbishop of Cashel:

To the Editor of the Freeman.

The Palace, Thurles, Dec. 27.

MY DEAR SIR,—Kindly acknowledge in to morrow's issue of the Freeman the receipt of enclosed cheque for £40 4s 6d, amount just received by me from His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston for the Parliamentary Fund.

I shall ask you also to publish His-Lordship's note and the appended list of subscriptions.

subscriptions.

I aw, my dear sir,
Your faithful servant,
+ T. W. CROEE.

"Bishop's Palace, Kingston, Ont.,
13th December, 1886.
"To His Grace Archbishop Croke."
"My Dear Lord Archbishop,—May I' trouble your Grace once more with the charge of a draft for the Irish Parliamentary Find. It represents (540 46 dd) tary Fund. It represents (£40 4s. 6d) the balance of the total amount (£608 9s. 4d) collected in this city and diocese 9s. 44) collected in this city and diocese within the present year for the support of the Irish cause in the British Parliament. God speed the cause? I amyour Grace's sincere friend,

"HJAMES VINCENT CLEARY,
Bishop of Kungston,"
LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Belleville (supplement)......\$17 00
Cornwall ".......60 00 £40 4s. 1d. A Miracalous Cure.

On December 5th, in North Vernor, On December 5th, in North Vernor, N. J., a young Catholic girl, named Jennie Smith, was miraculously cured of a spinal disease of five years standing, resulting from a fall and spinal fracture. Doctors had been called in, and were unable to do anything for her.

Placing herself confidently under the spiritual care of Rev. Eugene A. Farrell, of Morristown, N. J., she entered upon a novena, striving what efficacy she might find there in when all human means failed.

After due course of presents and services of the services

find there in when all human means failed.
After due course of prayer, and while
Father Farrell was on his way home, Miss
Smith got up from her bed, and walked
down stairs, to the utter surprise of her
parents. The news of the wonderful
restoration soon spread, and neighbors,
from contiguous twore comes is restoration soon spread, and neighbors from contiguous towns came in great numbers to see her and verify the rumors which had reached them.

Father Farrell fully confirms the account, adding some interesting particulars in the following letter:

Morristown, N. J., Dec. 5, 1886.

Editor of the Columbian:—It is true that Miss Smith is cured. She came sig miles

Miss Smith is cured. She came six miles this morning, in a severe snow-storm, to-church, and went to confession and communion. She was for three years, nine months and twenty days, unable to get out of bed, or even to be moved in it.

REV. EUGENE A. FARRELL.

WEDDING BELLS.

On Tuesday morning Mr. James & Mulligan, barrister, &c, of the firm of McDonald, Marsh & Mulligan, Toronto, and second son of Mr. David Mulligan of Pembroke, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Lizzie Murray, daughter of the late Michael Murray, and neice of Messrs. T. & W. Murray, of this fown. The ceremony was performed this town. The ceremony was performed in the R C. cathedral here, his Lordship in the R C cathedral here, his Lordship Bishop Lorran officiating. Miss Josie O'Meara acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. William Mulligan was the groomsman. A large number of friends witnessed the ceremony. The ladies looked most beautiful. After an elegant wedding breakfast at the residence of Mr. Thomas Murray, M. P. P., the young couple left by the early train on their honeymoon tour. The presents received by the bride were numerous and magnificent indeed. were numerous and magnificent, indeed so elegant a collection is seldom seen even on an occasion of this kind. young couple have the best wishes of hosts of friends for their future happiness, and in these wishes the Ol

The RECORD very cordially adds its good wishes to those of our esteemed contemporary for our young friends who on the 11th inst. were united in holy matrimony. We pray that their years may be long and peaceful and their happiness unalloyed.

Distinguished Ecclesiastical Visitors.

His Lordship Bishop Grandin, of the N. W. T., accompanied by Rev. Father Lestauc and Rev. Father Andre, of Regina, arrived in the city yesterday. The name of Father Andre is familiar to almost every reading person in the Dominion on account of his relations to the Northwest rebellion and the interest. he took in Louis Riel, after the latter was ne took in Louis Riel, after the latter was condemned to be executed. The party are stopping at the Ottawa colleges.

They were entertained at the Archbishop's palace yesterday evening by His Grace Archbishop Duhamel. Bishop Grandin and Fathers Andre and Lestauc, will be injured in Ottawa but his College. will be joined in O tawa by His Grace Archbishop Tache in March next, when Archoshop Tache in March next, when they will all leave for Rome. They will attend the universal council meeting of the Oblate order which takes place at the Holy See next spring when they will be smong the Canadian representatives.—Ottana Free Press, Jan. 15.

Iow wonderous are the change Since forty years ago When girls were woolen dresse And loys wore pants of tow, When shoes were made of cali-And socks of home-spun woo and children did a haif days w Before the hour of school.

The people rode to meeting, Jim In sleds instead of sleighs, and wagons rode as easy, Jim, As buggies now-a-days.
And oxen answered well for tes Though now they'd be too slow For people lived not half so fast Bome forty years ago.

Forty Years Age

The Chain of Time.

New Year threw a golden chain, beest with pearls of day.

with pearls of day.

see my next twelve months age, but they have golden away is appeared, in stice and the memory holes a man or hole; the mirror the shade; they to bring the mirror the shade; do we have to setch them o'er, on each is deand a mark.

Setigants the joyous ones, the looking in the dark.

heritated—"I would exact of thee a promise to do me, in a certain event, the greatest favour one man can do another—and of that let me have thy pledge now."

"If the thing be not forbidden, I will do it," Ben. Hur replied.
Arrius rested again.

"Art thou, indee!, a son of Hur, the Jew i" he next asked.

"It is as I have said."

"I knew thy father"—
Judah drew himself nearer, for the tribune's voice was week—he drew nearer, and listened eagerly—at lest he thought to hear of home.

"I knew him, and loved him," Arrius continued.

There was another pause, during which

continued.

There was another pause, during which comething diverted the speaker's thought.

"It cannot be," he proceeded, "that thou, a son of his, heat not heard of Cato and Brutus. They were very great men, and asver as great as in death. In their dying, they left this law—A Roman may not aurevive his good fortune. Art thou listening?"

listening?"
"I hear."
"It is a custom of gautlemen in Rome to wear a ring. There is one on my hand.
Take it now." He held the hand to Judah, who did as

"Now put it on thine own hand."
Ben Hur did so.
"The trinket hath its uses," said Arrius

"In what direction?"

"From the north."
Canet thou tell her nationality by

outward signs ?"
"No. My service hath been at the "Hath she a fl ig ?"

"I cannot see one."
Arrius remained quiet some time,
apparently in deep reflection.
"Does the ship hold this way yet?" he
at length asked.

"Still this way."
"Look for the fleg now."

She hath none. "Nor any other sign?"

"Nor any other sign?"

"She bath a sail set, and is of three banks, and cometh swiftly—that is all I can say of her."

"A Roman in triumph would have out

"A Roman in triumph would have out many fligs. She must be an enemy. Hear now," said Arrius, becoming grave again, "hear, while yet I may speak. If the galley be a pirate, thy life is safe; they may not give thee freedom; they may put thee to the oar again; but they will not kill thee. On the other hand, I"—

The tribune faltered. **Perpol!" he continued resolutely.
sm too old to submit to dishonor.

sent me to the oar for life made me a slave, yet I am not a slave; no more am I thy freedman. I am a son of Israel, and this moment, at least, my own master. Take back the ring."

Arrius remained passive.

"Thou wilt not?" Judah continued.

"Not in anger, then, nor in any deepite, but to free myself from a hateful obligation, I will give thy gift to the sea. S.c., O tribune!"

them from the since is bey to bring the thorn from the cinds of the policy of the part of the policy of the part of the policy o

"Are thou sure she is an enemy?" Ben. "Are thou sure ane is an enemy?" Ben-Hur asked.
"I think so," was the reply.
"She stops, and puts a boat over the side."

"Dost thou see her flag ?"

"Dest thou see her flag?"
"Is there no other eign by which she may be known if Roman?"
"If Roman, she hath a helmet over the mast's top,"
"Then be of cheer. I see the helmet."
Still Arrius was not assured.
"The men in the small boat are taking in the people efloat, Pirates are not humans."

humane."

"They may need rowers," Arrius replied, recurring, possibly, to times when he had made rescues for the purpose.

Ben Hur was very watchful of the actions of the strangers.

"The ship moves off," he said.

"Whither?"

"Over on

"Whither?"

"Over on our right there is a galley which I take to be deserted. The new-comer heads towards it. Now she is alongside. Now she is sending men aboard."

Then Assistance is sending men aboard."

"The ship moves off," he said.

"The trinket hath its uses," said Arrius mext. "I have property and money. I am accounted rich even in Rome. I have no family. Show the ring to my freedman, who hath control in my absence; you will find him in a villa near Misenum. Tell him how it time to thee, and ask anything, or all he may have; he will not refuse the demand. If I live, I will do better by thee. I will make thee free, and restore thee to thy home and people; or thou mayst give thyself to the pursuit that pleaseth thee most. Dost thou hear?"

"I could not choose but hear."

"Then pledge me. By the gods"—

"Nay, good tribune, I am a Jew."

"By thy God, then, or in the form most sacred to those of thy faith—pledge me to do what I tell thee now, and as I tell thee; I am waiting, let me have thy promise "

"Noble Arrius, I am warned by thy manner to expect something of gravest concern. Tell me thy wish first."

"That were to give the pledge, and—Biessed be the God of my fathers! yonder cometh a ship!"

"Il what direction?" I shill be dumwir, and thou! I knew thy father, and loved him. He was a prince indeed. He taught me a Jew was not a barbarian. I will take thee with me. I will make thee my son. Give thy God thanks, and call the sailors. Haste! The pursuit must be kept. Not a robber shall escape. Hasten then!"

Judah raised himself upon the plank, and waved his hand, and called with air

and waved his hand, and called with all his might; at last he drew the attention of the sailors in the small boat, and they were speedily taken up.

were speedily taken up.

Arrius was received on the galley with all the honours due a hero so the favourite of Fortune. Upon a couch on the deck he heard the particulars of the conclusion of the fight. When the survivors affoat upon the water were all saved, and the prize secured, he spread his fig of commandant anew, and hurried northward to rejoin the fleet and perfect the victory. In due time the fifty vessels coming down the channel closed in upon the fugitive pirates, and crushed them utterly; not one escaped. To swell the tribune's glory, twenty galleys of the enemy were captured.

tured. Upon his return from the cruise, Arriu Upon his return from the cruise, Arrius had warm welcome on the mole at Misenum. The young man attending him very early attracted the attention of his friends there; and to their questions as to who he was the tribune proceeded in the most affectionate manner to tell the story of his rescue and introduce the attance; omitting examples all the terms. story of his rescue and introduce the stranger, omitting carefully all that pertained to the latter's previous history. At the end of the narrative, he called Ben-Hur to him, and soid, with a hand resting affectionately upon his shoulder: "Good friends, this is my son and heir who, as he is to take my property—if it be the will of the gods that I leave any—shall be know to you by my name. I pray you all to love him as you love me." Speedily, as opportunity permitted, the

TAKEN PROM THE PIRATES IN THE GULF QUINTUS ARRIUS,

BOOK FOURTH.

"Alva. Should the monarch prove unjust—
and at this time—
"Queen. Then I must wait for justice Uatin it come; and they are happiest for Whose consciences may calmly wait their Should the monarch prove consciences may calmly wait their right." ECHILLER, Don Carlos (Act iv. Sc. xv.)

CHAPTER I.

CHAPTER I.

AT ANTIOCH.

The month to which we LOW come is July, the year that of our Lord 23, and the place Antioch, then Q teen of the East, and next to Rome the strongest, if not the most populous city in the world. There is an opinion that the extravagance and dissoluteness of the age had their origin in Rome, and spread thence throughout the empire; that the great cities but reflected the manners of their mistrees on the Tiber. This may be doubted. The reaction of the conquest would seem to have been upon the morals of the conqueror. In Greece she found a spring of corruption; so also in Egypt; and the student, having exhausted the subject, will close the book; assured that the flow of the demoralizing river was from the cast westwardly, and that this very city of Antioch, one of the oldest seats of Assyrian power and splendour, was a principal source of the deadly stream.

A transport galley entered the mouth of the river Orontes from the blue waters of thesea. It was in the forenoon. The heat was great, yet all on board who could avail themselves of the privilege were on deck.—Ben Hur among others.

The five years had brought the young Jew to perfect manhood. Though the robe of white linen in which he was attired somewhat masked his form, his appearance was unusually attractive. For an

The five years had brought the young Jew to perf.c: manbood. Though the robe of white linen in which he was attired somewhat masked his form, his appearance was unusually attractive. For an hour and more he had ccupied a seat in the shade of the rail, and in that time several fellow-parsengers of his own nationality had tited to engage him in couver-ation, but without avail. His replies to their questions had been brief, though gravely courteous, and in the Latin tongue. The purity of his speech, his cultivated manners, his reticence, served to stimulate their curiosity the more. Such as observed him clossly were struck by an incongruity between his demeanour, which had the ease and grace of a pairician and certain points of his person. Thus his arms were disproportionately long; and when, to steady himself against the motion of the vessel, he took hold of anything near by, the size of his hands and their evident power compelled remark; so the wonder who and what he was mired continually with a wish to know the particulars of his life. In other words, his air cannot be better described than as a notice—This man has a stary to tell.

The galley, in coming, had stopped at one of the ports of Cyprue, and picked up a Hebrew of most respectable appearance, quiet, reserved, paternal. Ben-Hur ventured to ask him some questions; the replies who his conditience, and resulted finally in an ex-ended conversation.

It chanced also that as the galley from Cyprue entered the receiving bay of the organization the river at the same time; and at they did so, both the strangers threw out small flags of brightest yellow. There was much coal jecture as to the meaning of the signals. At length a passenger addressed himself to the respectable Huberk for information upon the subject.

"Yes, I know the meaning of the flags," he replied; "they do not signify nationality," he replied; "they do not

hip."
"Has the owner many ships?" "You know him ?"

"I have dealt with him."

"I have dealt with him."

The passengers looked at the speaker as if requesting him to go on. Ben Hur listened with interest.

"He lives in Antioch," the Hebrew continued in his quiet way. "That he is vastly rich has brought him into notice, and the talk about him is not always kind. There used to be in Jerusalem a prince of very ancient family named Hur."

Judah strove to be composed, yet his heart beat quicker.

"The prince was a merchant with a

There used to be in Jerusalem a prince of very ancient family named Hur."

Judah strove to be composed, yet his heart beat quicker.

"The prince was a merchant, with a genius for business. He set on foot many enterprises, some reaching far East, others West. In the great cities he had branch houses. The one in Antioch was in charge of a man said by some to have been a family servant called Simonides, Greek in name, yet an I arashite. The master was drowned at sea. His business, however, went on, and was scarcely less prosperous. After a while misfortune overtook the family. The prince's only son, nearly grown, tried to kill the procurator Gratus in one of the streets of Jerusalem. He failed by a narrow chance, and has not since been heard of. In fact, the Roman's rage took in the whole house—not one of the name was left alive. Their palace was sealed up, and is now a rookery for pigeon; the estate was confiscated; everything that could be traced to the ownership of the Hurs was confiscated. The procurator cured his hurt with a golden salve."

The passengers laughed.

"Not I! Go you will. Everybody goe, cynic philosopher, virile boy, women, and you will do that I assume to stay away from it?"

"Not I! Go you will. Everybody goe, cynic philosopher, virile boy, women, and priests—all go. So sure as II of what you will do that I assume to advise you. Do not take quarters in the city—that will be loss of time; but go at once to the willege in the edge of the grove. The way is through a garden, under the spray of fountains. The lovers of the god and his Peræun maid built the town; and in its porticos and paths and thousand retreate you will find characters and habits and sweets of kinds elsewhere impossible. But the wall of the cit;! there it is, the masterpiece of Xerœus, the master of muval architecture."

All eyes followed his pointing finger.

"This part was raised by order of the first of the Seleucides. Three hundred tyears have made it part of the rock it rests upon."

The defence justified the encomium. High,

The passengers laughed.
'You mean he kept the property," eaid At the end of the narrative, he called Ben-Hur to him, and soid, with a hand result to him, and soid, with a hand result to him, and soid, with a hand result to him, and soid, with a same a Roman tribane, went down with his ship in the midst of the foa. This is what I would have thee do. If the galley prove a pirate, push me from the plank and drown me. Dost thou hear? Swear, thou wilt do it,"

"I will not swear," said Ben-Hur firmly; "neither will I do the deed. The Law, which is to me most binding, O tribune, which is finger—"take it back, and all thy purchises of favour in the event of delivpromises of favour in the event of delivpromi

"How long has he been going on thus?"

"He must have had a good start."

"Yea, they say the procurator took only the prince's property ready at hand—his horses, cattle, houses, land vessels, goods. The money could not be found, though there must have been vast sums of it. What became of it has been an unsolved mystery."

"Not to me," said a passenger with a smeer.

"I understand you," the Hebrew answered. "Others have had your idea That it furnished old Simonides his start is a common belief. The procurator is of that opinion—or he has been—for twice in five years he has caught the merchant, and put him to torture."

Judah griped the rope he was holding with crushing force.

"It is astid," the narrator continued, "that there is not a sound bone in the man's body. The last time I saw him he sat in a chair, a shapeless cripple, propped against cabiops."

"So tortured!" exclaimed several listeners in a breath.

"Disease could not have produced such a deformity. Still the suffering made no impression upon him. All he had was his lawfully, and he was making lawfull use of it, was the most they want of the still and the other's shrewdings.

The man raised his head and considered to the county of the merchant has made in the man raised his head and considered to the say of the merchant has made in the man raised his head and considered to the county of the merchant has made in the man raised his head and considered to the county of the merchant has made no impression upon him. All he had was his lawfully, and he was making lawfull.

The man raised his head and considered to the county of the merchant has made no impression upon him. All he had was his lawfully, and he was making lawfull.

The man raised his head and considered to the county of the beginn town, my friends, I have the most they will be applied and upon them, nor floods nor eath-viadues. Of the main town, my friends, I have the most sum of it.

The man raised his beginn town, my friends, I have the most sum of it.

The man raised his head and considered

wystery."

"Not to me," said a passenger with a smeer.

"I understand you," the Hebrew answered. "Others have had your idea. That it furnished old Simonides his start is a common belief. The procurator is of that opinion—or he has been—for twice in five years he has caught the merchant, and put him to torture."

Judah griped the rope he was holding with crushing force.

"It is said," the narrator continued, "that there is not a sound bone in the man's body. The last time I saw him he sat in a chair, a shapeless cripple, propped against c ashions."

"So tortured!" exclaimed several listeners in a breath.

"Disease could not have produced such a deformity. Still the suffering made no impression upon him. All he had was his lawfully, and he was making lawful use of it—that was the most they wrung from him. Now, however, he is past persecution. He has a licence to trade signed by Tiberins himself."

"He paid roundly for it, I warrant."

"These ships are his," the Hebrew continued, passing the remark. "It is a custom among his cailors to salute each other upon meeting by throwing out yellow flug, sight of which is as much as to say, 'We have had a fortunate voyage."

The story ended there.

When the transport was fairly in the channel of the river, Judah spoke to the Hebrew.

"Ben Hur, Prince of Jerusalem."

"What was the name of the merchant's master?"

"Ben Hur, Prince of Jerusalem."

"What became of the prince's family?"

"The boy was sent to the galleys. I may say he is dead. One year is the ordinary limit of life under that sentence. The widow and daughter have not been heard of; those who know what became of them will not speak. They died doubtless in the cells of one of the castles which spot the waysides of Judea."

Judah walked to the pilot's quarter. So absorbed was he in thought that he scarcely noticed the shores of the river, which from sea to city were surpassingly beautiful with orchards of all the Syrian fruits and vines, clustered about villas rich as those of Neapolis. No more did he observe the vessels passing in an endless fleet, nor hear the singing and shouting of the sailors, some in labour, some in merriment. The sky was full of sunlight, lying in hezy warmth upon the land and the water; nowhere except over his life was there a shadow.

Once only he awoke to a momentary interest, and that was when some one pointed out the Grave of Danbae dis-

"Where is the lake?" one asked.

"Over north there. You can take horse, if you wish to see it,—or, better, a boat, for a tributary connects it with the river," "The Grove of Daphne?" he said to a third inquirer. "Nob.dy can describe it; only beware! It was begun by Apollo, and completed by him. He prefers it to Olympus. People go there for one look—just one—and never come away. They have a saying which tells it all—Better be a worm and feed on the mulberries of Daphne than a king's guest."

"Then you advise me to stay away from

years have made it pare of the too into upon."

The defence j istified the encomium. High, solid, and with many bold angles, it curved southwardly out of view.

"On the top there are four hundred towers, each a reservoir of water," the Hebrew continued. "Look now! Over the wall, tall as it is, see in the distance two hills, which you may know as the the wall, tall as it is, see in the distance two hills, which you may know as the rival creets of Sulpius. The structure on the farther one is the citadel, garrisoned all the year round by a Roman legion. Opposite it this way rises the Temple of Jupiter, and under that the front of the legate's residence, a pales full of Education.

ness.

The man raised his head and considered

Below the bridge lay a first of galleys, some loading others unloading. A yellow flag blew out from each masthead. From fleet and wharf, and from ship to ship, the bondmen of traffic passed in clamorous

sing blew out from each masthead. From fleet and wharf, and from ship to ship, the bondmen of traffic passed in clamorous counter-currents.

Above the bridge, across the river, a wall rose from the water's edge, over which towered the fanciful cornices and turrets of an imperial palace, covering every foot of the island spoken of in the Hebrew's description. But, with all its suggestions, Ben-Hur scarcely noticed it. Now, at last, he thought to hear of his people—this, certainly, if Simonides had indeed been his father's slave. But would the man scknewledge the relation? That would be to give up his riches and the sovereignty of trade so royally witnessed on the wharf and river. And what was of still greater consequences to the merchant, it would be to forego his career in the midst of amazing success, and yield him—self voluntarily conserved. on the wharf and river. And what was of still greater consequences to the merchant, it would be to forego his career in the midst of amazing success, and yield him-self voluntarily once more a slave. Sim-ple thought of the demand seemed a monstrous audacity. Stripped of diplo-matic address, it was to say, You are my slave; give me all you have, and—your-self.

Yet Ben-Hur derived strength for the interview from faith in his rights and the hope uppermost in his heart. If the story to which he was yielding were true, Simonides belonged to him, with all he had. For the wealth, be it said in justice, he cared nothing. When he started to the door determined in mind, it was with a promise to himself—"Let him tell me of mother and Tirzah, and I will give him his freedom without account." Yet Ben-Hur derived strength for the

ful arrangement, goods of every kind were heaped and pent. Though the light was murky and the air stifling, men moved about briskly; and in places he saw workmen with sawe and hammers making packages for shipments. Down a path between the piles he walked slowly, wondering if the man of whose genius there were here such abounding proof could have been his father's slave? If so, to what class had he belonged? If a Jew, was he the son of a servant? Or was he a debtor or a debtor's son? Or had he been sentenced and sold for theft? These thoughts, as they passed, in nowise disturbed the growing respect for the merchant of which he was each instant more and more conscious. A peculiarity of our admiration for another is that it is always looking for circumstances to justify itself. At length a man approached and spoke to him.

"What would you have?"

"What would you have?"

"I would see S monides, the merchant,"

"Will you come this way?"

By a number of paths left in the stowage they finally came to a flight of steps; ascending which, he found bimself on the roof of the deput, and in front of a structure which cannot be better described than as a lesser stone house built upon another, invisible from the landing below, and out west of the bridge under the open aky. The roof, hemmed in by a low wall, seemed like a terrace, which, to his astonishment, was brilliant with flowers; in the rich surrounding, the house sat squat, a plain square block, unbroken except by a doorway in front. A dastless path led to the door, through a bordering of strubs of Persian rose in perfect bloom. Breathing a sweet altar-perfume, he followed the guide.

Ben Hur, smiling at the other's shrewing the third of the depot, and it in front of a structure which cannot be better described an instant.

"One would think," he then replied, "that the richest merchant in Autoch would have a house for business corresponding to his wealth; but if you would find him in the day, follow the river to yon bridge, under which he quarters in building that looks like a buttress in the wall. Before the door there is an immense landing, always covered with early special to a street the wall. Before he had not be the door, there is an immense landing, always covered with a series of the will be seen that it is meaning a series of the surrounding, the house ast squat, as building that looks like a buttress in the wall. Before he door there is an immense landing, always covered with a special commense and to go. The first that lies made him you." "And with yo

There, directly under the bridge, was the merchant's house, a mass of grey stone, unhown, referrible to no etyle, looking, as the voyager had described it, like a buttress of the wall against which it leaned. Two immense doors in front communicated with the wharf. Some holes near the top, heavily barred, served as windows. Weeds waved from the crevices, and in places black moss splotched the otherwise bald stones.

The doors were open. Through one of them business went in; through the other it came out; and there was hurry, hurry in all its movements.

On the wharf there were piles of goods in every kind of pachagea, and groups of slaves, stripped to the waist, going about in the abandon of labor.

Below the bridge lay a first of galleys, some loading others unloading. A yellow flag blew out from each masthead. From fleet and wharf, and from ship to ship, the bondmen of traffic passed in clamorous.

The doers were open. Through one of the eyes shining through the sallen lights. The face was bloodless, and much puffed with folds, especially under the eyes shining through the sallen lights. The face was bloodless, and much puffed with folds, especially under the eyes shining through the world more readily than the world could move him—a man to be twice twelve times tortured into the shapeless cripple he was, without a groan, much less a confession; a man yield his life, but never a purpose or a point; a man born in armour, and assailable only through his loves. To him lend the world more readily than the world could move him—a man to be twice twelve times tortured into the shapeless cripple he was, without a groan, much less a confession; a man yield his life, but never a purpose or a point; a man born in armour, and assailable only through his loves. To him lend the product of the eyes shining through the eyes shini

When she resumed her place by the chair, she had not devined his purpose. The powers of woman go not so far; if the matter is of finer feeling, such as pity, mercy, sympathy, that she detects; and therein is a difference between her and man which will endure as long as she remains, by nature, alive to such feelings. She was simply sure he brought some wound of life for healing.

Beg. Hur did not take the offered seat, but said, deferentially. "I pray the good

but said, deferentially, "I pray the good mastur Simonides that he will not hold me an intruder. Coming up the river yesterday I heard you knew my father."

freedom without account."

He passed boldly into the house.
The interior was that of a vast depot where, in ordered spaces, and under care-

O, well I do remember, Jim.
That O'Rourke's patent atove
That father bought and paid for
In cloth our girls had wove;
And how the neighbors wonder
When we got the thing to go
They said it would burst and ki
Some forty years ago.

Yes, everything is different, Jir From what it used to was. For men are always tamperirg, With God's great natural law But what on earth we're comin Does anybody know? For everything has changed so Since forty years ago.

RELIGIOUS ENGLA CONDITION OF ENGLISH CATH TRASTED WITH THE SI A correspondent of the Balti

churches of Great Britain, a ally gives a very interesting the condition of Catholics ther "England is a Protestant co is no mistake about that, moment I first landed on the felt I was in a land in which was tolerated, but had ab was tolerated, but had abe power whatever. I suppose are some 2,000,000 Catholics is Scotland and Wales out of a of 30,000,000, a far lower percin the United States or Catanding of Roman Catholics is peculiar. Theoretically, the act of Catholic is a barrier to emplo Protestant household in any s as would bring such Catholic tutoolic governesses can only fit

olic governesses can only fir ment in families of the like feeling is not one of aversion, "Outside of domestic re-religious friction is not so stre-fested. One gains an idea of of the English people on the tion of Protestant supremacy the gently contemptuous to the majority of Englishmen as women speak of the Irish pe-evidently regard the ignor Irish population as the direct influence of the priesthood, an refer to Ireland as "priest rid try.

In my humble judgment, suc In my humble judgment, snis as applicable to England as The parson and the rquire r pretty much as they like throrural districts. They control the same extent as the machin the United States. Whene tion takes place for members board of education the parson; sets to work to insure the majority of members subscription. majority of members subscriidoctrine of the Established (

doctrine of the Established (is almost invariably success effort. In a large number of it clergyman of the Established not only a member of the board, but contrives to be elected as chairman.

"Unlike the Protestant Church of the United States, establishment is enormously we Archbishop of Canterbury rece \$75,000 a year, and the poolishops has an annual stipend From this the salaries decoeggarly pittance accorded toiling curate, who often does it of the salaries of the salar of a large parish for about annum, while the favored rec salary of \$5,000 for deing not average income of the rec Anglican Church is about angican United is about annum. The curates rece \$400 to \$800, and, as already remarked, do all the w rectors have as many as four atwo are a very common allow. "The enormous discarity by

"The enormous disparity be Church establishment and favored of other Protestant coin England is best known by a in England is best known by a between the members and the preachers in each. There at than 13,000,000 of the total who, in name or in fact, are reflected in the Established Church. The this Church is not less than annually, supporting 23,00 Beside this Methodism makes show. The total number of the Church in England, Scotland is about 600,000, with 3,000 pr 1,200,000 Sunday scholars. 1,200,000 Sunday echolars. T have 2,000 preachers, 300,00 and 500,000 Sunday scholars. Presbyterian Church in Englan

60,000 communicants and 10 p "I have already alluded to il distrust which prevails among bers of the Anglican Church it the Romanits of the country. became intensified about thirty by the action of Dr. Pusey, wo red to introduce into the wor churches of Oxford a numbe observances which since the R had been banished from the Et testant churches. The innoverse had been banished from the banished trackes. The innov adopted by a number of the clergy and the practices known istic' have been followed by m istle' have been followed by mands of professed churchmen where the prethren do not hesitate to de Romanist converts. The constill waged with exceeding bitt the frequent lawsuits resultationally afford anything but a pleasing ton to those whose idea of a citant is the union of Christis against the world, the flest devil.

"England is a year small constitution of the constitution of t

"England is a very small cou graphically speaking, but nowh world does the traveller find su

Forty Years Ago.

Now wonderous are the changes, Jim, Since forty years ago when gris were woole dresses, Jim, And Joys were pants of tow, when shees were made of cali-akin, And socks of home-spun wool, and children did a haif-days work Before the hour of school.

The girls took music lessons, Jim, Upon the spinning wheel, And practiced late and early, Jim, On the spindle swift and reel, The boys would ride bare-back to mill A dozen miles or so.
And burry off before 'twas day, Some forty years ago.

The people rode to meeting, Jim,
In sleds instead of sleighs,
And wagons rode as easy, Jim,
As buggies now-a-days.
And oxen answered well for teams,
Though now they'd be too slow,
For people lived not half so fast
Some forty years ago.

O, well I do remember, Jim,
That O'Rourke's patent atove
That father bought and paid for, Jim,
In cloth our girls had wove;
And how the neighbors wondered, Jim,
When we got the thing to go!
They said it would burst and kill us all
Some forty years ago.

Yes, everything is different, Jim, From what it used to was, For men are always tampering, Jim, With God's great natural laws; But what on earth we're coming to—Does anybody know? For every thing has changed so much Since forty years ago.

wealthy Catholics of London. It is uncessary to state that all classes are equally welcome in a Catholic church, which knows no distinctions of wealth or poverty. But the poor Catholics of London, mostly French, Irish and Italians, attend service at the Italian church in Hatton Garden. On the first Sunday in each month this church is densely crowded at the condition of Catholics there. He says:

"England is a Protestant country; there is no mistake about that. From the moment I first landed en these shores I felt I was in a land in which Catholics mwas tolerated, but had absolutely no power whatever. I suppose that there are some 2,000,000 Catholics in England is peculiar. Theoretically, there is t.leration; practically, the fact of being a Catholic is a barrier to employment in a Protestant household in any such capacity as would bring such Catholic in contact with children. Catholic tutors and Catholic governesses can only find employment in families of the like faith. The olic governesses can only find employ-ment in families of the like faith. The feeling is not one of aversion, but of dis-

Outside of domestic relations the "Outside of domestic relations the religious friction is not so strongly manifested. One gains an idea of the feeling of the English people on the entire question of Protestant supremacy by noting the gently contemptuous tone in which the majority of Englishmen and Englishwomen speak of the Irish people. They evidently regard the ignorance of the Irish population as the direct result of the influence of the priesthood, and uniformly refer to Ireland as "priest ridden" country.

in my humble judgment, such a remark In my humble judgment, such a remark is as applicable to England as to Ireland. The parson and the require rule matters pretty much as they like throughout the rural districts. They control politics to the same extent as the machine bosses do in the United States. Whenever an election takes place for members of a local board of education the parson immediately sets to work to insure the return of a majority of members subscribing to the doctrine of the Established Church, and is almost invariably successful in the effort. In a large number of instances the clergyman of the Established Church is not only a member of the local school board, but contrives to have himself

board, but contrives to have himself elected as chairman.

"Unlike the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, the English and the states of the s Church of the United States, the English establishment is enormously wealthy. The Archbishop of Canterbury receives at least \$75,000 a year, and the poorest of the bishops has an annual stipend of \$10,000. From this the salaries descend to the beggarly pittance accorded to the poor toiling curate, who often does all the work of a large parish for about \$400 per annum, while the favored rector draws a salary of \$5,000 for deing nothing. The annum, while the favored rector draws a salary of \$5,000 for doing nothing. The average income of the rectors of the Anglican Church is about \$2,500 per annum. The curates receives from \$400 to \$800, and, as I have already remarked, do all the work. Some rectors have as many as four curates, and two are a very common allowance.

The enormous disparity between the nurch establishment and the most favored of other Protestant communities in England is best known by a comparison between the members and the number of between the members and the number of preachers in each. There are not less than 13,000,000 of the otal population who, in name or in fact, are members of the Established Church. The income of this Church is not less than \$36,000,000 annually, supporting 23,000 clergy. Beside this Methodism makes but a small show. The total number of the Methodist Church in England, Scotland and Wales is about 600,000, with 3,000 preachers and 1,200,000 Saunday scholars. The Baptists have 2,000 preachers, 300,000 members and 500,000 Sunday scholars, while the Presbyterian Church in England has only 60,000 Sunday scholars, while the

0,000 communicants and 10 presbyteries. If have already alluded to the spirit of "I have already alluded to the spirit of distrust which prevails among the members of the Anglican Church in regard to the Romanists of the country. This spirit became intensified about thirty years ago by the action of Dr. Puecy, who endeavored to introduce into the worship of the churches of Oxford a number of those observances which since the Reformation rvances which since the Reformation had been banished from the English Pro-testant churches. The innovation was adopted by a number of the Episcopal clergy and the practices known as 'ritual-istle' have been followed by many thous-ands of professed churchmen whom their brethren do not hesitate to denounce as Romanist converts. The contravers is Romanist converts. The controversy is still waged with exceeding bitterness, and the frequent lawsuits resulting from attempts to expel 'ritualistic' ministers afford anything but a pleasing contempla-t' on to those whose idea of a church militant is the union of Christian brethren

changes in the course of a short journey of eighty or one hundred mi'es. Here in London is a little world of 5 000 000 souls, for the most part heathers, with sharp lines dividing the rich and the poor. The doors of St. Paul's Cathedral or Westminster Abbey swing open on a Sabbath morning, and, lo! all the best seats are promptly filled with the representatives of fashion in broadcloth and silks and satin, while the humble peddler and the struggling widow are forced to stand in the pessages all through the service. But take the train north a hundred miles into the midland counties, Derbyshire for example, and you enter a plain little stone chapel, like those in our own America, with high and low, rich and poor, joining heartily in the simple hymr. The Methodists, the Congregationalists, the Baptiats, the Presbyterians, in fact all the 'dissenters' as they are scornfully termed, increase enormously in numbers as you journey northward.

"I have been into about a score of these London churches, and the contrast is very singular. As to the Cathelic churches

"I have been into about a score of these London churches, and the contrast is very singular. As to the Catholic churches, there is, of course, the pro Cathedral at Kensingten, in which splendid services are held, and which is attended by the wealthy Catholics of London. It is unnecessary to state that all classes are consulty welcome in a Catholic church

About at the same time with the celebrated Oxford movement, which brought so many learned and devout Anglicans into our Catholic fold, there also came, humbly demanding and receiving admittance, a new postulant, in the person of a young barnister of the Middle Temple, London, Mr. Frederick Lucas. He came, manifesting no less campatness and goal then ing no less earnestness and zeal than others, and was, as after events proved, destined to become a conspicuous figure in events than becoming an important por tion of the history of Catholicity in the British realma

tion of the history of Cathelicity in the British realms.

From a new Erglish work, giving the life of this great man, and written up by his brother, Mr. Edward Lucas, we glean the following extracts in the hope that among Columbian readers may be found many to imitate his noble example. They will well repay the time spent in their perusal:

Frederick Lucas was born in the year 1812. Both his parents were Quakers, and eight years of his boyhood were spent at a school conducted by members of the Society of Friends at Darlington. At the age of seventeen Lucas became a student at University College. When his college time was over, Lucas chose the profession of the law and joined the Middle Temple, then, as still, the most comepolitan of the line of Court. After duly keeping his terms, he was called to the Bar in 1825. It was not until two years later that he had any miggining a profession of the law and profession of

then, as seen, the lines of Court. After duly resping the Inns of Court. After duly resping to the line and any misgivings upon the sulject of religion, or any conscious learning towards the Catholic Church.

In the year 1837 he was greatly struck by reading an article on Cathedral Establishments in the Quarterly Review, and the direction which that article gave to the future founder of the Tablet may surely be reckoned as the most important of the unrecognized services of the great Tory organ. The intellectual atmosphere of the time was charged with Catholicism, for the beginnings of the Oxford movement were in the air; and Lucas's longings ment were in the air; and Lucas's longings called one and worshipped Him. They saw the Child was as other children: about His Head was neither nimbus nor material crowp; its lips opened. yet, in the end, the tremendous change came unexpectedly and with a curious

Though keenly alive to all the intellectual movements of his times and of a deeply religious temperament, up to the end of 1838 Lucas had made no conscious advance towards the Church, but early in the following year some conversation with Mr. T. C. Anstey, afterwards mem with Mr. T. C. Arstey, afterwards member for Youghal, seemed to drive the truth recistlessly home, and within a week a great resolve was taken, and Frederick Lucas was received into the Catholic Church by Father Lithgoe, of the Society of Jesur. If ever a conversion could be described as thorough, it was the conversion of this man.

sion of this man.

A year after his reception into the Church, this young barrister, a convert of twelve months, was chosen by his co-religionists to establish and conduct the paper, which from that time forward was to serve as an organ and voice of English Catholicism throughout the world. It was a strange choice, and a great sion of this man. English Catholicism throughout the world. It was a strange choice, and a great world. It was a strange choice, and a great trust, but the confidence was splendidly repaid. It is said of him by those best able to judge, that though some of the deepest and most difficult of questions came be-fore him for discussion, never once from the founding of the London Tablet in 1840, till his death, in 1855, did he enunciate a single principle at variance with Catholic doctrine.

Says his Biographer : "His theology was not merely speculative, but eminently practical. To the religious test he brough all questions of politics; of statesmanship of that minor department of states manship political economy; all questions of right and duty of the various conditions of public life. He was a politician with conscience, and one whose principles, being firmly founded, were not liable to change," And for the truth of these words there is the witness of fifteen eventful years— years of labor and sacrifice, and years of

"My errors, if any, are my own: I have no man's prory"—a motto in which the proud royal nature of the man was expressed truly enough. A little band of zealous Catholics was already gathered round Lucas, his fellow-workers and companione; but though he always welcomed co operation, and was willing to accept advice, as editor of the paper, he claimed a free hand, an undivided responsibility, and an entire monopoly of all the possibilities of blame. bilities of blame.

THE ADDRATION OF THE MAGI.

At Bethlehem the morning was breaking over the mountains in the east, but so feebly that it was yet night in the valley. The watchman on the roof of the old khan, abivering in the chilly air, was listening for the first distinguishable sounds with which life, awakening, greets the dawn, when a light came moving up the hill towards the house. Hethought it a toreh in some one's hand; next moment he thought of a meteor; the brilliancy grew, however, until it became a star. Sore afraid, he cried out, and brought every-body within the walls to the roof. The phenomenon, in eccentric motion, continued to approach; the rocks, trees, and roadway under it shone as in a glare of lightning: directly its brightness became binding. The more timid of the beholders fell upon their knees, and prayed, with their faces hidden; the boldest covering their eyes, crouched, and now and them snatched glances fearfully. After a while the khan and everything thereabout lay under the intolerable radiance. Such as dard looked and beheld the star standing still directly over the house in front of the cave where the Child had been born.

In the height of this scene the Wise Men came up, and at the gate dismounted from their camels, and shouted for ad mission. When the steward so far mastered his terror as to give them heed, he drew the bars and opened to them. The camels looked spectral in the unuatural light, and besides the outlandishness, there were in the faces and manner of the three visitors an eagerness and exaltation which still further excited the keeper's lears and fency; he fell back, and for a since the characteristics of this Divine forth cur poor hearts may live only under the interesting of the provided provided to the cave where the child had been born.

In the height of this scene the Wise Men came up, and at the gate dismounted from their camels, and shouted for ad mission. When the steward so far mastered his terror as to give them heed, he drew the bars and opened to them. The camels looked spectral in the unnatural light

three visitors an eagerness and exaltation which still further excited the keeper's fears and fency; he fell back, and for a time eculd not answer the question they put to him.

"Is this not Bethlehem of Judea?" But others came, and by their presence gave him assurance. "No, this is but the khan; the town lies

"Is there not here a child newly born ?" The bystanders turned to each other marvelling, though some of them answered, 'Yea, yes!"

"Show us to him!" cried the Greek,

impatiently. "Show us to him !" cried Balthasar, "Show us to him!" cried Balthasar, breaking through his gravity, "for we have seen a star, even that which you behold over the bouse, and we have come to worship him." The Hindoo clasped his hands, exclaiming, "God indeed lives! Make haste! make hatte! The Saviour is found. Blessed, blessed are we above men!"

the pure heart was then what it is now, and has always been, an inspired song.

And this was the Savicur they had come so far to find!

Yet they worshipped without a doubt, her virtues.

Yet they worshipped without a doubt.
Why?
Their faith rested upon the signs sent them by Him whom we have since come to know as the Father; and they were of the kind to whom His promises were so all sufficient that they asked nothing about His ways. Few there were who had seen the signs and heard the promises.—the Mother and Joseph, the Shepherds, and the Three—yet they all believed alike; that is to say in this period of the plan of salvation, God was all and the child nothing. But, lock forward, O reader! A time will come when the signs will proceed from the Son. Happy they who then believe in Him!

"Is it Lost Foreyer"
—the youthful blocm, the freshness of health, the buoyancy of spirits, and all that goes to give pleasure and contentment to a heart made happy by health? No; not lost forever. There is hope for all. For those whose lives have been a burden, and for those who are now groveling in the very sloughs of despondency. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will cure all chronic diseases peculiar to females. It will build up the system, and

"Is it Lost Foreyer"

—the youthful bloom, the freshness of health, the buoyancy of spirits, and all that goes to give pleasure and contentment to a heart made happy by health? No; not lost forever. There is hope for all. For those whose lives have been a burden, and for those who are now groveling in the very sloughs of despondency. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will cure all chronic diseases peculiar to females. It will build up the system, and restore health, strength, and beauty. Try it and be convinced. Send ten cents in stamps for large illustrated Treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

itant is the union of Christian brethren against the world, the flesh and the devil.

"England is a very small country, geographically speaking, but nowhere in the world does the traveller find such marked speaking of the flesh and the world does the traveller find such marked speaking of Burke's:

"England is a very small country, geographically speaking, but nowhere in the world does the traveller find such marked speaking of Burke's:

"England is a very small country, geographically speaking, but nowhere in the world does the traveller find such marked speaking of Burke's:

"England is a very small country, geographically speaking, but nowhere in the world does the traveller find such marked speaking of Burke's:

"England is a very small country, geographically speaking to the United Kingdom.

The first number of the Tablet appeared on May 16, 1840, and Lucas placed at the head of the journal a saying of Burke's:

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Curve is Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. It destroys the country is the United Kingdom.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

BEAUTIFUL SUGGESTIONS OF ST. FRANCIS DE SALES FOR THIS SEASON.

The wisest Catholic in the world is he who hearkens to the voice of God as it comes to us in the actions and writings of His saints, and at the same time the best way to begin the New Year is to lay before our readers a few extracts, appropriate to the season, from the writings of that Doctor of the Church—St. Francis de Sales. He said:

"Oh God! the years so swiftly pas

the Divinity? At least, I wish that henceforth cur poor hearts may live only under
obedience to the Heart of Our Lord, and
since the characteristics of this Divine
Heart are sweetness and humility, it is
cur duty to implant firmly in our inmost
heart those dear and God chosen virtues
which shine in His Sacred person, and
which He has particularly exhorted us to
acquire; as if by them our hearts would be
especially consecrated to His service.
'Learn of Me,' says He, 'for I am meek
and humble of heart.'"

"If you think of the Sacred Heart, it

"If you think of the Sacred Heart, it will most certainly attract you; it is so sweet, so condescending, so affectionate to sweet, to condescending, so affectionate to unworthy creatures, provided they make known their misery; so kind to the unfor-tunate, to good to the penitent! As for humility, the great Apoetle, St. Paul, wishing to make us conceive in some manner the love of our Lord for this virtue says, 'He has humbled Himself unto death, even the death of the cross,' which was the meat shiers and ignorate!

which was the most abject and ignominious form of execution for malefactors."

The people from the roof came down and followed the strappers as they were taken through the court and out into the inclosure; at sight of the star yet above the cave, though less candercent than before, some turned back afraid; the greater part went on. As the strangers neared the house, the orb arose; when they were at the door, it was high up over head vanishing; when they entered it went out, lost to sight. And to the witnesses of what then took place, came the conviction that there was a divine relation between the star and the strangers, which extended also to at lerst some of the occupants of the cave. When the door was opened they crowded in.

The appartment was lighted by a lantern, enough to enable the strangers to find the Mother, and the Child awake in her lap.

"Is the child thine?" asked Balthaar of Mary.

And She who had kept all things in the least effecting the little one, and pondered them in her heart, held it up in the light, saying:

"He is my Son!"

which was the most abject and ignomin¹ ous form of execution for malefactors."

"At the same time I commend to you, above all, the practice of holy meckness and sweetness in the trials which this life so often presents to us. Are we not children, worshippers and servants of four, worshippers and servants of four, worshippers and servants of Divine He is our Maspen Loud? Is it not on this foundation we have built all our hopes? He is our Maspen Loud? Is it not on this foundation we have built all our hopes? He is our Maspen Loud? Is it not on this foundation we have built all our hopes? He is our Maspen Loud? Is it not on this foundation we have built all our hopes? He is our Maspen Loud? Is it not on this foundation we have built all our hopes? He is our Maspen Loud? Is it not on this foundation we have built all our hopes? He is our Maspen Loud? Is it not on this foundation we have built all our hopes? He is our Maspen Loud? Is it not on this foundation we have buil which was the most abject and ignomini-ous form of execution for malefactors."

"At the same time I commend to you, above all, the practice of holy mekness and sweetness in the trials which this life

saying:

"He is my Son!"

And they fell down and worshipped Him. They saw the Child was as other children: about His Head was neither nimbus nor material crown; its lips opened not in speech; It heard their expression of joy, their invocations, their prayers, It made no sign whatever, but, baby like, locked lorger at the flame in the lantem than at them.

In a little while they aro.e, and, returning to the camels, brought gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh and laid them be fore the Child, abating nothing of their worshipful speeches; of which no part is given, for the thoughful know that the pure heart was then what it is now, and here are worshipful speeches; of which no part is given, for the thoughful know that the pure heart was then what it is now, and here are well the middle speech significant.

"Let us then have recourse to her, and, as her little children, throw ourselves into her arms with the fullest confidence—at

"Let us then have recourse to her, and, as her little children, throw ourselves into her arms with the fullest confidence—at every moment, on all occasions, imploring help from this sweet mother, invoking her maternal love, and trying to imitate

and most affectionate servant in our Lord. "FRANCIS DE SALES." "Happy New Year!" "Long Live Jesus!"

Ayer's Pills cure constipation, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, yet thorough, searching, and powerful is subduing disease.

26,587,335

Warner's SAFE Cure

Sold to Dec. 27, 1886.

No Other Remedy in the World Can Produce Such a Record.

This wonderful Success of "Warner's SAFE Care" is due wholly to the real merit of the Remedy. For a long time it has been REGARDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES AS THE ONLY SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY, LIVER AND URINARY DISEASES AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Thousands of recole owe their 'life and health to "Warner's SAFF Cure," and we can produce 100,000 TES SIMONIALS to that effect.

Read the following and note the large number of bottles distributed. We guarantee these figures to be correct, as our sales-books will prove.

Boston, - - 1,149,122 | Pennsylvania, - 1,821,218 JOHN WILLIAMS, P. C. (Hamilton,

Ont.), says his wie was suffering with indigestion, pains in the lack, should rand right side, the shoulder at this time being quite numb, and she was Rarely Free from Headachs. A physican stated that it was Hardness of the Liver. After dectoring for twelve years, with no effect, she began using "Warner's Safe Cure," and after she had taken six bottles, she was in better health than she has had for many years.

MRS. D. DRICKIE (Black Point, N. B) writes, June 19th, 1854, that about a view of states at some time, 1854, that about a view of states, 1854, that about a view

Providence,

WM. GILBERT (Uffincton, Ont.), writes that in the year 1881 he was stricken with severe pains and high fever. The doctor pronounced it "Rheumatic Fever," and claimed that he could not save him, as it would affect his heart. He went to the hospital in Toronto, and they said that he could not be cured. His Suffarings were it tense. His legs began to swell and in a short time his body was swollen to an enormous size He commenced taking "Warner's SAFE Cure," and began to improve. He says he is now up and around and is well, and is sure that "Warner's SAFE Cure" was the means.

Portland, Me., - 441, 105

M. LEVY (Port Hope, Ont.) says that ten years ago he was afflicted with a very lame back, which wou'd be so bad at times that he oculd only with great d fliculty rise from his chair, and then only with the most agonizing pain. He tried all sorts of remedies without any effect, and finally he commenced using "Warner's Safe Cura." After taking nine bottles he felt like a new min. The pains had all left him and he was cured.

Bal. of New Eng., - 441,753

JOHN ASKWITH (Ottawa, Ont.) writes under date May 25 h, 1854 that previous to October he was taken very ill, He was very nervous and could not all epand auffered greatly from Passing Gall Stones. He continued in this state until the following March, and began taking "Warner's SAFE Cure." By the middle of April he was completely restored to health.

MRS. D. DRICKIE (Black Point, N. R.)
writes, June 19th, 1884, that about a
year ago she was very low with what
two dectors prenounced Kidne/ and
Liver Decase. Had no hopes of getting better. Commenced taking "Warner's Safe Cure," and from its effects in
to day well and strong.

W. R. FOSIER (Thornbury, Oat) writes June 1:t, 1885, that he was perfect y and entire y Cured of Bright's Disea e by the use of "Warne's SAFE Cure," and never since that time has there been any return of the symptoms.

Detroit. - 846,946

REV. C. HAMILTON (Milburton, Out.)
says he considers "Warner'- SAFE Cure
has no equal in the world for Kidney
Trouble. Says he could not get along
without it, and can say without hesitation that it has been of untold benefit to
him, and needs only a fair trial taprove its virtues to relieve the suffering.

Milwaukee.

T. C. DIEIRICH (Gait, On') says that aum mer before last he was taken with severe Nervous Pros ration and inflammation of the Liver, and that his blood was full of uric acid, and his liver did not properly perform its functions. He has taken a number of bottles of "Warner's Says Cure" and is to-day confident that it has secured for himself as surprising physical gain. surprising physical gain.

Minnesota, 648,017

J. H. HARRIS (Brook'yn, P. O. County Oatar o, Oat) writes Nov. 4th, 1885, that since prior to the year 1870 he was troubled with Catarrh and Bronchitis, troubled with Catarrh and Bronchitis; and experienced no relief from the innumerable remedies which were at time a prescribed for him. He was induced to try "Warner's SAFE Cure," and at the end of three weeks' use of it was enabled to bid farswell to his bronchitis, and in another week to catarrh, and afterwards all the irregularities of the k dneys disappeared. He has never had any return of the disease.

New York State, - 3,870,773 Bal. N. W. States, - 1,767,149

ASK YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS ABOUT

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

THE MOST POFULAR REMEDY EVER DISCOVERED.

Cleveland, - - 682,632 St. Louis, WM. R. PRESION Lindsay, Ont.) says that eleven years ago he suffered with Liver and K daey disorder, and his friends thought he was about to die. The physicians gave he more concuragement, but finally he began taking "Warner's SAFE Cure." He says that the disease has now entirely disappeared, and he feels like a new person. W. H. CALLAGHAN (Markham, Ont.) wrote, June 21st, 883, that in the pre-vicus November he was troub'el with tarrible Pains across the Kidne, s and

Cincinnati, - - 873,667

MOSES FURLONG (296 McNab St. N., Hamilton, Can.) writes Nov. 2nd, 1886, that he has been Suffering for over 20 that he has been Suffering for over 20 years with pain in the back and one side of the head and indigestion. Every thing he ate disagreed with him. He had Enlargement of the Liver, which the physicians said it was impossible to cure. He commenced taking "Warner's Safs Cure," and took 36 bottles, and has since had the best of health.

Bal. Ohio (State,) - 633,158

C. W. CONOVER (Toronto Township, Credit, Can.) writes Sept. 16, 1886, that for many years he was a nervous and bilious subject, and had a combination of diseases, Derangement of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys He had ten or twelve physicians, and bilistical control of the control of stomach, bowels and Kidneys He had ten or twelve physicians, and bistered and dosed and tortured without any relief. Finally he began taking "Warner's SAFE Cure," and after a few weeks he is almost entirely recovered.

Southern States, - 3,534,017

ALONZO CORNELL (Brock ton, Out.) ALONZO CORNELL (Brock ton, Unt.)
May 15, 1855, writes that eighteen
menths ago he was Despaired of by
his Physicians. His weight was reduced
to 90 lbs., and when he began taking
"Warner's SAFE Cure," in two monthhis weight increased to 176 lbs., and
he is now well and healthy.

Ila der, caused from overstrain and litting. He tried "Watner's SAFE Cure" and the pains entirely left him, and he has not b on troubed since. Kansas City, - 717,860 WILLIS B. COOK (E Williamsburg, Oat.) writes that three years ago he had an Attack with the Kidneys and also affections of the liver. He consulted physic ans with no relief. He jurchased a bottle of "Warner's SAFE Cure," and felt himself grow stronger before he had finished its contents. He used eight

- 1,530,527

finished its contents. He used eight bottes and his health was entirely re. Bal. S. W. States, - 746,789

MRS. Lizzle SMITH (Piquette Ave., Detroit, Mich.) disposed to kidney dis-ease from Scarlet fever had when young, was troubled with severe Pain in tha-top of the head, followed by convulsions, in which her life was despaired of. Her back distres ed her terribly. After a thorough course of treatment with Warner's SAFE Cure she says the d ctors pronounce her "Per ectly Heathy."

San Francisco, - 1,242,946

SAMUEL W. NIXON (Highlands, N. B.), wrote Ju y 13th, 1884, that his wife had been troubled with bad feelings in her head and Weakness across her Back for a number of years. She could n stand on her feet, nor eat anything, an her case was considered hope ess. She began using "Warner's Safe Cure, and by the time she had taken eleven bottles she was perfectly cured.

Canada, - - 1,467,824 Bal. Pacific Coast, - 732,316 Every Testimonial we publish is genuine. Write to the e tators, enclosing stamp for reply, and learn for yourselves.

city limits, based on the last official census

ECATHOLIC RECORD RICHMOND EN F. GOFFEY, M. A., LL.D., EDI DE. GOFFEY, PUB. AND PROP.

GENERAL AGENTS: Donat Crowe and Luke OLTAWA AGENCY:

ley, General Agent, 74 Ge AMNUM.—One Copy, 82.00; 7.50; Tan copies, \$16.00. Pay-y case in advance. ertising — Ten cents per line no, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamiltonian, and Futerboro, and leading Cathernoon throughout the Dominion.

Catholic Record. M, BATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1887.

THE MOST HOLY NAME OF

Senday last, the feast of the Most Name of Jesus was a day of solemn and happy commemoration in this city. That day nineteen years ago, under invocation of that Sacred Name, His Lordship the Bishop of London took period possession of the old St. the work of his pontifical ministry this city, His Lordship raised the Ber. P. J. O'Shea to the dignity of operathood. On Sunday last the candidate for priesthood in this case being the Rev. Mr. Bechard, a native of the parish of Paincourt in this diocese. concerne of a very large concourse of the faithful who were much moved by solemn impressiveness of the rite. at 10 30 there was Solemn High Mass se m pontifice The Bishop preached a say effective sermon on the feast of the sy. He made allusion before concludto his nineteen years residence in on, the prosperity of the diocese Buring that time, the multiplication o charches, which proved that God had beened their joint labors and that under Sacred Name of Jesus mighty things add be accomplished. His Lordshimsh to the people's gratification, and maked that he had lately erected four parishes in the diocese and asked Soir prayers for continued blessings and property. In the evening the Right Bev. Mgr. Bruyere presched on the duty parents to their children. Mgr ess in dealing with his subject and estated, as he always does, a marked

DIRROLLTTION

The fifth Parliament of Canada has m dissolved and the writs issued the election of a new House of Comill take place on the 15th and the polen the 22ad of February. The num of members to be elected is 215, expertioned to the following Provinces: Ontario, 92; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 21; How Brunswick, 16; Prince Elward Johand, 6; Manitoba, 5; North west Ter-4: British Columbia, 6. In th se just dissolved there were 66 lic members, thus divided: Ontario 3; from Quebec 52; New Brunswick 3, from Nova is 4. from Prince Edward Island 3. Som Manitoba 1. In the new house ber of Catholies is likely to be lightly increased. We trust that the tijust begun will be as free from se as an election contest can be Let every elector weigh care cally the issues before the country and according to his conscientious se of the fitness of measures and of

THE GERMAN CRISIS

Prince Bismarck bas, it must be adsitted, played his cards very well in soing a dissolution on the issues raised by the defeat of his army bill. The cellor is not an expert Parliamentrien, but this time he has put his opponthis completely at his mercy. His army to the French, was, on the 16th, defeated a small majority, the vote standing 186 to 154, the Conservatives, Imperialists and National Liberals voting with The majerity. Prince Bismarck, immediately after the announcement of the vote, read an imperial decree dissolving the Reichstag. A Berlin despatch of the 14th says : "The streets adjacent to the Parliament buildings were thronged with people awaiting the cision of the Reichstag on the army 4. Prince Bismarck upon his arrival

enthusiastically greeted by the All the political parties are guine as to the result of the coming as. The campaign will be cerdainly unequalled for fierceness. It is expected that Emperor William will augurate the political contest with a This journal sought to rally the Protes-

"The North German Gusette, in as on the dissolution of the Re on the discolution of the Retonates, says:—Before all, the German people demand that every Reichstag shall be its action, what is grant, without fear or hesitation, what is necessary for the external and internal security of the empire. Upon this point common sense will surely teach that the voters will place more value upon the opinion of the Emperor and his advisers than upon that of imperious Parliamentary politicians." Parliamentary politicians."

There cannot be a moment's doubt Prince Bismarck will sweep the country on the anti French cry. The two countries are now in such a position that either must, in the interests of peace, suffer a severe punishment and lasting humiliation. It does not look as if radical and infidel France will be ble to offer any effectual stop to Teu tonic valor.

CATHOLIC JUDGES.

We notice that our esteemed con emporary the Quebec Record thus deal with our contentions regarding Catholic ecord begins by saying :- "We notice in the columns of our esteemed contempor ary the CATHOLIC RECORD an article eferring to the number of Catholic udges in this country, in which it states that in Ontario there is only one Catholic out of a judiciary of thirteen, and in Quebec, where the Catholic population is 86 per cent of the total, there are nine Protestants out of thirty-nine judges, and in the New Brunswick Superior Court, consisting of six judges, there is not one Catholic; Prince Edward Island has also three Superior Court judges, but Catholics are rigidly excluded, and that in the Superior Courts of Manitobs and British Columbia they have but one re presentative. We heartily agree with he sentiments of our friend of the CATHOLIC RECORD when he says that such state of things is unfair and unmerited by them."

The Record is then good enough to add: "We think it would be only fair of the Protestant majorities in the other Provinces to follow the example of toler ance and justice shown by the Roman Catholic majority of this Province to the Protestant minority in this matter of Protestant minority in this matter of judical representation." Our contemporary thus concludes its reflections: "The article, in referring to the appointment of Hon. John O'Connor as Judge in Ontario, informs its readers that "it was a severe shock to the ultra Protestants of Ontario.' We think it should have been written 'it was a severe shock to the Tory Protestants of Ontario' for we must remind our contemporary that this one Catholic appointment to the judicial bench of Ontario was made by the Hon. Edward Blake when he was in power, and we also draw his attention to the fact that Sir John A. Macdonald, whom the Catholics of Canada, in connection with their Orange friends have kept in power so long, never made a Catholic appointment except when he could not help

There were many besides Orangen who showed unmistakable signs of dis approval of the Hon. John O'Connor's appointment merely because he was Catholic, Our Quebec friend it was not Sir John A. Macdonald who appointed Mr. O'Connor to the Bench. To Sir John this credit belongs, and no honorable opponent will deny him the credit for all it is worth. have no doubt, on the other hand, that if the Hon, Edward Blake assumes the reins of office he will, with his wellknown regard for the rights of minorities. which he recently in true wisdom declared, should be treated not alone with justice but with generosity, give the Catholic minority in Ontario due and full recognition in the matter of judicial appointments.

A JUST VIEW.

Our esteemed contemporary the Cath. olic Review takes a very just view of the recent elections in Ontario, and of the political position of the Catholic body in this Province. American journals do not as a rule treat either with fairness or with intelligence political questions of a purely Canadian character. Canada has n fact hitherto appeared to many of our Southern neighbors too small a place for study, with the result that history was defied, geography despised and common sense frequently ignored whenever the average American editor undertook to deal with Canada or the Canadians. The editor of the Review, who never writes on any subject with which he is not thoroughly acquainted, is an exception to this unfortunate rule. In his comments he takes in the situation in Ontario with a nicety and precision that leave nothing to be wished for. Take, for instance, the following anent the Mail: "The Toronto Mail was his mouth piece, a very vile paper, whose vileness, strangely enough, began under the editorship of a Mugwump Catholic.

majority, and a very mild Catholic minority, without a single lay leader of any standing or manliness. The prospect was very fair, and the Mail raised a hurrah which was sure to benefit some one. It did. It benefited the other party. The Liberals came back to power

with an increased majority."

Or the following: "The Catholies of Ontario are a mild people. They are in business, and fear to effend customers. Their representative men in politics for the most part are made up of one drop of main. Taken as a body our so-called representative lay Catho. lics are as contemptable a speci-men of the Mugwump Catholic as old Nick himself would like to have going Catholic public men, men of permitted the enemies of Cathol tion to delay for years and finally-

THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal of the st of January, acknowledging two notes sent it by His grace the Archbishop of Cashel, forwarded to him from this side of the Atlantic, states : 'One is from the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, Ontario, enclosing a cheque for £40 4s 6d, for the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and the second is from Jersey City, containing a cheque for £10, pro ceeds of a sermon preached there on behalf of the Irish National League, and transmitted to Dr. Croke by the Rev. P.

The great Irish metropolitan pape then pays Bishop Cleary the following just tribute: "Our readers de not require te be told who the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary is. His Lordship's letters, which we have published from time to time, have enabled us to appreciate the value and the extent of the influence which he has brought to bear upon the Irish National movement, far away though he is from the seat of action. Living in one of the self-governing colonies of the British Crown, amongst's people enjoying the full measure of Home Rule, and at the Crown, amongst's people enjoying the full measure of Home Rule, and at the same time forming one of the strongest and proudest outposts of the Empire, the Bishop of Kingston has again and again most effectively contrasted the prosperity of the Dominion with the decay of Ireland. But Dr. Cleary has not confined his part in the demand of his countrymen to prein the demand of his countrymen to prein the demand of his countrymen to pre-cept, however cogent, or political parallels, however conclusive. The cheque which his lordship has now trans-freedom and progress, and committed in ed to the Archbishop of Cashel is the palance of the contribution of the city and diocese of Kingston to the Parliamentary Fund—the total amounting to the andsome sum o. £608 9: 4d. This is a substantial proof of the sympathy of our friends in Canada with the Irish National movement, and the message comes at a moment which makes it peculiarly cceptable."

We in Canada who have been eye wit esses of His Lordship's patriotic zeal in sehalf and in furtherance of Home Rule, need not be told of Dr. Cleary's devotion to that sacred cause. It is, however, to us a pleasure to perceive that services such as his are appreciated on the other side of the Atlantic, and that our Irish fellow countrymen are convinced that in the Dominion there is a deep and strong consensus of opinion in favor of Irish

EX ALD. O'MEARA.

The Mayor and Aldermen elected for the year 1886 held their last meeting on Thursday evening, the 13th. There was a large attendance of members and the proceedings terminated with the usual yotes of thanks to the Mayor and the retiring Aldermen. Mayor Hodegns. who is a kindly and conscientious gentleman, made a worthy chief magistrate, and will long be gratefully remembered. There is just and general regret at the withdrawal of Mr. Stephen O'Meara from the Council Board. Mr. O'Meara was a model Alderman, looking first in everything to the public interest. He has regreted the city somices that will be seen a suited to the genius of our institutions. The American Catholic Church in this country is suited to the genius of our institutions. The American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this south to be contented with, or as is suited to the genius of our institutions. The American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this such as such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this such as such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this such as such as self-respecting American Catholic Church in this such as self-respecting American Catholic Chur man, made a worthy chief magistrate, rendered the city services that will not soon be forgotten, and retires with the esteem of every citizen whose esteem is worth having. It is to be sincerely hoped that Ex Ald. O'Meara will at no distant day see fit to lend his services again to dangerous to ment aught but condemnathe city of London.

IRIAH EVIOTIONS.

character of British Government in Ire-land that almost simultaneously with the news of the Salisbury Cabinet's purpase to introduce a coercion bill during the coming session of the Imperial Parliament, such heart rending in-telligence as the following, should be wired across the Atlantic: "The "The eviction of tenants on the Winn estates at Glenburgh, County Kerry, continued to day. In some cases the bailiffs were stoutly resisted. The occupants of one house barrieded the doors Catholic coloring matter to a barrel of water. pants of one house barrieded the doors But their bishops are men of character and windows and refused to allow the and influence, and they roused the people from the sleep which has so often overtaken them. Perhaps it was not in this case so hard a task as usual, for the lashing of the Mail would have and windows and refused to allow the officers to enter. The bailiffs made people from the sleep which has so often overtaken them. Perhaps it was not in this case so hard a task as usual, for the lashing of the Mail would have number of them with severe wounds. appreciation of our "representative" This siege lasted some hours. Finally Catholics is really rich and thoroughly the police loaded their weapons and Catholics is really rich and thoroughly the police loaded their weapons and enjoyable because of its accuracy in the threatened to fire if an immediate surrender was not made. At this the defenders yielded and submitted to arrest. They were twenty-five in number, and all were taken into custody. The wife of the tenant was carried out fighting his battles. There is no coun- of the house by the officers in a fainting condition. She was afterwards left dying room than here in Canada for thoroughing the people are maddened going Catholic public men, men of at the brutality of the officers. Mr honor, candor and high principle, not Harrington, member of Parliament, ex-the nerveless creatures who, like one horted them to avoid violence and with the nerveless creatures who, like one horted them to avoid violence and with whom we know sold creed for party and difficulty prevented bloodshed."

Salisbury declares that it is not Home Rule but twenty years of coercion which emasculate the School Bill which he was Ireland requires in order to be happy elected and pledged to carry in its integ-, It does not, however, now appear by any means probable that this worthy des cendant of the Cecils will be able to enforce even one mouth of coercion. The Liberals are closing up their ranks, and no doubt is now entertained that the Tory Cabinet is doomed to early and crushing defeat. Only on the lines of Mr. Gladstone's measure can the Irish problem be solved—only on these lines can the peace of the country be ensured and the security of the empire guaran teed. Gladstone's turn is again at hand.

DEAD-HOPELESSLY DEAD.

All that some men require to kill themselves is a small modicum of rope. Mr. Henry George is one of these. He got the rope and went out and did the deed. Sixty-eight thousand people voted laste November to make him Mayor of New York, and this manifestation of a passing popularity completely turned the philosopher's head. He has, in the short time that has since elapsed, developed into a crank and an anarchist.
The N. Y. Freeman's Journal of the 15th deals with the philosopher, who fortunately was not elected Mayor of New York, in just though scathing terms of rebuke

advance against Dr. McGlynn and the doctrine of 'the land for the people.'"

This is not only "profoundly religious and reverent," but admirably calculated to soothe the feelings of Catholics, who like to hear a non-Catholic jibe at some

to soothe the feelings of Catholics, who like to hear a non Catholic jibe at some of the best, most prudent, most charitable, and most learned men in Europe! Mr. George justifies Dr. McGlynn's friendship for him indeed!

The reverent Mr. George pays his respects to the Pope:

"The prime fact is in the outrageous claim that the American Catholic elergy, perhaps for their numbers the most influential class of men in the country, are to be in their political action the puppets of a foreign power, 4 000 miles distant in space, and many centuries distant in ideas; that these men, each of whom may influence hundreds and thousands of votes, are to be subject to disgrace and punishment, to be thrown out of their homes and means of livelihood if their political action does not suit the Italian Cardinals of the Propaganda or the worthy gentleman who lives in the twelve hundred roomed palace called the Vatican. If American Catholics have not more spirit than to submit to this, then is Catholicism indeed utterly inconsistent with free institutions. But I am coafident that there is too much spirit in American Catholics to submit to such dictation, and for my part I would rejoice to see Dr. McGlynn make the issue clear and plain by utterly refusing to go to Rome to answer for his conduct as a citizen.

"It is clear that the organisation of the Catholic Church in this country is not such as self-respecting American Catholic."

Catholic Church in this country is not

We had, in our hostility to monopolier and our sympathy with the masses, not a little of kindly regard for George and his theories, in so far as those latter were tenable, but he has shown himself too tion. His conduct has aroused a deep

teeling of indignation in the Empire City, as the following will show:

'New York,—Jan. 13.—A dinner was given by a number of distinguished gentlemen interested in the Irish National cause to Dr. James E. Kelly, now of this city, but formerly a prominent Nationalist and surgeon of Dublin. United States Marshall Martin T. Mc-Mabon presided. Among those present Nationalist and surgeon of Dublin.
United States Marshall Martin T. McMabon presided. Among those present
were John Boyle O'Reilly, Patrick Ford,
R.w. Father T. J. Ducey, Henry George
and Henry L. Hoguet. Eugene Kelly,
the Catholic banker, and P. M. Haverty,
the Catholic bookseller, declined to
serve, because, Mr. Haverty said, Henry
George was also on the committee. Mr.
Haverty said: "While I would feel
highly honored in tendering Dr. Kelly a
dinner, I refuse to serve on the committee with Henry George, a man who is
openly using his utmost endeavors to
excite a movement against the Catholic
Church in America by falsifying history
and slandering ecclesiastical discipline.'
Mr. Eugene Kelly sent the following
letter to a member of the committee,
which, however, was not read at the
banquet: "I will be most happy to be
present at a dinner given to my namesake, who is not only a distinguished
Irish patriot but unable doctor. But in
consequence of recent events I perceive

Irish patriot but an able doctor. But in consequence of recent events I perceive the name of a gentleman whose articles in the Standard are derogatory to the welfare of our grand old church and unjust and insulting to our venerated Archbishop. I therefore beg to withdraw my name from the committee."

Some men must write a book before but one issue of a newspaper to com. mit political suicide. Mr. George, in the very first number of his paper the Standard, has proven himself a crank and a scourge to society, a man, in a word, to

A KNOCK-DOWN BLOW.

Mr. John Bright, who has been of late saying a good many foolish, because merely spiteful things, on the Irish question, has at length, much to the gratification of his many old-time admirers on both sides of the Atlantic, administered a severe knock down blow to the ærial abric of Imperial federation. A London despatch dated the 14th says: "John Bright in a letter declining the invitation to attend the meeting of advocates of federation on the ground that he had no sympathy with objects and purposes thereof, asks the projectors of the movement how the proposed federation would deal with the fisheries dispute between Canada and the United States? If Canada were independent, he asserts, she would yield to the arguments of her powerful neighbor, and if there were no Dominion of Canada the dispute would soon have been settled by the English concession of America's reasonable claims. The Federation project, he says, is mainly the offspring of the Jingo spirit, which clamors for vast and con-tinually widening Empire, and seems alcan fight the world, outside of its own limits. Mr. Bright says he would recom mend sensible men to let the question

Mr. Bright's advice to sensible men is at least as far as people on this side of the Atlantic are concerned, wholly need-less. None but visionaries could lend or have lent endorsation to the scheme in so far as it has been formulated by ultra-loyalist dreamers on this side of the water. We are all in favor of more and more friendly trade and social relaold and new worlds. Let Britain give Home Rule to Ireland and the purposes professedly held in view by the federa will be effectually acco

EDITORIAL NOTES.

AT the close of High Mass on Sunday last, the immense congregation present, according to His Lordship the Bishop's invitation, reverently approached to receive the blessing of the two newly ordained priests of the diocese of London, the Rev. Fathers Aylward and Bechard. Father Aylward was ordained just before Christmas at Montreal and Father Bechard's ordination is elsewhere

The community and Academy of the Sacred Heart in this city have just experienced the grief of leave-taking with Madam Carew, who for twelve years had occupied a distinguished place in the house, and contributed not a little to the success that has blessed the good religious of the Sacred Heart. Madam White the Superior, has also left for France, She will be absent for two months. The prayers of hosts of devoted friends mpany her to the old world.

Rev. Augustine Tolton, the co Rev. Augustine Tolton, the colored priest, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Quincy, Ill., speaks German as fluently as he does English and Italian. His penitents are not confined to his own race, for some white people also seek him as a confessor. The colored preachers in that vicinity have been badgering him considerably and recently he challenged them to a public debate on matters controversial, but they would not risk their reputation in a dispute with him, fearing that their occupation would be gone if they were discomfited.

To the Right Rev. James Vincent Cleary,

S. T. D , Bishop of Kingston, etc. etc. MY LORD,-We have now seen that while in theory the public schools of Ontario are held to be indifferent as to religion, in fact wholly unsectarian, they are for the most part in practice really Protestant. And there is at this very moment a strong feeling abroad that they should be made more and more distinctively Protestant. The violent appeals of the Masi, seconded by interest preachers and designing politicians, the calls from so many quarters for more Bible reading than the departmental book of selections affords, the statement again and again asseverated that Catholics with 50,000 Catholic children now attend ing public schools, should have naught to say in their management—all go to prove the nature of the feeling that, to day, prevails among so many non-Catholics of Ontario in favor of the further Protestant izing of the public schools.

We have, My Lord by figures taken

from official sources, established that the Separate schools, as at present constituted. do not meet the wants of the Catholic people of Ontario, the vast majority of whom are obliged, by one reason or another, to send their children to schools that are not Catholic. Figures have also shown that the Catholic population of Ontario is very favorably situated—in regard of its being grouped together in large numbers in certain counties—to enjoy the benefits of a complete system of denominational education. To give our readers a partial view of the spirit of Quebec legislation on the subject of education we quoted, in our last, at some length from the education laws of that Province. The Act relating to instruction in the town of Richmond is proof positive of the enlightened spirit guiding the education laws of the Province of Quebec. In that town, as in all other towns of the Province, Catholics and Protestants are placed on terms of equality, provision being specially made for a fair assessment of all property, and an equitable division of t.xes. So just and fair has the Catholic majority in Quebec dealt by the Protestant mir in that Province, that the Hon. Mr. Rose, Protestant representative of Montreal centre, in a speech on Confederation. delivered in the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd of February, 1865, readily bore testimony to the spirit of justice actuating the Catholies of Lower Canada.
"With respect," he said, "to the question
of education, the present was the first time any agitation had begun on the subject in Lower Canada, so just had been the course of the French Canadians towards the Protestant minority. both before and since the union, and he believed it would continue to be so." But it is not from Quebec alone that the Province of Ontario may learn a lesson of justice. The youthful Province of Manitoba sets us an example that our legislators may with profit follow. From the report of the Superintendent of the Catholic Schools of that Province for 1874 5, we take the subjoined interesting summary of the law then in force in the Province of Manitoba. It has since, of course been amended, but always in a spirit of

fairness:

The General Board is divided into two sections (one Catholic and the other Protestant), which are independent in their respective spheres, and, of course, possess extensive powers.

Everything connected with the control, the rule, and the discipline of school is referred to them; and to them is entrusted the charge of examining the candidates for teaching, to graduate them and grant them diplomas; to select the school books; in a word, to manage the instrucword, to manage the instruc-ion subject to the authority of each of

The Catholic section is composed of His Grace Archbishop Tache, President; of the Rev. Fathers Lacombe and Lavoic; of the Reverend Mr. Dugast; of Messra. Angus McKey, M. P. P.; Felix Chenier, M. P. P.; Peler Delorme, George Mc. Phillips; and Life Tasee, Superintendent, Division of Public Funds.

DIVISION OF FUBLIC FUNDS.

The principle taken as a basis to this day for the distribution of public funds has been the average attendance as stated in the printed reports of the Superinten-

in the printed reports of the Superintendents.

Our legislators have deemed it expedient to adopt another system—that it, the census of children from five to sixteen years of age in the several school districts.

In future the two sections shall only receive the share which shall be allotted them by a comparison between the Catholic and Pretestant census; and this proportion shall be established by two members of the Executive Council, one of whom shall be the Provincial Treasurer, and the other named by the Lieutenant Governor.

Governor.

Where two boards of school trustees exist under the School Acts of Munitobs, the property owned and possessed by Protestants shall be taxed for the support of Protestant schools only; and property owned and possessed by Roman Catholics shall be taxed for the support of Roman Catholic schools only: and the lics shall be taxed for the support of Roman Catholic schools only: and the property owned and possessed by persons who profess neither form of religion shall be assessed by the school trustees of the majority; yet out of such assessment they shall pay to the school trustees of the district of the minority a part of such assessment in the pumper of ment in proportion to the number of children of their denomination within the

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

city limits, based on the last official census returns of said boards.

XXXIX. When property owned by a Protestant is occupied by a Roman Catholic, or vice verse, the tenant in such cases shall only be assessed for the amount of property he owns, whether real or personal; but the school taxes on said rented or leased property shall in all cases, and whether or not the same has been or is stipulated in any deed, contract, or lease whatsoever, he paid to the trustees of the section to which belongs the owner of the property so leased or rented, and to no other.

XI. Whenever property is held jointly other.

XL. Whenever property is held jointly as tenants, or as tenants in common, by two or more persons, the holders of such property being Protestant and Roman Catholic, as the case may be, they shall be assessed and held accountable to the two boards of school trustees for the amount of taxes, in proportion to their interest in the bu incass. tenancy, or partnership the business, tenancy, or partnership respectively, and such taxes paid to the school of the denomination to which they respectively belong."

From a manual of the Manitoba School law published 1884, I borrow the following information concerning the governing educational bodies in that Province. PROVINCIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Chairman, The Most Revd, the Metro-olitan of Rupert's Land.

Members:—The members of the Pro-ectant and Catholic sections of the Board Education.

Regular meetings:—The first Thursday
March, June, September and Decem-

ATHOLIC SECTION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCA Chairman,—His Grace the Archbishop

Secretary,—T. Alfred Bernier, Esq.,
Superintendent of Schools.
Rev. Father Lavoie, D. D.
Rev. Father Dagast,
Rev. Father Cherrier, Rev. Father Cloutier, L. A. Prud'homme, Esq , M. P. P. James E. P. Prendergast, Esq.

Edward Lloyd, Esq.

COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee.—The who reside in Winnipeg.
Committee on Text Books.—The Chairman, the Secretary, Ven. Archdeacon Pinkham (Convener), Rev. Professor Hart, M. A., B. D., Rev. Canon O'Meara, M. A., and Rev. E. A. Stafford, L. L. B.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA.

His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's
Land, D. D., LL. D, Chancellor,
Hon. Joseph Royal, D. C. L., Vice-Chancellor.
Duncan MacArthur, Bursar.

T. A. Bernier, Registrar. His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boni-His Grace the Archbishop of St. Bonilace, D. D.
Hon. Mr. Justice Dubuc, B. C. L.
Hon. John Norquay.
Very Rev. Dean Grisdale, B. D.
Ven. Archdescon Cowley, B. D.
Rev. Father Lavoie, S. T. D.
Ven. Archdescon W. C. Pinkham, B.D.
Rev. Father Cherrier.
Rev. Father Cloutier.
Rev. Prof. Bryce, M. A., LL B.
Rev. Prof. Hart, M. A, B. D.
Hon. A. A. C. Lariviere.
E. W. Jarvis, B. A.
Rev. O. Fortin, B. A.

Rev. O. Fortin, B. A. Rev. R. Young, B. A. Rev. J. R. bertson. Rev. J. R. bertson.
Rev. A. G. B. Bannatyne.
Rev. Dr. King.
Rev. C. B. Pitblado.

Rev. C. B. Pitbiado.
Rev. Canon S. P. Mathesor, B. D. Hon. S. C. Biggs, B. A.
James E. P. Prendergast, B. A.
James McKay, B. A. Not alone in Manitoba are the rights of atholics in matters of education fully rotected. By the North West Territories et of 1875, the right of establishing and saintaining Catholic schools in the greater anada is forever secured to them. That et in its eleventh section explicitly

"When; and so soon as any system of axation shall be adopted in any district or portion of the North-West Territories, the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the consent of the Council or Assembly, as the case may be, shall pass all necessary ardinances in respect to education, but it hall therein be always provided, that a sority of the ratepayers of any district ball therein be always provided, that a sajority of the ratepayers of any district portion of the North West Territories, r any lesser portion or sub-division lereof, by whatever name the mme may be known, may establish such schools therein as they may think fit, and make the necessary assessment and collection of rates therefor; and arther, that the minority of the ratepayers therein, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, may establish separate schools therein, and that, in such latter case, the te-payers establishing such Protestant or Roman Catholic separate schools shall be able only to assessments of such rates as a sey may impose upon themselves in spect thereof."

That this enactment has been carried

That this enactment has been carried t to the very letter, that its terms have n interpreted with fairness and in al stice, will to your Lordship as to all men

pear evident from the following : "Canada-North-West Territories. NO. 5 OF 1884.

of Schools in the North-West Territories. Passed 6th August, 1884,

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, in Council, as follows:

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, ting as an Executive Council, may point, to form and constitute the Board Education for the North-West Territories, a captain number of presence and capt

ries, a certain number of persons, not ceeding twelve, six of whom shall be otestants and six Roman Catholics. 2. Three of the Protestant members of three of the Roman Catholic members corded at the foot of the list of the embers of the Board, as entered in the mute book of the Council of the Northest Territories, shall retire and cease to ld office at the end of each year, which the purposes of this Ordinance shall held and taken to be the thirtieth day city limits, based on the last official census

eturns of said boards.

XXXIX. When property owned by a rotestant is occupied by a Roman Cath Protestant is occupied by a Roman Catholic, or vice verse, the tenant in such cases shall only be assessed for the amount of property he owns, whether real or personal; but the school taxes on said rented or leased property shall in all cases, and whether or not the same has been or is stipulated in any deed, contract, or lease whatsoever, be paid to the trustees of the section to which belongs the owner of the property so leased or rented, and to no other.

XL. Whenever property is held jointly as tenants, or as tenants in common, by two or more persons, the holders of such property being Protestant and Roman Catholie, as the case may be, they shall be assessed and held accountable to the two heards of school trustees for the amount assessed and held accountable to the two boards of school trustees for the amount of taxes, in proportion to their interest in the business, tenancy, or partnership respectively, and such taxes paid to the school of the denomination to which they respectively belong."

From a manual of the Manitoba School law published 1884, I borrow the following information concerning the governing educational bodies in that Province.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION. Chairman, The Most Revd, the Metroolitan of Kupert's Land.

Members:—The members of the Prostant and Catholic sections of the Board

of Education.

Regular meetings:—The first Thursday
in March, June, September and Decem-CATHOLIC SECTION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCA

Chairman,—His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.
Secretary,—T. Alfred Bernier, Esq.,
Superintendent of Schools.

uperintendent of Schools.
Rev. Father Lavoie, D. D.
Rev. Father Dugast,
Rev. Father Cherrier, Rev. Father Cherrier, Rev. Father Cloutier, L. A. Prud'homme, Esq., M. P. P. James E. P. Prendergast, Esq.

Edward Lloyd, Esq. COMMITTEES.

Executive Committee.—The member who reside in Winnipeg.

Committee on Text Books.—The Chairman, the Secretary, Ven. Archdeacon Flukham (Convener), Rev. Professor Hart, M. A., B. D., Rev. Canon O'Meara, M. A., and Rev. E. A. Stafford, L. L. B.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNI-VERSITY OF MANITOBA.

His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land, D. D., LL. D, Chancellor, Hon. Joseph Royal, D. C. L., Vice-

Chancellor.
Duncan MacArthur, Bursar. T. A. Bernier, Registrar. His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniace, D. D. Hon, Mr. Justice Dubuc, B. C. L.

Hon. John Norquay. Very Rev. Dean Grisdale, B. D. Ven. Archdescon Cowley, B. D.
Rev. Father Lavoie, S. T. D.
Ven. Archdescon W. C. Pinkham, B.D.
Rev. Father Cherrier. Rev. Father Cloudier.
Rev. Prof. Bryce, M. A., LL B.
Rev. Prof. Hart, M. A., B. D.
Hon. A. A. C. LaRiviere.
E. W. Jarvis, B. A.
Rev. Canon O'Meara, M. A. Rev. O. Fortin, B. A. Rev. R. Young, B. A. Rev. J. Robertson. Rev. J. R. bertson.
Rev. A. G. B. Bannatyne.
Rev. Dr. King.
Rev. C. B. Pitblado.

Rev. Canon S. P. Mathesor, B. D. Hon. S. C. Biggs, B. A. James E. P. Prendergast, B. A. James McKay, B. A. Not alone in Manitoba are the rights of

atholies in matters of education fully rotected. By the North West Territories et of 1875, the right of establishing and aintaining Catholic schools in the greater anada is forever secured to them. That

"When; and so soon as any system of exation shall be adopted in any district or portion of the North-West Territories, the Lieutenant-Governor, by and with the consent of the Council or Assembly, as the case may be, shall pass all necessary rdinances in respect to education, but it shall therein be always provided, that a a ajority of the ratepayers of any district portion of the North West Territories, portion of the North West Territories, or any lesser portion or sub-division hereof, by whatever name the me may be known, may establish such schools therein as they may sink fit, and make the necessary assessment and collection of rates therefor; and arther, that the minority of the ratepayarthere, that the minority of the ratepayartherein, whether Protestant or Roman atholic, may establish separate schools therein, and that, in such latter case, the te-payers establishing such Protestant or Boman Catholic separate schools shall be able only to assessments of such rates as able only to assessments of such rates as ley may impose upon themselves in aspect thereof."

That this enactment has been carried at to the very letter, that its terms have en interpreted with fairness and in all stice, will to your Lordship as to all men pear evident from the following : "Canada-North-West Territories.

NO. 5 OF 1884. of Schools in the North-West Territories.

Passed 6th August, 1884. Be it enacted by the Lieutenant-Gover-ner of the North-West Territories, in Ceuncil, as follows:— BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

1. The Lieutenant Governor in Council, ting as an Executive Council, may point, to form and constitute the Board Education for the North West Terripolation of the Council Counci ries, a certain number of persons, not ceeding twelve, six of whom shall be otestants and six Roman Catholics. 2. Three of the Protestant members d three of the Roman Catholic members corded at the foot of the list of the embers of the Board, as entered in the mute book of the Council of the North-Bute book of the Council of the North-est Territories, shall retire and cease to ld office at the end of each year, which, the purposes of this Ordinance shall held and taken to be the thirtieth day

of June annually; and the names of the members appointed in their stead shall be placed at the head of the lit; and the six members so retiring in rotatio 1 and annually may be eligible for re appointment, and such retiring members shall hold office

and such retiring members shall hold office until their successors are appointed.

3. It shall be the duty of the Board:—
(1.) To make from time to time such regulations as they may think fit for the general organization of the schools:
(2) To make regulations for the registering and reporting of daily attendance at all the schools in the North West

Territories, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

(3) To make regulations for the calling of meetings from time to time and prescribe the notices thereof to be given to

members.

4 The Board of Education shall meet

once a year at the time and place where the Board may think fit.

5. The Board shall resolve itself into two sections, the one consisting of the Protestant and the other of the Roman Catholic members thereof; and it shall be

the duty of each section :
(1.) To have under its control and management the schools of the section and to make from time to time, such regulations as may be deemed fit for their general government and discipline and the carry-ing out of the provisions of this Ordin-

ance.

(2) To arrange for the proper examination, grading and licensing of its teachers, the recognition of certificates obtained elsewhere, and for the withdrawing of the

license upon sufficient cause.

(3.) To select all the books, maps and globes to be used in the schools under its control and to approve of the plans for the construction of school beyond its control and to approve of the plans for the construction of school houses. Provided, however, that in the case of books having reference to religion and morals, such selection by the Catholic section of the Board shall be subject to the approval of the competent religious authority; and

authority; and

(4.) To appoint inspectors, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the section appointing them.

(6) The Board of Education, or any

section thereof, may, whenever they shall see fit, appoint and hold a meeting shall see ht, appoint and hold a meeting of such Board or section in any part of the North-West Territories and such meeting shall be as valid as if held in Regina, which shall be the usual place of

meeting of such Board or section.
7. The quorum of the Board of Education shall consist of a majority of the members and each of the sections of the

same shall decide its own quorum.

8. Any member of the Board of Education absenting himself from the meeting of his section or of the Board for six ing of his section or of the Board for six months, unless from sickness or absence from the North-West Territories, shall be considered to have two facto resigned his position, and the president of the section to which he belongs shall notify the Lieutenant-Governor of the vacancy so caused and the member appointed to replace him shall hold office only for the unexpired term of the member whom he replaces.

Here, My Lord, I desire to put it in all fairness and without prejudice to the three hundred and fifty thousand Catholics of Ontario, whether or not they are willing. longer to bear with injustice and despot-ism. Are you, I say to our Catholic fellow-citizens in this Province, desirous of being forever hewers of wood and drawers of water to all other classes? Have you not a right with all others to freedom of conscience? If so, then insist upon its full concession and enjoyment. You are now more than three hundred thousand people; in fifteen or twenty years you will be fully a half million, No political party can now withstand your unanimous demand for a just school law. You owe it then to yourselves, you owe it to your children to secure freedom of education. Half a et in its eleventh section explicitly million of Catholics in the full enjoyment of free education would soon b power in the land, not a power menacing the rights of others, but a power in all regards beneficent, inciting to love of God and love of country. Demand, therefore, with determination and unanimity the establishment in the Province of a sys tem of education in accordance with your conscientious convictions and your

just rights under the constitution, I have the honor, My Lord, to remain Very faithfully yours, JOHN F. COFFEE

The Sisters of Charity.

A correspondent of the New Castle Chronicle says:—"I have seen aged Musulmans, stern and hard of heart, shed great tears when they saw the coffins containing the plague stricken Sisters of Charity pass by." Thus wrote Ahmet Vefick Pasha, in one of his dispatches, referring to the spring of 1878, when the typhus epidemic struck down two and twenty thousand of the unfortunate Mahommedans who had fled along the valley of Adrianople before Gourko Mahommedans who had fled along the valley of Adrianople before Gourko Skobeleff. The regular attendants fled in terror from the hospitais of Stamboul, thronged with sufferers, but these brave daughters of St. Vincent De Paul remained in the halls of death, comforting the afflicted and smoothing the pillows of the dying. Of the three and twenty Sisters then attacked by the malady, eleven died. That was by no means the first time that his heroic and devoted order of women put strong men to blush by facing death in its most awful forms in the service of their Divine Master. Nor was it the last,—it is computed that fifteen thousand inhabitants have fled before the scourge in Toulon. Strong men have

scourge in Toulon. Strong men have run away; but the Sister of Charity remains in the chamber of sickness until death overtakes her patient or she herself is overpowered.

What we suffer should be our own secret; this silence is pleasing to the Heart of Jesus.—Ven. Mother Barat. GERALD GRIPPIN.

INTERESTING ARTICLE ON THIS GIFTED

CHILD OF SONG AND STORY.

Catholic Union and Times.

The Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, D. D.,
whose prolific pen has done so much for
Catholic literature writing recently Catholic literature writing recently from Ireland to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Eyan says:

* * * * The last number of the

* * * The last number of the Standard mentions your name as being one of the Prelates present in Harris burg at the Month's Mind of my more than friend, the ever dear and lamented Bishop Shanahan. You are, perhaps, not aware that his parents were married at S,lver Lake in the house of eld Mr. Griffin, Gerald's father, and that he was baptized in the house of Edward White, Mary Ann Griffin being his god mother. He was, therefore, devotedly attached to the Whites and Griffins. * We mention this incident thinking it may interest those of our readers who, because of his exquisite genius and exalted character, have learned to love everything connected with the name of

everything connected with the name of Gerald Griffin, We know of no name in the entire

We know of no name in the entire range of English letters that recalls so lovable a nature as this singularly gifted child of story and song. Indeed he typically combined the intellect, affection, tenderness, devotion, honor and fancy of his native land. His humor was rich and full as Irish laughter; his heart tender and sensitive as Irish honor; his love deep, strong and pure as the waters that mirror frien skies; his soul strong with high resolve and unbending purpose, as Erin's warriors in other days; his sorrows full of anguish as the wail of Innisfail.

From the days when he found him-

From the days when he found him-From the days when he found him-self at young nineteen, struggling for literary fame, a stranger in the streets of London, until at the age of thirty-seven, after having torn from his brow the wreath of fame, he closed his eyes in sweet sleep, clad in the poor habit of a Christian Brother, the story of Gerald Griffin's eventful life affords an example of nobility of nursess and fideling of nobility of purpose and a fidelity to principle that beautify and glorify human nature.

Achild like trust in his mother's God and Achied like trust in his mother's God and an unswerving devotion to the religion that his mother had taught him guided his footsteps, like a star, from the pitfalls of London life, and enabled him to preserve the whiteness of his soul amid the manifold allurements of youth.

No wonder that the life and genius of Gerald Griffin passess a charge for the

Gerald Griffin possess a charm for the pen of the essayist and lecturer. Nor do we marvel that his voluminous writings

we marvel that his voluminous writings should prove so fascinating to those gifted with literary taste. But to return to the incident that has suggested these observations. Perhaps the keenest pang that ever pierced the tender soul of this gifted man, was the early parting from his father, mother,—ah! his mother especially—and two sisters who, in declining fortune were induced to emigrate to America.

This divided a tenderly attached family in twain. The exiles settled in the

This divided a tenderly attached family in twain. The exiles settled in the locality mentioned by Rev. Bernard O'Reilly—a sweet spot in Susquehanna Co., Pennsylvania—not far from Binghampton—to which they gave the cherished name of their old home by the Shannon—Fairy Lawn.

From this chosen spot in the comparative wilderness many were the fond missives of affection that went from his mother's heart to Gerald. She was a

mother's heart to Gerald. She was a woman of superior mind and her letters while laden with a mother's yearning love for her struggling absent boy, are sparkling and entertaining even as his

wn. How often and fondly Gerald followed in fancy that mother and the others to their exile home in the New World; and in doing so how pensively he looked backwards to other and happier hours, backwards to other and happier hours, is sweetly told in the following sonnets prefixed to the earliest of the Munster Festivals:

Friends, far away—and late in life exiled, Whene'er these scattered pages meet you Think of the scenes w smiled, The land that was your home in happier

days. The sleping lawn, in which the tired rays of evening stole o'er Shannon's sheeted flood. The hills of Clare, that in its softening Looked vapor-like and dim, the lonely wood,
The clift-bound Inch, the chapel in the

glen, Where oft with bare and reverent locks we stood, To hear th' Eternal truths; the small, dark of the wild stream that chipp'd the blossom'd plain;
And tolling through the varied solitude,
Uprais'd its hundred sliver tongues and babbled praise.

That home is desolate!—our quiet hearth is ruinous and cold—and many a sight And many a sound are met, of vulgar mirth,

mirth,
Where once our gentle laughter chee'd
the night.
It is as with your country, the calm light
Of scotal peace is quenched too,
Rude discord bluts her scenes of old de-

Rude discord blots her scenes of old de-light, Her gentle virtues scared away, like you; Remember her, when in this tale ye meet The story of a struggling right—of ties Fast bound, and swiftly rent—of joy—of Legends which by the cottage-fire sound Nor let the hand that wakes those memories (In faint, but fond essay) be remembered then,

The Edward White mentioned by Rev.

Dr. O'Reilly was married to Gerald Griffin's eldest sister. The Griffin and Griffin's eldest sister. The Griffin and White families were the apostles of Catholicity in the border point of New York and Pennsylvania, where they lived. The venerable father Hourigan pointed out to us a few years ago the ancient house in which the Misses Griffin instructed the children in Binghamton. We may further mention that Jas. W. White, eldest son of Gerald Griffin's sister, Judge of the Superior Court' of New York, married Rhoda E, eldest daughter of General Waterman. an Epistopalian. of General Waterman, an Episcopalian, who afterwards became a devoted Cath-

who afterwards became a devoted Catholic, and was worthy to be the mother of that wondrous angel of charity of New Grauada, Mrs. Jenny C. White Del Bal, whose heroic virtues enshrined her in the affection of all who knew her.

From the family of Judge, White sprung that dietinguished lady of the Sacred Heart, Madame White, so well known in Rochester; and we have neard that one of the foremost; ladies in the social circles of Buffalo is also descended from the White-Griffin stock, from the White- Griffin stock,

We have already unconsciously wan-We have already unconsciously wandered far beyond the approved limits of a newspaper article, yet we cannot resist the temptation to return once more to the solace and delight of our young years, Gerald Griffin, the material uncle of Judge White, and quote the lines he sent, in response to his sister's request, to the air of "Roy's Wife:"

Know yet not that lovely river?
Know ye not that smiling river?
Whose gentle flood,
By criff and wood,
With widering sound goes winding ever.
Ob! often yet with reeling strong
On that dear stream my memory ponders,
And still I prize its murmaring song,
For by my childhood's home it wanders.
Know ye not, etc.

Oh. sister! when 'mid doub's and fears,
That haunt life's onward journey ever,
I turn to those departed years,
And that beloved and ionely river;
With sinking suind and bosom riven,
And heart with lonely angulah sching,
It needs my long-taught nope in Heaven,
To keep that weary heart from breaking!
Know we not, etc.

There is an exquisite tenderness and beauty in these lines that eloquently breath the loneliness and longings of the

singer's heart.
A little afterwards, when his songs were sung with rapture and his tales read with delight, he sought peace and found it in the soul satisfying solitude of religious

retirement.

Not the least of our treasured memen toes is the little souvenir we plucked from the verdure that covers his grave by the waters of the lee.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Colorado Catholic. Catholics would do well to remember that the Mass, and not the sermon, is the pivot of Catholic devotion.

Liverpool Catholic Times.

Mr. J. C. Foster, the late respected High Church clergyman of Scarborough, who was recently received into the Cath olic Church, is now on his way to

Catholic Columbian Catholic Columbian.

Altar boys should be proud of the privilege they enjoy of serving Mass. If the angels who are in every sanctuary could discharge that office, with what love and reverence, piety and recollection they would wait on the priest.

N. Y. Tablet. How the bones of the old Puritans must rattle in their graves at the sight which Boston presents to day! An O'Brien is Mayor, an O'Donovan President of the Board of Aldermen, a Barry Chairman of the Common Council, and an O'Neill City Clerk—all Irish and Catholic, Western Watchman. Western Watchman.

A Mr. Hamilton of Cornell Memorial Church said at a recent cleri-cal conference: "If Christ should come again on the earth and recommend fermented wine, as by some good people he is believed to have done, he could no be is believed to have done, he could no longer retain membership in that branch of his church which I have the honor to represent. If Our Lord returned to this earth he would find his old Church just as he left her more than eighteen centuries ago battling with the world and antichrist as of yore. Of this Church he is the Head, not a member.

Buffalo Union.

Alcehol is known to be a powerful agent in bringing about self-destruction, or rather the poisonous liquid bearing that name. There are many young men who shirk the responsibility of a direct taking off the alcehol and the poisonous that name. taking off by slowly poisoning themselves with what is called whisky and brandy. This is an effort to evade moral accountability, but it is hardly necessary to say that there exists little difference between death procured in a flash with a pistol, or six months of slow poisoning and drunkenness. But that difference might save a life, if in the interim the terrible sin should be revealed in its hideousness and the victim should yet have time to seek penance and temperance.

Milwaukee Citizen. General Buller of the British army, whom the Tory Government sent to Ireland, was not so bad a fellow after all. He was found incompetent to do the landlord's dirty work: "When I first went to Tralee." he says. "to arrange the landlord's dirty work: "When I first went to Tralee," he says, "to arrange the suppression of the moon lighters, the Nationalist band, accompanied by a big, good-natured crowd of 'the boys,' gathered in front of my hotel and played 'Meet me hy moonlight alone,' The thing was so comical that nobody could help laughing, inside the hotel or outside, and I think the incident did more than almost anything else to make our relations in that part of Kerry amiable," General Buller did one good thing. Through his influence the difficulty on the Hon, Mrs. Wynne's property, at Glenbeigh, Castleisland, was settled. The tenants were six gales' in arrear; but all debts are wiped off by the payment of six months' rent; and the tenants have been reinstated at half the old rents. have been reinstated at half the old rents. General Buller's staff met the evicted tenants at Castleisland, and promised, it is said, to intercede in their behalf.

Louis XIV., the flower of the French Monarchy, used to say the Rosary every day. One of the courtiers, less pious than his master, seeing the beads in his hands one day, expressed his surprise that the monarch should make use of so simple a court of the courtiers. form of devotion. Louis XIV., after re-buking him for the absurd remark, added : "It was the Queen, my mother, who taught me to say my Rosary, and since childhood I have been so happy as to miss it very rarely."

Sergt. John Snyder, of Fort Lewis, Colo., was recently detailed to convey an invalid roldier to the National Asylum in Washington. The man had been suddenly paralyzed with bla:phemous utterances on his lips. Being interrogated concerning his unfortunate charge in passing the configuration. through Pittsburg, Sergt. Snydersaid: "It was the most awe inspiring scene I ever witnessed. The insane soldier joined our company about a year ago, hailing from Illinois or Kansss. One day he was taken Illinois or Kansas. One day he was taken aick with a swollen leg. He was placed in the hospital, where he remained for

several months. When released by the physician, he swore by the Deity that if he was ever placed in the hospital or so sorely afflicted again, he hoped the Lord would strike him dumb. A few weeks would strike him dumb. A few weeks afterwards, while we were out on duty, this man became sick again. He jumped out of his tent, the most horrible looking object I ever aw, his features working in convulsions and his eyes almost bulging out of his head. His horrified comrades went to his relief, and he was placed under the surgeon's care; but, while he seemed in the greatest agony, and his lips moved in frantic efforts to speak, he could not utter a syllable. He never spoke again, and his torgue became stiff, and he was soon a raving maniac."

was soon a raving maniac."

Boston Pilot.

Messra. Dillon, O'Brien and their friends turned the tables cleverly on their prosecutors last week, by summoning Sir Michael Hicks Beach and General Buller to testify that these officials had practically given the same advice to the people as that for the giving of which Dillon and the others are accused of criminal conepiracy. Mr. Dillon has also sued the police inspectors for \$15,000 damages for malicious prosecution, assault and seizure of moneys and papers. damages for malicious prosecution, assault and seizure of moneys and papers. The Crown officials seem to have caught a pretty vigorous body of Tartars in the "plan of campaign" agitators.

The brave fight of the Irish farmers for their homes and nationality was well illustrated a few weeks ago in the county Meath. An auctioneer in the town of Kells named Lowery advertised the sale Meath. An auctioneer in the town of Kells named Lowery advertised the sale of 150 head of cattle. The owner's name was not given, and the Drogheda Independent, a faithful and able organ of the National sentiment, cried out a warning that the cattle belonged to evicting landlords and "emergency land grabbers." But the warning came too late; the cattle were sold, but the Independent noted the buyers. Then Lowery advertised other large cattle sales. But the people had inquired, and satisfied themselves that this was an "emergency dodge." On the day of the sale a public meeting was called in Kells and the Kells New Ireland Band turned out. This band is described as "the terror of every landgrabber and every emergency cowgrabber." An immense crowd attended the call. The meeting was presided over by a priest, Father E Cooke, and other clergymen and popular representations. other clergymen and popular representa-tives delivered addresses protesting against "the insult that was offered to the people of Meath, and especially Kells, by these emergency cattle being imported into their midst to be sold."

The result was that Lowery, the auctioners forward and agreed to send the cattle back to their "loyalist owners." The Drogheda Independent sturdly says: "Such issues must ever be the result of a firm

Catholic Columbian.

At the dedication of the new church in some part of New York State, some time ago, the reverend pastor, in his address to the multitude on the happy occasion of this first church in the place for Catholics, remarken that it was a blessing to the community in a temporal, as well as in a spiritual sense. Referring to the presence among the people at large of the new church, he said that it imparted a spiritual blessing for the reason that many become inspired by the good example of their virtuous, honest domestics, and are thereby drawn away from their erring ways to the foot of the cross with us. He declared that he knew, personally, many of the most distinguished and intelligent Protestant families, who were converted to the Catholic faith by the pure, exalted and virtuous lives of their domestics; they arguing, logically, that a church which could plant the seeds of Catholic Columbian. domestics; they arguing, logically, that a church which could plant the seeds of such eminent qualities in simple and illiterate minds, and cause them to bloom illiterate minds, and cause them to bloom so profusely in rare virtues, must be all true, divine, and full of heavenly beauty. What an incentive ought a statement like this to be,—one founded upon the experience and observation of a worthy Priest of God—to encourage and animate domestics in fidelity, honesty and virtue in general. Many a poor soul might thus in heaven, reap the reward of having been, virtually, in a measure, a mission

AT REST.

WELL KNOWN GLENGARIAN PASSE QUIETLY AWAY.

The death of Mr. Alex. McDonell, con tractor, known by his friends as "Big Alex," which occurred yesterday morn-ing at the residence of his brother in Toronto, will be deeply deplored by his many friends and acquaintances in Canada from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The deceased was born at St. Raphael The deceased was out a commenced glengarry county. He commenced business with his father, Angus Roy McDonell, who was a very extensive lumber merchant on the Upper Ottawa river. Afterwards he branched off for himself as a contractor and in this line of business was most successful. His or business was most successful. His operations were numerous but the most important were as follows.—Erie canal, at Lockport, New York; then with John Brown, of Thorold, on the Welland canal at Stone Bridge aqueduct and Great Western railway and the Toronto, but the masoner work and the presents. branch with the masonry work and dredging at Hamilton and Desjardins canal. Afterwards he took his nephew, John S. McDonald, into partnership and carried on the work of construction of section 5, Intercolonial railway, also balasting and finishing sections 3, 6, 9 and 15 of the same line of railway; sub sequently he was one of the partners of section B. of the Canadian Pacific rail-WAY.

Mr. McDonell lived for nineteen years in the city of Hamilton, and while there his niece, Miss Kate McDonell (now Mrs. Gray, wife of A. G. Gray, C. E. Public Works department,) kept house for him. Some five years ago his health began to fall him, and he settled down with his brother in Toronto, making occasional visits to Ottawa. For the past two years he has been confined to rooms nearly the whole time. Two weeks ago be had two attacks of paralysis, which hastened his end.

Mr. McDouell's large heartedness

and charity as well as his upright conduc and dealings with all who came in con-tact with him either in business or

otherwise has left him the esteem and respect of everybody. His life stands out a model, as never having been known to say an unkind word or do an unkind

act to any one.

The funeral of the deceased gentleman took place at 10 o'clock on Monday morning from the residence of his brother at the East wing, Parliament buildings, Toronto.—Ottawa Free Press.

Real Princes of the Land.

In the city of Baltimore, on Sunday last, the new Church of St. Wenceslaus, for a congregation of Catholics from Bohemia was dedicated, Cardinal Gibbona

officiating.

The Cardinal, who is watchful of the

officiating.

The Cardinal, who is watchful of the "signs of the times," availed himself of this opportunity to convey, in the course of his remarks, some admonitions as to the dangers to be encountered by Catholic workingmen during the discussions and agitations of questions connected with labor, its rights, duties and responsibilities.

Among other things, the Cardinal said; Take then an active interest in everything your good pastor will undertake for your spiritual improvement. You have not only a duty of religion to discharge to your God, but also of loyalty to your adopted country, and to this city in which you have cast your lot.

Strive to be law-abiding citizens, and obey the laws of the country; be always in harmony with the spirit of its institutions; set your face against those peralectious schools of Anarchy, Ninitism and Socialism, and other dangerous organizations, whose appetles are striving to destroy, but make no effort to build up and strengthen the glorious edifice of constitutional freedom in which all alike, constitutional freedom in which all alike, both native and foreign, find home and a

shelter. We have no hereditary princes in the United States.

Who are the real princes of the land? Who are the real princes of the land? They are men who have risen to independence and affluence by patient industry and persevering toil. Got our large cities; ask who are the princes of trade and commerce and of professional life, and you will be told that they are largely composed of men, who by the honest use of brain and hand have not only been blessed with this world's goods, but what is more, have won the confidence of their fellow-citizens. The same field is open to you. Many of you are in the employment of others. Take always as lively an interest in your Take always as lively an interest in your employer's business as if it were your own. The wages you receive must come from the profits of the trade. Labor and capital should always be in harmony. One cannot succeed without the other."

ST. PETER'S CHOIR.

Father Tiernan and the members of the above choir, on the occasion of losing one of their members, Mr. Chas. H. Fewings, recently made him the recipisent of a magnificent silver claret tankard, goblet and salver, as an expression of the good will existing toward him by the clergy and choir of the church. Mr. Fewings has sung in the choir ever since the opening of the new Cathedral, endeavoring to do his share in the choral service faithfully. Mr. Fewings responded in feeling terms, saying he had been singing in choirs for the past lifteen years, but never sang with greater pleasure than in St. Peter's, on account of the harmony existing among the members, and the excellent standard of music used in the choral service. Father Tiernan and the members of

and the excellent standard of music used in the choral service.

On Monday evening the members of the choir, to the number of about thirty-five, responded to an invitation from Mr. Fewings and marched to his residence on Cartwright street, in a body where they were entertained to an oyster supper, and all the etectora, afterwards enjoying themselves in various ways, until a late hour. The choir speak well of their treatment by Mr. speak well of their treatment by Mr Fewings.

The Five Wounds of our Lo

M. Louis Baillarge, a pious lawyer of Quebec, while reading of a number of Catholic Missions conceived the sublime idea of rendering honor to the Five Wounds of Our Saviour by raising five altars, one in each of the five parts of the world—Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. The first, already erected is at Hai Men, or Amoy, in the district of Fo Kien in China; it is dedicated to St. Francis Xavier. The second has been given to the missions of Cardinal Lavi-gerie in the north of Africa; the third to Father Strade, S. J., for his mission to the Aborigines of Northern Australia; the fourth to Monseigneur Bosse, prefect apostolic of San Salvador in South America; and the last to a poor mission in Scotland.

NA

157 846

17.761 T

31350

+1600

20.000

1. 751.55

Messrs. H. Harland & Bro., Hamilton.

Messre H. Arland and Brother, 52 King Street, East, have purchased the stock of Boots and Shoes belonging to Mr. J. C. Mahony, 26 King st East, and are offering them at the latter place at greatly reduced prices. The Messres. Arland sell cheap all the time, but en this occasion they will do still better and give their patrons the benefit of the very low rate at which they purchased the above stock. Our readers in Hamilton and vicinity will do well to give them a and vicinity will do well to give them a

Elsewhere in this issue we present a large advertisement of H. H. Warner & Co. setting forth the fact that up to December 27, 1886, they had sold the enormous amount of 26,587,335 bottles of "WARNER'S SAFE CURE" in North America alone, to say nothing of the European and Australian trade. These figures seem almost incredible, but coming as they do from a house so well-known and honorable, we feel safe in attesting to their truthfulness. "Warto his ner's SAFE Cure' has certainly been a Two great boon to the suffering, and its success has depended altogether upon its own merits. For Kidney, Liver, Blood and Urinary trouble, and especially for Female Complaints its equal was never known, and for this reason it deserves all the praise which it receives.

Charity

Mr. F. W. Evans, in a pemphlet entitled "A Workingman's View of the Iriah Question," points out that while fourteen bills providing compensation for tenants' improvements were rejected, the forces of the Government, voted by Parliament, assisted in 102,000 evictions in one year (1850) alone; by which the tenants' rights and capital were conficated to the land-

Queen's County.

Another striking effect of the spasm of vicious energy which seized the Castle is heard of from the Queen's County. The tenants on the Lansdowne estate in that county formed an estate fund to fight the Marquis. The tenants on other estates recognized that the Lansdowne men are fighting the battle of every farmer in the country. In consequence a movement is on foot to organize the whole county in support of the Lansdowne tenants. To add to the strength of their war chest there is to be a collection at every chapel gate in the county.

Westmeath.

Westmeath.

A fire, one of the most alarming that occurred in the county for years past, took place at Baronstown, near Ballynacargy, on Dec. 21st., in the residence of John Malone, Esq., D. L., whose premises are well known to be about the finest in the county. The cause of the fire cannot be accurately ascertained. When the premises were found to be on fire, word was immediately telegraphed to the military barracks, and a number of soldiers, under command of Lieutenant Bacon and Quartermaster Baker, accompanied the fire engine attached to the barracks to the seens. On arriving there they found the place in flames, and at once set to work, and being ably assisted by the police and general public, a good deal of damage was averted; but, notwithstanding, the entire building was consumed, with the exception of the out-offices and underground buildings. The damage is estimated at about £15,000, which is covered by insurance.

Congford.

On Dec. 22nd, a large meeting of Colonel King Harman's tenants was held in Ballymahon, the Rev. J. Skelly, P. P., Carrickedmond, being moved to the chair, and a large number of clergymen from the different parishes in which the estate lies being also present. After an eloquent speech from the chairman, it was decided to ask a reduction, and in case of refusal, abide by the advice of the leaders. L. P. Hayden, Eeq., M. P., attended, in company with Mesers. Wilson and Flood, of Longford, and delivered an impressive speech, which was loudly cheered.

Kildare.

Kildare.

The tenan's of P. DePenthony O'Kelly, numbering fifty-six, have adopted the "Plan of Campaign." They were last year refused any abatement at first. The tenants then banked their money, and their landlord thereupon gave 20 per cent. to all under £5 yearly rent, and 15 per cent. to any over that. The same terms were offered this year unsolicited. The tenants, on account of losses from floods, their houses levelled, and their crops destroyed, were unable to pay it.

Cork.

The Rev. E. Hayes, pastor of Georgetown, Iowa, United States, lecturing recently at Youghal, on "O'Connell and the Present Times," spoke of the Liberator as the apostle of moral force, the advocate of human freedom, and the sublime impersonation of incorruptible integrity. It was moral force that renewed the face of the earth, brought Bismarck to Caposses cently at Youghal, on "O'Connell and the Present Times," spoke of the Liberator as the apostle of moral force, the advocate of human freedom, and the sublime impersonation of incorruptible integrity. It was moral force that renewed the face of the earth, brought Bismarck to Canossa, and to-day upholds the Church of the living God, and makes the whisper of its great and undying Pontiff drown the chorus raised against it by the apostate nations of Christendom. Alludirg to the present crisis in Ireland, he said there was a great deal of reserved power in the Iris pulpit. Some ecclesiastics styled themselves men of rare prudence—very rare indeed; he could find nothing like it from Moses to St. John, All the men of God loved their country well and wisely. The sublimest of the Lamentations of Jeremiah the Prophet were those he poured the country well and wisely. The sublimest of the Lamentations of Jeremiah the Prophet were those he poured. sublimest of the Lamentations of Jeremiah the Prophet were those he poured forth over the loss of his country's liberties, and the most precious tears the Redeemer shed were over Jerusalem, when she had ceased to be free. The French and German clergy, high and low, stoutly defended their respective nationalities, and so did the English Catholic clergy. Ireland was the only country on the face of the tath whose pulpit or trumpet (in certain quarters) gave forth an uncertain sound, and this was one of the reasons why the people were not as well prepared for the battle as they might be.

why the people were not as well prepared for the battle as they might be.

Kerry.

The Bishop of Kerry, in an interview with a representative of the Pall Mall Gazette, said the people were on the eve of victory, and that the attainment of their national aspirations could not much longer be retarded. The great secret of union, which they had learned, had changed the whole aspect of siffairs. Home Rule he regarded as inevitable, but its ultimate realization he hoped would not come too speedily. He thinks the landlords should be bought out and the land placed in the hands of the occupying tillers of the soil at once, but does not think Ireland is ripe for a parliament at College Green at this moment.

Colonel Turner did his utmost to get a good abatement for the tenants on the cold twenty four of them damended.

Colonel Turner did his utmost to get a good abatement for the tenants on the Blennerhassett estate, having, through his mediation, obtained 20 per cent. The tenants refused to accept this concession. Colonel Turner then waited on the Bishop and explained to him that if these terms were not accepted, he should give the force of the crown for the collection of these rents. The Bishop wrote to Archdeacon Irwin, asking him to advise the tenants to accept these abatements, as Colonel Turner could not get more for them, and save the unhappy parish from fresh troubles and more crimes. fresh troubles and more crimes.

On Dec. 21, a deputation from the Corporation of Limerick, headed by the Mayor, waited on the Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, and presented an address congratulating him on his appointment to his present exalted position. The address was prepared and adopted by the Corporation some time since, but the presentation had been delayed by various Limerick.

occurrences. The Mayor, in making the presentation, referred to the present state of things in this country and said he was sure he, who had been with the people in their struggle hitherto, would continue to aid them by his counsel. The Bishop, in the course of an interesting reply to the address, referred to the part which a predecessor and namesake of his had played during the first siege of Limerick, and assured the deputation that he would try not to prove unworthy of the great examples of patriotism that had been set by his predecessors in the diocess.

Clare.

by his predecessors in the diocese.

Mr. Charles Mahon, sub-Sheriff for Clare, re-evicted a tenant named O'Donnell on the Stackpoole Mahon estate at Killulia Cross, Newmarket on Fergus, on Dec. 20. J. Hill, Ennis, and a large force of police were present, but the proceedings were carried out without any interruption on the part of the people following. The police also carried out evictions at Moveen West, a few miles from Kilkee, on the Westropp and Stackpoole properties. The tenants evicted were in very poor circumstances, and the greatest sympathy is evinced for their families and themselves in this very inclement weather. On these properties fourteen families have been evicted, for which Mr. Leahy, solictor, Limerick, agent on the estates, served the necessary notices on the Kılrush Board of Guardians.

Tipperary.

Tipperary.

On Dec. 19th a man named Cornelius Hearne, in the employment of Mr. M. Cleary, Lakes, Greystone street, Carrick-on-Suir, retired to rest with his family, consisting of his wife and six children, shortly after ten o'clock. It would appear that a main pipe from the gas-works runs within a few feet of the dwelling, in contiguity to the sleeping apartment of the unfortunate family. This was laid down not less than twenty six years ago, on the first introduction of the gas scheme in Carrick, and must have been completely eaten through with rust. Early in the evening one of the children remarked that he found a strong smell of gas around the kitchen; but Hearne and his wife seem to have paid no attention to the complaint. Hearne was in the habit of attending in Mr. Cleary's stables about nine o'clock on Sunday mornings, and as he was a man of regular habits, his employer was not a little surprised at his absence on this occasion, and on going to Hearne's dwelling-house, was astonished to find the outer door locked, and not the alightest sign of life visible. An entrance was affected through a window and the entire family found in their beds appearently dead from the over-powering fumes of gas evanating from the uncovered main pipe, four of the children, from three to eleven years of age, being already dead. Hearne, his wife, and two of the remaining children, who were in a state of stupor, were immediately removed to the workhouse hospital. Hearne was a man of an industrious, sober disposition, much esteemed by his employer, and by all to whom he was known. A most extraordinary fact was also elicited, from which it would appear that the entire family of eight individuals slept together in one amall room, measuring hardly ten feet in length by eight in width. The door of this scanty apartment was actually bolted from the inside, and had to be broken through to recue the survivors. It was also stated that the gas pipe was barely eight inches below the surface. through to rescue the survivors. It was also stated that the gas pipe was barely eight inches below the surface.

cluded at Omegb, the last of the prisoner sentenced for participation in the Belfast riots arrived on Dec. 18, in Belfast, and were met at the terminus by a large crowd, who cheered them. The prison van was strongly quarded

was strongly guarded.
Mr. William Johnson, M. P., has announced that if the Royal Commission on the Belfast Riots recommend the suppression of Orange Processions, and that if the Government introduced any Act of that sort, they would have all the Ulster members against them.

six shillings in the pound on the o'd rents, and twenty four of them demanded a reduction of four shillings on the judicial rents. Mr. Kennedy had previously signified his intention of giving an abstement of four shillings all round. The tenants left without paying.

Derry.

Derry.

December 18th, the Apprentice Boys celebrated the anniversary of "the shutting of the gates" of Derry. The attendance of "the brethren" was truly miserable. A couple of bands made up the greater part of the demonstration. The procession was the smallest ever seen on an occasion of the sort, and the display was as deficient in quality as numbers. Snow as deficient in quality as numbers. Snow as denoient in quality as numbers. Snow fell heavily during the proceedings, which were got over with considerable expedition. There was no disturbance, and the least possi le interest was mani-fested on every side.

rigart, Father of the Bishop of Raphoe, on December 15th, was one of the largest ever seen in far famed Rosgill, perhaps in "grand old Donegal." Upwards of forty priests walked in front, chanting as they went, while nearly every family of the parish was represented, and there were a great many strangers, who came far distances. The Office of the Dead began at 11 o'clock, the day of interment, after which Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Dr. Logue, Rev. Jas. McFadden, P. P., Gweendore, being deacon; Rev. Wm. Sheridan, C. C. Letterkenny, sub deacon; and Rev. James Walker, Adm., Glenswilly, master of ceremonies. Mass over, offerings were collected, when the handsome sum of £110 was realised. Subsequently the coffin was borne by four men to the graveyard, preceded by the chanters, where, after the last ceremony, the remains were lowered into the hallowed ground within the site of the "old chapel," in the presence of many mourners and friends.

Galway.

sality about it.

A largely attended meeting of the Catholic jurors of Sligo was held in the Town Hall, Sligo, on December 23, for the purpose of protesting against the action of the Crown in persistently order ing Catholic jurors to "stand aside." The Mayor (Alderman Macdonorgh) presided. Strong speeches in denunciation of the Crown in persistently order by Mr. Patrick Morris, Councillor Collery, Alderman Higgins and Councillor Collery, Alderman Higgins and Councillor John Connolly. It seems that as the law stands at present the right of jury packing, which is denied to the Sheriff, is permitted to the Crown prosecutor. The right of unlimited challenge on the part of the Crown makes trial by jury in Ireland as farce. It is one of the boasted principles of the British Constitution that suljects only by the verdict of their peers. That right has been denied by the Crown to the Woodford prisoners. They have been tried, not by their peers, but by men diametrically opposed to them in religious already arrasigned only two Catholics were permitted to be sworn. One of these was a bailiff named Conbey, and the other a magisterial pauper named Costello, of Kilfree, who can barely screw as much rent from his wretched tenants as enables him to drive famine from his door. It is only such Catholics as these whom the Crown permits to enter the sacred precincts of the jury box. All the others are regarded as unworthy of credence on their took of the proposed to them in religious him to drive famine from his door. It is only such Catholics as these whom the Crown permits to enter the sacred precincts of the jury box. All the others are regarded as unworthy of credence on their took of the proposed to the control of the proposed to the control of t only such Catholics as these whom the Crown permits to enter the sacred precincts of the jury box. All the others are regarded as unworthy of credence on their oaths. It is impossible to imagine a grosser insult to Catholic feeling. Men are brought to Sligo at great inconvenience, for no other purpose than to be insulted by some Crown official with the legal "stand by."

Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a most wonderful food. It not only gives strength and increases the fiesh but heals the irritation of the throat and lungs. Palatable as milk and in all wasting diseases, both for adults and children, is a marvellous food and medicine.

and

PEOPLE WHO READ AND REFLECT,
after reading, upon the many published testimonials regarding Northrop & Lyman's
Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure,
as can carcely fail to perceive that evidence
to positive and concurrent could not be adduced in behalf of a remedy of doubtt ful efficacy. The facts proven by such
evidence are that it roots out impurities
of the blood, restores digestion, enriches
the circulation, and regulates the bowels

Sure Cure for Rheumatica.

If the system.

Sure Cure for kneumatism.

If the system is properly cleaned by some medicine that acts upon the bowels, kidneys and skin, such as Burdock Blood Bitters, and the sufferer will use Hagyard's Yellow Oil according to directions, there are few cases of rheumatism, however bad, but will yield promptly to the treatment.

A. B. Des Rochers, Arthabaskaville, P. Q., writes: "Thirteen years ago I was scized with a severe attack of rheumatism in the head, from which I nearly constantly suffered, until after having used Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil for nine days, bathing the head, the whon I was combathing the head, &:., when I was com-pletely cured, and have only used half a bottle."

Four Years of Suffering.

Mrs. Torrance McNish, of Smith's Falls, Ont., after four years of intense suffering with scrofula, from which her head became bald, was cured by Burdock Blood Bitters after the best medical aid had failed.

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

GOOD THE YEAR ROUND .- National Pills Donegal.

The funeral of Mr. Michael Logue, Car.

The funeral of Mr. Michael Logue, Car. CARDINAL MANNING AND HENRY

Deember 15th, was one of the largest own season in the famile Rengill, parkage in the greated with consequent of forty are all the season of t

Horsford's Acid Phosphate FOR INDIGESTION.

Dr. GEO. W. HALL, St. Louis, says: "I cook it for indigestion and found it of

decided advantage." A Lucky Escape.

Mrs. Cyrus Kilborne, of Beamsville, Ont., had what was thought to be a cancer on her nose, and was about to submit to a cancer doctor's operation, when she tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which effected a radical cure. This medicine cures all blood diseases.

Threatened Danger. in all wasting diseases, both for adults and children, is a marvellous food and medicine.

The Deaf Made to Hear.

"After eight years suffering from deafness so bad that I was unable to attend to my business, I was cured by the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. With gratitude I

THE SIGNS OF WORMS are well known, but the remedy is not always so well determined. Worm Powders will destroy

CONSUMPTION CURED. CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired, from practice, having had placed in his hauds by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Publity and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has leil it his duty, to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desie it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stailp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rechester, N. Y.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

The Cure of drunkenness.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

The Cure of drunkenness is a task withwhich the regular practitioner has been unable to cope. Nine-tenths of mankind look upon drunknness as a social vice, which a man may overcome by force of will. Drunkenness is a bad habit, we all admit, in the moderate drinker. In the confirmed drunkard it becomes a a disease of the nervous system. The medical treatment of this disease consists in the employment of remedies that act directly post those portions of the nervous system which, when disease consists in the employment of remedies that act directly mentia, and the drinking habit. Remedies must be employed that will cure the appetite, for strong drink, steady the tremplette, for strong drinks and the drinker the lagging spirit, balance the mind, retive he played and the strong drinks, steady the tremplette, for strong drinks, steady the mind the mind the drinker the place of the person taking it from the use of alcoholic drinks, Lubon's medicines may be given in tea order, without the knowledge of the person taking it, if so desired. Those of our resders who are interested in this sutject, should send their address for Lubon's Treatise, in book form, on drunkness, opium morphine and kindred habits, which will be mailed free to any address, when stamps is inc

Sisters of

AT THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. The Princess Louise, after testing all the exhibits in Canadian Court, purchased a handsome BELL ORGAN. Sales were made also to Right Hon. Sir Robert Bourke, Governor of Madras, Sir Robert Affleck and Lady Douglass, of Victoria, B. C.

For Tone and Pleasing Design the Bell Organ maintains its supremacy as the best. Send for latest circular to

W. BELL & Co., GUELPH, ONT.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & DINTMENT

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,
ey invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable
in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the
aged they are priceless.

THE BI OINT ME BINT
an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers,
is famous for Gout and Rheumatiam. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.
FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
ids, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contrasted
and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Emphishment.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533, OXFORD ST.), LONDON,
nd are sold at is. 1\frac{1}{2}d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may
be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Furchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not
Oxford Street London, they are spurious.

WANTED !

A smart, energetic person in every town, to whom a most liberal arrangement will be given to dispose of ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING WORKS

LIFE & LABORS OF THE MOST REV. JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, D.D.

Three bundred and fifty (350) pages, printed on heavy toned paper and bound in green satin cloth, with magnificent black and gold designs. Price full gilt cover edges, with Full page Photograph of His Grace, Plain edges without photograph, Gilt cover without photograph

Every Canadian home should possess a copy of this most interesting and valuable work. Just presented to the public, another researchful and admirably written work,

'THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE; OB, FAITH AND INFIDELITY" BY JOSEPH K. FORAN. Beautifully bound in fancy colors, with gold and ink designs,

Other New Works! "SERIOUS HOURS OF A YOUNG LADY" Cloth, work of 300 pages. "HISTORY OF ANTICHRIST" 134 pages. A thrilling but truthful story, cloth, 35c.

Every person should procure a copy of the above works. Agents wanted in all parts of the country. D. & J. SADLIER & CO.
Catholic Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
1669 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

CARRIAGES.

W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-nificent stocks of

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week. Bon't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else.

Heap Sale During Exhibition
Week.

At to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else.

W J. THOMPSON.

EY TO LOAN
AT 6 PER CENT.

JRNETT & CO

Real Estate.

Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, seconding to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, the so desires.

Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond & MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. J. BURNETT & CO Taylor's Bank, London. OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St. London Ont.

DOMINION

BAVINGS AND INVESTMENT

SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of Real Estate.

Now the Child Jesus awoke, but took no notice of the palm leaf fan lay at His feet nor of the delicious othat filled the stable. His little turned to the seautiful, shining fir Then He smiled and reached out his arms towards it. The fir tree was hupon very glad and happy, but not least bit proud, it even tried to she much light as it could on the other trees, which stood there ashamed in dark, and it returned good for evil.

Then the angel said: "You shall rewarded for this simple green thenceforth you shall be employed adorn the Feast of the Nativity of Jwith your evergreen branches, which will light up year after year in men

Thos. Sabin, of Eglington, says: "I removed ten corns from my feet Holloway's Corn Cure," Reader, go and do likewise.

JAN 22, 18:7.

"The Plan of Campaign."

They had a deaf ear for the plundered a But now they're in dread of "The Plan

The landlords were happy, away from t Where the poor, outraged tenants did lab morning till night, without clothi For justice they'll have in "The Plan

Evictions, outrages, robbery and death Is Ireland's portion,—the fairest land up earth; Her hills and her valleys, so lovely to vie Are changed into graveyards by this all crew, Making her a charnel-house of misery as But, like the Phoenix, she'll rise, the "Pl

Oh! long have we struggled and fought to good fight,
For God, for country, justice and right,
Against English oppression, deceit and m rule, For a glorious victory our issues we'll po And fighting united, we shan't fight in va In union there is strength in "The Plan Campaiga."

sun shine
With splendor, on Dillon, Davitt a
O'Brien!
And every child who by word or by deed
Is willing to aid her in her hour of need;
And may we be loyal till our freedom we gain,
A united people in this "Pian of Campaign

—John Colton in Connecticut Cathol

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

How the Christmas Tree was Chos for the Festival.

For the Festival.

On that holy night whereon of Saviour was born in Bethlehem, it was not men alone that rejoiced at His birth the shepherds in the fields, to whom it angels announced the coming of Redeemer; the three Wise Men of the Es who were led by the star, but also of flowers of the field, the trees that grow the neighborhood of the stable where child Jesus lay, watched over by angels. They all wished to look at H and greet Him, and they stretched the selves and tried to reach out the branches, to try to get at least a per into the poor stable which had become glorious temple of God, and at the Hochild. There was a movement through the grass and on the leaves of the tre and a whispering which sounded like prayers of men, and which expressed at the heavenly wonder, and thanks the Creator of all things.

There were three trees growing side side not far from the Crib that had best chance to take a good look at aleeping Child. These were a stat palm, a sweet smelling olive tree ansimple fir. The joyful rustling of the branches and leaves became louder, at last they expressed themselves words. "Come," said the palm to olive tree, "let us adore the infant Je and offer Him our gifts."

"Let us join you," whispered modest fir tree.

The two proud trees looked down we contempt upen their simple sister, at the palm tree said: "What can you of the palm tree said

contempt upon their simple sister, at the palm tree said: "What can you o to the Divine Infant? You have noth

but your sharp, prickly points, and e your tears are ill smelling resin."

Then the poor fir drew back ashan and hardly ventured to cast another tit glance on the Cnild who lay in the C surrounded by a soft light. But one the angels that were watching over Child heard the conversation of the to

Child heard the conversation of the trand the harsh words of the palm, and compassion for the poor fir. He resol to set things to rights.

The palm took the finest leaf from crown and laid it down near the Giller of the first leaf from the country of the first leaf from the first leaf first leaf from the first leaf first leaf from the first leaf fir

The poor fir saw all this very sadly, felt no jealousy at the splendid goffered by its sisters to the Child Je "They are right," said the fir to it "I am too poor and do not deserve e to be seen near the sweet Child."

Then the angel said: "I have pity you and as in your modesty you hum yourself I will raise you and adorn more beautifully than your siste Thereupon the angel looked toward blue sky, where countless little gol

Thereupon the angel looked toward blue sky, where countless little gol stars were twinkling. He made a and behold one little star after anot came down towards the earth, and t rested on the green branches of the which now with thousands of lights a ling on it was far and a light as ing on it, was far more beautiful than other trees. her trees. Now the Child Jesus awoke, but

with your evergreen branches, which will light up year after year in men of this holy and blessed night. You rejoice the hearts of the little ones; the parents, too, who are pure of he shall be reminded by you of the go days of their childhood. This shall he forth be your task and your reward, beautiful and glorious 'Christmas Tre

e train

d hap-

ed in a

A.W.

street, ar, and

ars, using I have cacious

pletely

Ayer's

parilla,

blood

erative

S

ncess

Court.

made dras, C.

ins its

NT.

N. od may

will be

D.D.

and in

WOIK, y

TY"

N

Y

ity of

hand
I," to
ing to
at the
ver to
with
rea.
l con-

-

"The Plan of Campaign."

"The Plan of Campaign" has stricken the The landlords and agents don't seem to hnow
How in the world it ever could be,
"tenant's
trustee."
The reason of this seems very plain:
"Tis war on the landlords—"The Plan of
Campaign."

When landlords and tenants were fighting alone,
The landlords had matters entirely their The punidered their tenants, without merey or fear, while Eugland sent red-coats to keep the way clear.
They had a deaf ear for the plundered and clear. But now they're in dread of "The Plan of

The landlords were happy, away from the soil, ore the poor, outraged tenants did labor From morning till night, without clothing To fill up the pockets of this alien brood. No more shall they toll in the snow and the For justice they'll have in "The Plan of Campaign."

Evictions outrages, robbery and death Is Ireland's portion,—the fairest land upon earth; Her hills and her valleys, so lovely to view, Are changed into graveyards by this alien crew, Making her a charnel-house of misery and But, like the Phoenix, she'll rise, the "Plan of Campaign."

Oh! long have we struggled and fought the good fight, good fight,
For God, for country, justice and right,
Against English oppression, deceit and misrule,
For a glorious victory our issues we'il pool,
And fighting united, we shan't fight in vaiu:
In union there is strength in "The Plan of
Campaign."

May God bless our country, and may His with spiendor, on Dillon, Davitt and O'Brien!
And every child who by word or by deed Is willing to aid her in her hour of need;
And may we be loyal till our freedom we'll gain,
A united people in this "Pian of Campaign."

—John Collon in Connecticut Catholic.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

How the Christmas Tree was Chosen

for the Festival.

On that holy night whereon our Saviour was born in Bethlehem, it was not men alone that rejoiced at His birth—the shepherds in the fields, to whom the angels announced the coming of the Redeemer; the three Wise Men of the East, who were led by the star, but also the flowers of the field, the trees that grow in the neighborhood of the stable where the child Jesus lay, watched over by the angels. They all wished to look at Him and greet Him, and they stretched themselves and tried to reach out their branches, to try to get at least a peep into the poor stable which had become a glorious temple of God, and at the Holy Child. There was a movement through the grass and on the leaves of the trees, and a whispering wifich sounded like the prayers of men, and which expressed joy at the heavenly wonder, and thanks to the Creator of all things.

There were three trees growing side by side not far from the Crib that had the best chance to take a good look at the sleeping Child. These were a stately palm, a sweet-smelling olive tree and a simple fir. The joyful rustling of their branches and leaves became louder, and at last they expressed themselves in words. "Come," said the palm to the olive tree, "let us sdore the infant Jesus and offer Him our gifts."

"Let us john you," whispered the modest fir tree.

The two proud trees looked down with for the Festival.

surrounded by a soft light. But one of the angels that were watching over the Child heard the conversation of the trees

Child heard the conversation of the trees and the harsh words of the palm, and felt compassion for the poor fir. He resolved to set things to rights.

The palm took the finest leaf from its crown and laid it down near the Crib. "It shall be your fan, dear Child, and cool you in the heat of summer," said the palm. The olive tree from its countless little branches dropped down the sweet scented oil, so that the whole stable was filled with the pleasant odor.

scented oil, so that the whole stable was filled with the pleasant odor.

The poor fir saw all this very sadly, but felt no jealousy at the splendid gifts offered by its sisters to the Child Jesus. "They are right," said the fir to itself, "I am too poor and do not deserve even to be seen near the sweet Child."

Then the angel said: "I have pity on you and as in your modesty you humble yourself I will raise you and adorn you more beautifully than your sisters." Thereupon the angel looked toward the blue sky, where countless little golden stars were twinkling. He made a sign and behold one little star after another came down towards the earth, and they rested on the green branches of the fir, which now with thousands of lights shining on it, was far more beautiful than the ing on it, was far more beautiful than the

which how with thousands of light shining on it, was far more beautiful than the other trees.

Now the Child Jesus awoke, but he took no notice of the palm leaf fan that lay at His feet nor of the delicious odor that filled the stable. His little eyes turned to the beautiful, shining fir tree. Then He smiled and reached out his tiny arms towards it. The fir tree was hereupon very glad and happy, but not the least bit proud, it even tried to shed as much light as it could on the other two trees, which stood there ashamed in the dark, and it returned good for evil.

Then the angel said: "You shall be rewarded for this simple green tree! Henceforth you shall be employed to adorn the Feast of the Nativity of Jesus with your evergreen branches, which men will light up year after year in memory of this holy and blessed night. You shall rejoice the hearts of the little ones; and the parents, too, who are pure of heart, shall be reminded he

THE PAPAL HOME.

MONDERS OF THE VATICAN DESCRIBED BY A NON CATHOLIC.

A newspaper correspondent declares that the Vatican is not so much a palace as a group of palaces, and its gardens are many and as gorgeous and as highly cultivated as skill and money can effect. From the irregularity of the pile of buildings composing the Vatican it is difficult to obtain a correct estimate of the area of ground it covers. One writer ventures the assertion that it comprehends an area equal to that of ancient Turin, the capital of Piedmont, and cyclopedists, taking this cue, compare it in size to the Turin of two decades ago, when the population was 130,000. So we have no more satisfactory conclusion on this point—beyond the guess work of the guide books—than that the Vatican covers as much ground as a city. To the student of architecture, the Vatican affords endless opportunity. Its form is irregular, and there is an entire absence of any symmetry in its design, for it is the heterogeneous mark of all the schools of all known masters. Each period of art has here its impress. There is the martial severity of the Sangall, the dextrous elegance of Lyons, the amazing intricacies of Fontana, the classical groupings of Bramanto, the bold lines of Raphael, the drawings of Carlo Moderno and the fanciful grotesque of Cernini. The palaces have flights of apartmeuts and whole categories of aisles. There are dozens of temples, hunveds of corridors and 11,000 rooms, and this was called by the Catholic prees the prison of Pius IX. As a mere matter of record, it may be of interest to note a few facts about the Vatican. It has 25 chief courts, 8 principal stairways, 200 minor stairways and 30,000 WONDERS OF THE VATICAN DESCRIBED BY A NON CATHOLIC stairways, 200 minor stairways and 30 000 windows in its 11,000 chambers. The temple of St. Peter is the greatest monument left by the Popes

AND BY FAR THE LARGEST

and most imposing basilies in the world.

and most imposing basilica in the world. Measured from the pavement, its height is given as 187 meters. It compares as follows with the other large religious edifices of the world: St. Paul's, London, 148 meters 60 cantimeters: Santa Maria edifices of the world: St. Paul's, London, 158 meters, 60 centimeters; Santa Maria de Flori, Florence, 149,50; the Cathedral of Milan, 135,40; St. Petronio, Bologna, 132,90; St. Paul's, Rome, 127,80; St. Sophia, Constantinople, 109,90 St. Peter's Church is united to the Vatican by wide, handsome corridors, on which the art of the world has been expended. The Vatican is a town in itself, separated from Rome by the river Tiber. It has even its special climate and temperature. At one period it is over filled by travellers and pilgrims, beggars, inquisitors, tourlats and ecclesiastics. At the time of the jubiles, some years ago, there came about 500,000 some years ago, there came about 500,000 pilgrims, and jart as many arrived at the death of Pius 1X. The vestibule of the entrance was constructed by the architect, Simonetti, under Pius VI, who completed St. Peter's and founded the wonderful museums of the Vatican. Taking the avenue to the right one extent to the ful museums of the Vatican. Taking the avenue to the right, one enters the Garden of the Pines—memorable and historical. Here is the bronze first placed on the summit of the mausoleum of Adrian, or upon the spire of the rotunda. The Garden of the Pines was commenced by Nicholas V., and was enlarged and embellished by Julias II., under the direction of Bramanto Lezzari, Afterward was added another garden, in which Pius V. built

built

A CHARMING VILLA RESIDENCE,

autrounded by a wide and spactous road.

A CHARMING VILLA RESIDENCE,

autrounded by a wide and spactous road.

A CHARMING VILLA RESIDENCE,

autrounded by a wide and spactous road.

Here in the midst of roses and richest flowers, parade at sunset the Pope and his cardinals, their dresses made of the most costly silk, and wearing chains of most costly silk, and wearing figures in the palm tree said: "What can you offer to the Divine Iufant? You have nothing but your sharp, prickly points, and even your tears are ill smelling resin."

Then the poor fir drew back ashamed and hardly ventured to cast another timid glance on the Cnild who lay in the Crib, surrounded by a soft light. But one of the most costly silk, and wearing chains of most costly silk, and wearing chains of the most costly silk, and wearing chains of most costly silk, and wearing chains of the most costly silk, and wearing chains of most costly silk, and wearing chains of the most costly silk, and wearing chains of the most costly silk, and wearing chains of the most costly silk, and wearing chains of most costly silk, and wearing chains of the most costly silk, and wearing chains of most costly silk, and wearing chains of the mo a panorama of gorgeousness. Every choice flower of Italy is there as well as others from every climate. Every tint of the rainbow is before the spectator, and at every turn of the head some new odor greets the nostril. Grateful green relieves the dezzled eye, here and there, until obscured by the moving procession of sumptuously-attired ecclesiastics. The gardens of the Vatican are not the least wonderful part of it. A word of the population within the walls of this magnificent prison. The Pope has, or had until recently, and I presume has yet, his staff, guards, courtiers, gendarmerie, the traditional solzzerie, Palestrine guards, noble guards, hunters, ministers, his tribunals—in fact, & court and a capital within the capital of Italy. Within these walls live

NEARLY FIVE THOUSAND PROPLE,
who neither give allegiance to the king
nor acknowledge his existence. The Vatican library is incomparable in many
respects. Here are penned up, as in the
silence of the tomb, the secrets of past
ages—here are buried out of human sight
the missing link of Roman history—the
solutions of historical problems—historical
secrets which might or might not entirely
change the sceepted reading of historical
characters. The 26,000 manuscripts relate
all of them to events of the Middle Ages
and more ancient times. The very inception of the Church of Christ, it is
believed, is here recorded, as are the steps
by which it reached establishment at
Rome. Of these manuscripts 16,000 are NEARLY FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE,

"Walshing" in Ireland.

The Eaglish correspondent of the N. Y. Times telegraphs his paper: It is now that the full measure and importance of the fight which put Archbishop Walsh in the chair of Laurence O'Toole becomes evident If one of the Eaglish sycophants had been put instead the league would now be crushed, with its leaders in prison and the whole island under merical law. "Hereafter," says the Saturday Review, "as cheating on the turf is called welching, so the embezzlement of rents will be called Walshing." This characteristic flut shows how grave a wound the Archbishop's arrow made. It is an open secret that the Government, which weeks ago, as I told you, resolved on proclaiming the league, still holds its hand because Archbishop Walsh's attitude puts the whole Catholic Church in Ireland back of the league, and in case of attempted suppression would make every chapel in Ireland a meeting-place for branches of the interdicted organization. The Ministry quite intelligibly shrinks from undertaking the thankless task against such odds. To suppress the league now means practically to re-enact the anti Catholic penal laws of William and Anne. Ashbourne and Goschen perhaps do not object to this, but nobody else in or out of parliament is ready to fo'l w them; so the chances remain against a proclamation of the league. It still may be resorted to, but only on the Ministerial theory that is better to do a thing foredo and to be abortive than nothing at al'.

thing foredo and to be abortive than nothing at al!.

As for the Lish, as I said last week, they are defiantly confident that, whatever might be the case with a genuinely strong government, it is no Hicks Beach who will terrify them as a ruler, no little Hugbie Holmes who will puzzle and trap them as a lawyer. They feel themselves to be both bolder and shrewder than the men opposed to them at the Castle, and have no fear as to the outcome of the game with them. There is less clearness of opinion regarding Irish legislation. At the commencement of the session here the unionists, who have locked their minds on this subject and thrown the key away, can unions's, who have locked their minds on this subject and thrown the key away, can exert a malignant influence far beyond their proportionate numbers and weight, and there is no telling what this may not, accomplish—that is to say, assuming that the prophets are right in believing Ire-land to be the chief and sole topic of dis-cussion during the coming session. cussion during the coming session.

A Brave Deed.

It is good to read of a brave deed well and wisely done when intelligent skill reinforces manly courage. Such a deed was the rescue of 24 men from two wrecked propellers off the port of Marquette, on Lake Superior, a few days ago. The wrecks were discovered in the early morning. Hundreds of willing hands were ready to go to the rescue of the men, who were seen clinging to the rigging, but there was no boat in Marquette fit to brave the terrible seas, and the nearest life-saving station was at Portage City, 110 miles away. Courage was there in abundance, but the quickness of wit and the power to use it were not, until the President of the Marquette, Onondaga & Portage City R. R. appeared at the last moment. He ran to the Telegraph Office and notified Portage City to clear the track of all trains. Then he called for the superintendent of the life saving station at that point. of the life saving station at that point. He said to him: "I place at your disposal a locomotive and car for your lifeboat. The track is clear ahead of you. boat. The track is clear ahead of you. Come on as soon as you get your men and boat ready. Twenty-four lives are hanging upon the promptness of your action." A box car was run down to the station, a life boat and crew put aboard, and a special train rushed at full speed to Marquette. It arrived on time, and every man on the wreck was saved, thanks to the presence of mind of a railroad president, whose name is not mentioned in the despatch. We should like to know it, to give credit to one corporation head, at least, who has a soul as well as a brain and a heart.

A Fortune for You: All is new; capital not needed; you are started free Both sexes; all ages. Wherever you live you should at once write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine; they will send you free, full information about work that you can do and live at home, earning thereby from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily, from the first start. Some have made over \$50 in a day. The best chance ever known by working people. Now is the time—delay not,

A Good Corn Sheller for 25c.

A wood corn sheller for 25c.

A marvel of cheapness, of efficacy, and of promptitude, is contained in a bottle of that famous remedy, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It goes right to thy root of the trouble, there acts quickly but so painlessly that nothing is known of its operation until the corn is shelled. Beware of substitutes offered for Putnam's Painless Count Extractor and contains a contain the corn is shelled. less Corn Extractor—safe, sure and pain-less. Sold at druggists.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay

Now the Child Jesus awoke, but he took no notice of the palm leaf fan that lay at His feet nor of the deliclous odor that filled the stable. His little eyes turned to the heaviling fir treasure is not necessary of the palm leaf of the palm leaf fan that lay at His feet nor of the deliclous odor that filled the stable. His little eyes turned to the heaviling fir treather that filled the stable. His little eyes turned to the heaviling fir treasure is now which it reached establishment at Rome. Of these manuscripts [8,000 are in Latin, 500 in Greek, and 3000 in Orientation of the part of the North of Christ, it is believed, is here recorded, as are the steps which it reached establishment at Rome. Of these manuscripts [8,000 are in Latin, 500 in Greek, and 3000 in Orientated, proud, it even tried to shed as much light as it could on the other two trees, which stood there sahamed in the dark, and it returned good for evil.

Then the angel said: "You shall be remoted for this simple green tree! Henceforth you shall be employed to adorn the Feast of the Nativity of Jesus with your evergreen branches, which men will light up year after year in memory of this holy and blessed night. You shall rejoice the hearts of the little ones; and the parents, too, who are pure of heart, thall be reminded by you of the golden days of their childhood. This shall hence forth be your task and your reward, most beautiful and glorious "Christmas Tree."

Thos. Sabin, of Egington, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway? Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

Be on Your Guard

Against sudden colds, irritating coughs and sorenees of the broat. Keep Highloway? Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise. A NEW TREATMENT.

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established. Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the work mon pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the work work of the constitution of the common the common than the common than the properties. Fover-sores, Hip-joint Discase, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.
Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs, by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Systems, Scroft of the Company of the Company of the Scroful Liver, Billiousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indirection, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Billiousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indirection, it is an unequalled remedy. Sold by druggists.

DB. PIERCE'S PPLLETS — Anti-Billious and Contraction.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS – Anti-Billous and Cathartic. 25c. a vial, by druggists.

Credit Paroissial, 1661 Notre Dame Street,

C. B. LANCTOT, CHURCH BRONZES,

Gold and Silver Plated Ware,

Says, Merinos, Ecclestas tical Vestments, Etc. Manufacturer of 5.5-115, Oil Paintings, Stations of the Cross, 5-11-5 s, Flags and all kinds of Society B.724141

Burdock LOOD BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE,

DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

Royal Canadian Insurance Co FIRE AND MARINE,

BURNETT, AGENT.
Taylor's Pank, Richmond Street.



MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS Favorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Almand and other bells; also, Chimes and Peals McShane Bell Foundry.

Finest Grade of Bells,
Chimes and Fesls for CHURCHES,
COLLEGES, TOWER CLOCKS, etc.
Fully warranted; satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price and catalogue,
HY, McSHANE& CO., EALTIMORE,
Md, U. S. Mention this paper. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

BUCKEYE DELL
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc., FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT Cincinneti, O GRATEFUL-COMFORTING,

EPPS'S COCOA

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manutacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Pews for new Churches in that country and Ireland. Address—

Bennett Furnishing Company,

References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia; Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoll; Cor-coran, Parkhill, Twohy, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

HEADQUARTERS

FINE COFFEE

A FTER repeated trials elsewhere, we are firmly convinced of the superiority of the Coffees packed by Chase & Sanborn. We have now decided to supply all our customers with these goods, and anticipate an increased consumption. Every ounce is guaranteed

STRICTLY PURE

POSITIVELY SATISFACTORY, or returnable and money refunded. Use these Coffees, and help drive adulterated and inferior goods out of the market. Yours respectfully,

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT& CO. 190 DUNDAS STREET.

-OBJECTS OF THE-

NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United

the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods 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 wholesale trade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers as enable it to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and hence—

2nd. No extra commissions are charged its patr ns on purchases made for the mand giving them besides, the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

3rd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of Houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency, sith. Clergymen and Religious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Any business matters, outside of buying and selling goods, entrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything, send your orders to

THOMAS D. EGAN, Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St., New York. NEW YORK



FREEMANS WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

Illustrative Sample Free

SELF. PRESER NATION

HEAL THYSELF! Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dol ar a bottle, and d ench your system with nauseous slops that prison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled

SELF-PRESERVATION.

Three hundred pages, substantial bindingContains more than one hundred invaluable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies
in the Pharmacopeis, for all forms of chronic and
acute diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific
and Pownlar Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid,
scaled in plain wrapper.

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE PREE TO ALL,
young and middle aced men, for the cart ningty

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FACE IV ALL, young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Send now or cut this out, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass.

Cheap Homes on long time and Liberal
Cheap Homes on long time and Liberal
Terms. The Stevens' County Abstract and
Real Estate Agency has One Million Acres
of the Best Farming Lands, Best Dairy Lead
and Best Wheat Land in Western & Central
Minnesota that are to be found in the world.
For full particulars, terms and information,
address-

P. A. MCCARTHY, President, The Stevens' County Abstract & Real Estate Agency, Lock Box 146, Morris, Minn.

GET THE BEST

Books that Agents Can Sell and Every Catholic Family Should Have,

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural law which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Goods, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately havende beverage which may save us many heavy delicately havende beverage which may save us many heavy delicately havende beverage which may save us many heavy did that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle malidles are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a west point. We may ecospe many a factual problem of the property seems of the property seems of the string our elver well fortified with pure blood. Made simply with beining water or milk. Sold only in package, by drocen, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homocopathic Chemiats, London, England.

CHURCH PEWS,

SCHOOL FURNITURE,

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in the Sale of our publications. The properties of the Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in the Sale of the catholic Clergy in the sale of our publications. The properties of the catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in the Sale of the catholic Clergy in the Sale of our publications. The properties of the Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in the Sale of our publications.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 31 and 33 Barclay St., New York.



BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED\$1,000,000 CAPITAL PAID UP. 200,000
RESERVE FUND. 50,000

DIRECTORS:
Henry Taylor, President; John Labatt Vice-President; W. R. Meredith, Q. C., M. P.P.; I. Danks, Secretary Water Commissioners; W. Duffield, President of the City Gas Company; F. B. Leys; Benjamin Cronyn, Barrister; Thos. Kent, President London Loan Company; Thos. Long of Long & Bro., Merchants and Millers, Collingwood; J. Morison, Governor British America Insurance Company, Toronto. HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT. A. M. SMART, Manager.

BRANCHES — INGERSOLL, PETROLEA.
WATFORD, DRESDEN.
Agents in the United States—The National
Park Bank.
Agents in Britain — The National Bank of
Scotland.
Drafts on all parts of Canada, and American and Sterling Exchange bought and sold
Collections made on all accessible points, and a general banking business transacted.
BAYINGS BANK DEFARTHENT, — Deposite
eccived and interest allowed thereon.

TO THE CLERGY

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we feel assured, be glad to learn that WIL-SON BROS., General Grocers, of London, have now in stock a large quantity of Sicilian Wine, whose purity and yenuineness for Sacramental use is attested by a certificate signed by the Rector and Prefect of Studies of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsala. We have ourselves seen the original of the certificate, and can testify to its authenticity. The Clergy of Western Ontario are cordially invited to send for samples of this truly superior wine for altar use.

W. HINTON

(From London England.) UNDERTAKER, &C. The only house in the city having a 'hildren's Mourning Carriage.

FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London Private Residence 254 King Street.



. PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER It contains neither alum, time, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious initiations of its uame and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the

simple name:
COOK'S FRIEND
IS GENUINE.
Trade Mark on Every Package.

BIC OFFER. To introduce them, we will Give Away 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office and the conce. The Mational Co., 23 by Sal, 2. T. Wicks for Sanctuary Lampa

MEAGER'S EIGHT-DAY WICKS,
Sanctuary Lamps, burn a week with
interference. Post free, \$1 a box, which
a a year. Dollar netes are accepted.
REV. R. W. MEAGER,
Weymouth, England.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

AGADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART.

CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE
SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness "Engine peouliar advantages to pupils even of the product of the constitutions. Air bracing, water pure at food wholesome. Extensive grounds are food wholesome. Extensive grounds are food wholesome. Extensive grounds are precised. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught, tree of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly, vocal and instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Solrees take place weekly, clevating taste, testing improvement and ensurin self-possession. Strict atteation is paid to promote physical and intellectual develument, habits of neatness and sonomy, with refinement of manner.

TERMS to an itthe difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

For further particulars apply to the Emperor, or any Priest of the Olicess.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF
Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young lades who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. Ist. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to Morgans Prepiation, Box 308.

T. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSON, ONTARIS.—This Institution is pleasanty located in the town of Windson, opposite Distroit, and combines in its system of editerion, great facilities for acquiring the Present language, with thoroughness in the addinated language, with the present and present and the state of the property of the point of the present language in the state of the language in the present language in the present language in the present language in the lan

TRSULINE ACADEMY, CHAR-HAN, ONT.—Under the care of the Urraline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, &
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grands are extensive, including groves, sardene, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of politic and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing,
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge,
and Painting form extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDAWIOR, ONT.—The Stadies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum For full particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNO. France

Professional.

DR. WOODRUFF. NO. 185 QUEEN'S
Avenue, third door east Post Office.
Special attention given to diseases of the
eyes, ear, nose and throat. Office hoursfrom 12 to 3 30 in the afternoon. FRANCIS ROURK, M. D., PHYSICIAN Surgeon, etc. Office and residence, 20 Wellington Street, London. Telephone.

B. C. MoCANN, SOLICITOR, ETG., on real estate.

M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON Dentists, Office: -- Dundas Street, & doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont. Reetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT

CASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, at th
hour o 18 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hal,
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members as
requested to attend punctually. MARTIN
O'MEAZA, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Sec

THE LONDON MUTUAL The only Mutual Fire Insurance Company licensed by the Government of Canada. Head offices, 428 Richmond street.

Head offices, 428 Richmond street.

This Company insures private residences and the contents thereof, and farm property and by the last Government returns it will be seen that it has, with exception of one other company, and whose business in Ontario it doubles, more property at risk than any other company in the whole Dominion. The business of 1886 has exceeded that of any previous year, and stin increasing, thus making this company the largest, most successful and best mutual fire office in the world, result of resonable rates, good management, and fair, honest dealing. For insurance apply to J. A. Hutton, city agent; Arch. McBrayne, 714 bundas street, for East London; John Ferguson Campbell and Windinley, county agents, or at the office. Richmond street, between 9 and 4 dail.

D. C. MACDONALD,

C. M. B. A.

Beath of a Hamilton Brother.

We regret to announce the death of fr. Jas. McManus of Hamilton. The melacholy event took place on Friday, 13th at. The cause of his death was blood disoning. He leaves a wife and seven hildren, who have our aympathy in tair and bereavement. The funeral as he place on Sunday afternoon at 2 clock from his late residence, Wellingar street. Mr. McManus was a member the C. M. B. A., and also of the League the Cross, both societies attending a funeral in a body. The Dundas mach of the C. M. B. A. also attended, he Hamilton Branch of the C. M. B. A. at a beautiful floral offering to the most of their deceased brother. Researt in Pace. ath of a Hamilton Brother.

Ingersoll, Jan. 12, 1887.

To the Ratter of the Catholic Record.

DRAN SIR.—At a meeting of Branch
No. 19, C. M. B. A, held here on the
might of the 6th inst., the following
resolution of condolence was passed to
Bro. M. McDermott:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty
God in His divine providence to remove
by death from the bosom of the family
of our brother, Michael McDermott, his
beloved son, therefore be it

beloved son, therefore be it

Resolved, that while humbly bowing

to the Divine will of the Almighty we,
the members of the Ingersoil Branch

No. 19, C. M. B. A., heartily sympathize
with Bro. McDermott in this his and
harranyment and reavement, and

Resolved, That while we tender him

BRANCH BO. 18, NIAGARA FALLS,
Chancellor—Jas, Quillinan,
President—John Fry.
First Vice President—Patk, Kelley,
Second vice-President—Patk, Ford,
Rec. Sec.—W. H. Brennan.
Assistant Sec.—Garriett O'Connor,
Financial Sec.—Thos. K. Wynn.
Presaurer—Geo. Seales,
Marshall—Patk, Egan,
Guard—John Ladzan. Guard—John Lanzan. Trustees—M. Kelley, Thos. McCarney and Peter O'Neill.

d Peter O'Neill,

BRANCH NO. 10, ST. CATHARINES,
President—Edward Begy.
First Vice President—Wm. J. Flynn,
Second Vice Pres.—Wm. J. O'Reilly,
Recording Secretary—J. H. G. Horey,
Asst. Rec. Sec.—F. P. Fizmaurice,
Financial Secretary—Jeseph Opins. Financial Secretary — Joseph Quinn,
Treasurer — John M. Butler,
Marshal — John McGinnis,
Guard — James Fitzgerald,
Trustees — James Barrett, Tony Begy
and J. E. Lawrence.

BRANCH 34, ALMONTE.

Spiritual Adviser—Revd. D. F. Foley, President—D. P. Lynch, M. D. First Vice President—P. Slattery

Second Vice-President—P. Slattery
Second Vice-Pres.—R. J. Dowdall
Treasurer—D. Meagher
Rec. Secretary—B. Meagher
Assistant Rec. Secretary—H. Fay
Financial Secretary—R. McGregor
Marshall—T. W. Shehan
Guard—P. Burke Trustees for one year—T. W. Shehar and P. McDermott.

Trustees for two years—R. McGregor,
P. Slattery and P. Seymour.

BRANCH NO, 46, WALKERTON,
President—John Nauer.
First Vice Pres.—Vincent Mersmer.
Second Vice Pres.—Mathias Georgen,
Tressurer—Andrew Weechter.

Treasurer—Andrew Weechter. Rec. Secretary—Conrad Schnurr. Assist. Secretary—Alphoneus Klein. Fin. Secretary—Alexander Hees. Marshal—Wolfgang Winter. Guard—Philip Bruoler. Trustees—John Neuer, Anthony Ob.

cht, Joseph Klein, Philip Bruoler and inthony Mercey.

Chancellor—Mathias Georgen.

Correspondence of the Record.

A PLEASING EVENT.

The members of the choir of St. Michael's Church, Huntley, called, on the evening of the 10th instant, at the residence of Mr. John Manion, postmaster of West Huntley, and presented his accomplished daughter, Miss Kate Mary, with a handsome purse and the following kindly spoken address:

To Miss Kate Mary Manion, Organist St. Michael's Church, Huntley.

We have learned with regret the news We have learned with regret the news of your intended severing your connection with our choir. However, we assure you that our regret has been greatly lessened since we have learned that your personal good and advancement are the laudable motives of it. We would consider a survey were remissing a during a survey was remissing a s sider ourselves remiss in a duty as sider ourselves remiss in a duty as pleasing to ourselves as your many friends, did we witness your departure without at least giving expression to our own gratitude and the general good feeling of the congregation towards you. We have witnessed your constant, painstaking and unsparing sacrifice to make our choir useful in piously moving the mind and kindling the affection of divine love. Your kind assistance and skill have always made our success greater than the trouble of acquiring it. This purse weeffer you as a token

of our gratitude and good wishes rather than from any motive of recompense, which we know you seek from higher sources. We beepeak for you amongst your future companions in study a harmony such as has always reigned between you and us. And we have a special pleasure in wishing you a hearty God speed and a safe return.

The young folks were then entertained at a grand spread, served up with that large-hearted hospitality for which Mr. and Mrs. Manion are noted. After the good things had been well done for they repaired to the parlor, where they had a grand rebearsel, and then, bidding Miss Kate Mary farewell, went home with pleasing remembrance of the event.

ndence of the Catholic Record. DIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

PRESIDENT LAVAILEE'S CPENING ADDRES

PRESIDENT LAVALLEE'S CPENING ADDRESS
To the members of the Father Matthew Temperence Association of Almonte, Ont—
Words of wisdom from a youthful orator.
At the last regular meeting of the Father Matthew Temperance Association of Almonte, Mr. J. M. E. Lavalee, the newly elected President, delivered his opening address in the following pretty and eloquent manner:

My DEAR FRIENDS AND FELLOW. MEMBERS.—As this is the first opportunity I have had of thanking you for the honor bestowed upon me in electing me to the Presidency of your popular and highly successful institution, I do so now with all my heart, and wish to further assure you that I shall, with all the means in my power, endeavor to prove myself you that I shall, with all the means in my power, endeavor to prove myself worthy of the high trust which you have reposed in me. Gentlemen, I speak sincerely when I tell you that I have not aspired to the President's chair in order that I might be invested with power which would enable me to go to extremes in any one matter or another, as some Besolved, That while we tender him our condolence we pray that it may soon please the Almighty to restore his family to perfect health, also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes and also that a copy be sent to the CATROLIC RECORD and one to Bro. McDermott, JAMES LLNG, Rec. Sec.

BEANCH NO. 27. ST. CATHARINES.
Received from Wm. J. Flynn, Recording Secretary of Branch No. 10, draft for two thousand dollars, amount due for beneficiary of the late Dr. Thomas Sullivan.

N. SULLIVAN, Guardian.
Witnesses,—M. Brennan, Secretary Br. 9; Wm. Shalahan, Treasurer Br. 9.

Strathroy, Jan. 13th., 1887.
Received from the Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association per, P. O'Keefe, Secretary of branch No. 6, C. M. B. A., Strathroy, Ont., two thousand dollars, beneficiary due, on the death of my Husband, John Hart, who was a member of said branch.

CATHARINE HART.
Witnesses—Joseph Litzgus, P. O'Dwyer.

BRANCH NO. 18, NIAGARA FALLS.
Chancellor—Jas. Quillinan.
President—John Fry.
First Vice President—Patk, Kelley.
Second vice-President—Patk, Ford,

to perform. On the other hand, where

Temperance Association of Almonte. P. F. M.

A Good and Holy Work.

The first Catholic mission for the color

my efforts and those of the talented officers who have been elected to assist me the funds of the society have also proportionately increased, and an impetus given to the good work we are all endeavoring to promote which will reflect credit alike upon each and every member of the society. I shall be as guarded in all my actions as any of my predecessors who have filled with honor the President's chair, and anything tending to involve the funds of the society will be watched with an attentive and jealous eye. I am glad to be able to compliment the retiring President upon the financial condition in which we find our common Society, but, at the same time, I am possessed of sufficient vanity to imsgine that at the end of the term for which I have been elected to preside over this honorable body our friends will have increased nearly two fold at least. It is but just, however, to those who held office last term to explain that this anticipated increase will be largely made up from the proceeds of our annual St. Patrick's Day celebration, while I hope at the same time, in conjuction with my fellow-officers, that the addition of new members will not be the least important factor in the accomplishment of the increase funds to which I are a simple to the crease of funds to which I are a simple to the increase of funds to which I are a simple to the increase of funds to which I are a simple to the increase of funds to which I are a simple to the increase of funds to which I are a simple to the increase of funds to which I are a simple to the increase of funds to which I are a simple to the crease of funds to which I are a simple to the increase of funds to which I are a simple to the increase of funds to which I are a simple to the increase of funds to which I are a simple to the increase of funds to which I are a simple to the increase of funds to which I are a simple to the increase of funds to which I are a simple to the increase of funds to which I are a simple to the increase of the funds to the increase of the simp bers will not be the least important factor in the accomplishment of the increase of funds to which I now make reference. It will always be my aim to maintain and promote the utmost harmony, peace and good will among the members of the Society, for you all know as well as any words of mine can explain that dissension in our ranks would only tend to weaken our hands and raise up barriers between us and the work we have to perform. On the other hand, where

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

Press, Jan. 13.

there is unity there is strength, and if we all work together, each one helping the other, to present in fact a consolidated other, to present in fact a consolidated front, success must be our reward. Are not these, my dear friends, good promises and words of advice? I think they are, and if I succeed in carrying them out, will I not have done something for the society, something that will not only be a credit to the whole association, but will be worthy of the respect and admiration of those who are not SIR,-Carlton county amongst its other curiosities and pecularities can boast of as astonishing a genius as an other county in Ontario, in the personage of an itinerant antiquarian known by the sobriquet of "Pillar Towers," a title conferred upon him on account of the extent of knowland admiration of those who are not of our number, and give to each member thereof a good social standing among his edge he shows and the pleasure he takes in discussing about those curious relics of ancient architecture concerning the use en, and make him a credit to and the origin of which the Irish historian is baffled and which are so graphically described by Florence McCarty in his celebrated poem "The Pillar Towers of Ireland."

fellow-men, and make him a credit to himself, a credit to his family, and a credit to his friends. Gentlemen, I assure you, and I speak candidly and sincerely when I make the statement that with the grace and assistance of the Omnipotent Ruler of all, to Whom we must look in all our actions for aid and solace, I will make good every promise which has passed my lips to day, and I trust also at the end of my term to have effected a few minor This poem the personage mentioned takes great delight in reciting and singing to which he has added a quaint chorus which is not out of harmony with the character of the piece. H's hobby consists in dwelling on the ecclesiastical and term to have effected a few minor changes in the working of the affairs of castleated ruins of old Ireland the society which will meet with your writing manuscript from the most authentic sources concerning the same the society which will meet with your hearty approbation. As others are to follow me in addressing the meeting, I will not detain you longer than to thank you once more from the bottom of my very heart for the honor you have conferred upon me in such a handsome and flattering manner, trusting, as I do that I may be able to prove to you there. although of such an advanced age he can with facility write a very legible and uniform hand and can sing with a clear that I may be able to prove to you that you have not acted unwisely in elect-ing me President of the Father Matthew voice, and dance with agility. He is a native of the "Green Isle." He has travelled through every county and city in Ireland and can give the dates of the erection of all the principal churches and monasteries, a great many of which he himself has seen, can give the dates and circumstances of the confiscations of the farmers estate and noble's manors; The first Catholic mission for the color ed people in Canada. This great work of charity is actually being carried on among the colored people in the county of Essex. Ont. Let all charitable disposed persons send their mite towards the good work, to the Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor, Ont.—let that mite be ever so small. he has taught school in the townships of Marlborough and Osgoode. This was his avocation in his native land, he has but recently retired from his profession and is the guest of the Irish race throughout the Ottawa Valley. M. M. O'NEIL.

- Files

Another Old and Respected Inhabitant of the Ottawa Discrict called away.

The many friends and acquaintences of Mr. John McDonald, of Glengarry, who for many years was a prominent timber merchant of the Ottawa River, will regret to learn that he died yesterdsy morning at the Catholic General Hospital, in this city. The old gentleman had reached the ripe age of 86, and, with the exception of alight ailments, was comparatively well up to Friday evening last, when he took a chill which brought on an attack of quiney, from the effects of which he died. Mr. McDonald, contractor, and of Mr., Gray, wife of Henry A. Gray, C. E. of the Public Works Department.—Ottawa Citizen, Jan. 10. Citizen, Jan. 10.

GENERAL JUBILEE

OVER A GOLDEN WEDDING AND THE COM SECRATION OF A CHURCH.

OVER A GOIDEN WEDDING AND THE CONSECRATION OF A CRUECH.

The events of to day will long be remembered by the residents of the Village of Gatineau Point and the surrounding country, it being the occasion of the consecration of the new church, combined with the festival in honor of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Champagne, father and mother of the parish priest. The day was one of rejoicing to the shepherd and his fluck. Notwithstanding the almost impassible condition of the roads the various sections of the county of Ottawa were represented by clergy and prominent laymen. The new temple of worship which was consecrated with a grand demonstration to day is erected on an elevation overlooking the Ottawa river. The interior of the sacred edifice was handsomely decorated with natural flowers and bunting of various designs, and has seating capacity for over two thousand persons. The ceremonies of the day began at ten o'clock, Rev. Father Champagne celebrated mass, assisted by Rev. Father Cousineau and Rev. Father Sauve, with his Grace Archbishop Duhamel, assisted by Rev. Father Antoine, provincial of the Oblates and Father Michael. The ceremony begun by the exterior benediction of the church by His Grace the ceremony begun by the exterior bene-diction of the church by His Grace the

Archbishop.

The first sermon after the benediction

Archbishop.

The first sermon after the benediction of the old couple was performed by the Rev. Father Rouleau curate of St. Thomas d'Alfred. The ceremony of the benediction of the old couple was performed by the Rev. Father Champagne, their son, after which a short sermon was preached, by his Lordship Bishop Lorrain. In the choir there were about thirty priests of Ottawa and surrounding parishes.

The choir of St. Jean Baptiste church rendered the mass in excellent style. Mr. Boucher accompanying on the voil in. At the conclusion of the ceremony His Grace Archbishop Duhamel ascended the pulpit and preached an eloquent sermon in English. He referred to the new church and the fidelity of the congregation in complimentary terms, asying that the people might well rejoic over the work they had accomplished by the assistance of their realous prists and said they would be rewarded in heaven for the sacrifices made to God. The banquiet was held in the convent building adjoining the church. Among others of the dignitaries of the church and state were noticed the following: His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, who occupied, a conspicuous place with His Lordship Bishop Lorrain, of Pembroke, oil his left, Rev. Father Coulous pression of the sacrifices made to God. The banquiet was held in the convent building adjoining the church. Among others of the dignitaries of the church and state were noticed the following: His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, who occupied, a conspicuous place with His Lordship Bishop Lorrain, of Pembroke, oil his left, Rev. Father Coulous pression of the sacrific state of the college of Ottawa, Rev. Father Coulous transmitted and the content of the college of Ottawa, Rev. Father Coulous of Ottawa, Rev. Fathe college and others. Among others from Ottawa were Mr. J. Tasse, M. P. and Mrs. Tasse, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Desjardins, Ald. Laverdure, Mr. A. Powell, Mr. H. Robillard, of Russel and Mr. J. O'Hagan, of Gatineau Point. Over two hundred persons sat down. Speeches were delivered by his Grace Archbishop Duhamel, Bishop Lorrain, Joseph Tasse, M. P., and several others.—Ottawa Free Press Lin. 12

Four pupils from the Catholic Separate School of Parkhill passed very creditably the recent High School entrance examination, one being third on the list of 262 candidates.—Parkhill Review.

M. D., Toronto.—We would advise you to go to the school nearest your home. The charges in all are about the same. On January 11th, 1857, at the Cathedral Pembroke, by His Lordship N. Z. Lorrain James A. Mulligan, Barrisier, Toronto, to Liszie F., daughter of the late Michael Murray

LOCAL NOTICES.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods of every description, suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Belling chesp at J. J. GIBBONS, 199 Bundas St.

Find Arts.—All kinds of art materials or oil and water color painting and crayon work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Charachara, 91 Dundas st., London. GLADSTONE, PARNELL AND THE IRISH STRUGGLE.—Wanted, the right man to in troduce this work. Must be recommended Apply at once.—J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS 110 Dundas street, London.



& ELLIMAN'S @

EMBROCATION FOR SPRAINS, CURBS, AND SPLINTS WHEN FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WINI GALLS.
FOR MIBUMATISM IN HORSES.
FOR SORE THROATS AND INFLUENZA.
FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCK

FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

From His Grace The Dake of Ruland.

Belvoir, Granthum, etc., 1 sep.,

Rutland.

Castle Weir, Kingston, Hervichite, Dec. 8, 1878.

"Gentlemen,—I mee the Reyal Excalable, I liver, a sub
taken, and have found it very serviceable. I liver, and the Universal Embrocation is rumbago and rheumatism to

the last two years, and have suffered very little since using the Little Park. ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

LIMANS UNIVERSAL EMBROCATIO ELLIMANS EMBROCATION.

RHEUMBAGO,
SPRAINS, BRUISES, STIFFNES
SORE THROAT FAOR COLD.
CHEST COLDS.
The Safest, Quickestimost certain remedy.

Prepared only by ELLIMAN, SONS&C. SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

ACMESKATES HAND SLEIGHS.

Clipper Coasters, TOBOGGANS

AT BOTTOM PRICES.

HARDWARE No. 118 North Side Dundas st.



PUBLISHERS, 31 and 33 Barclay St., New York,

PURE

CANDLES.

DECORATED.

R. ECKERMANN & WILL,

Manufacturers, Syracuse, - New York.

CATARRH SAMPLE TREATMENT

our faith that we can cure you, dear sufferer, that we cough to convince you, FREE. Send to 2c-stamps to use & postage. B.B.LAUDERBACH & CO., Newark, N.J.

COLLEGE

TERMS - Board and Tuition, \$120 for ter

25th, to REV. L. FUNCKEN, C.R., D.D., Rector, Berlin, Ont.

UNIVERSITY.

Special: Professors Tyndall & Davidson.
Lectures by Eminent Statesmen and
Educators; 150 Students pastyear, 30 Ladies.

GENERAL DEBILITY

HARKNESS & CO'Y DRUGGISTS. COR. DUNDAS & WELLINGTON STS. LONDON, ONTABIO.

F. C. FLANNERY'S BANKRUPT STOCK STORF

LESS THAN COST For the next two weeks the balance of R. Lloyd & Co's stock, in order to make room or big ablument of goods on the way.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING GOODS AND PRICES:

All wool. black and colored cashmeres, 25c.; fancy dress goods, 5, 10, 12, 15, and 20c., worth double the money; grey fiannels, table linens, napkins, grey and white cottons, ticas denims, shirts and drawers, towels, towelling, shirtings, blankets, cotton begs, etc.

213 TALBOT STREET, WEST, ST. THOMAS.

Our new Catalogue for 1887, mailed free to all who apply.
A choice selection of SEEDS, SEED GRAIN,
SMALL FRUITS, &c. Send for one. Address—
JOHN S. PEARCE & CO., LONDON, ONT.

EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM & GARDEN

THE ONLY COMPLETE, CORRECT AND AUTHORIZED EDITION.

SADLIERS' Catholic Directory Almanac and Ordo for 1887.

Pifty-fifth Annual Publication. THE CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, ALMANAC AND ORDO for 1857, containing full Statistics of the Catholic Church in the United States, Canada's, Great Britain and Ireland, Australia, West Indies, I lierarchy in Germany, Austria, etc. Every report comes from the highest authority in the Diocese. Orders respectfully solicited. Sentiree upon receipt of price.

PRICE. l vol, bound in Cloth - 1.25

D. & J. SADI IER & CO.

BEESWAX

CHURCH USE.

WHITE, YELLOW OR FINELY

ALL SIZES

AGENTS FOR CANA ... Thomas Coffey, London, Out; I .& J Sadlier & C) Mont-real, Que

St. Catharines Business College

ST. JEROME'S

BERLIN, ONT.

THIS INSTITUTION, SITUATED IN the best and healthlest part of Ontario, and conducted by the Resurrectionist Fathers, offers in its Commercial, Classical and Philosophical Courses excellent facilities to students preparing themselves for Business or for the higher Professional Studies in Universities and Seminaries.

For further particulars apply, before Aug.

BUSINESS

Staff: W. N. Yerex; S. C. Edgar; W. J. Elijott; Miss Kirkpatrick and the Principal

A. J. CADMAN, PRIN., BOX 400.

All suffering from General Debility, or unable to take sufficient nourishment to keep up the system, should take Harkness Beef, iron and Wine. We are safe in say-ing there is no preparation in the market which will give better results. In bottles at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00.



As we now have nearly 1,200 patients, and

PROF. ORVILLE'S SKILL and reliability is well known, we have concluded to stop advertising; therefore, this advertisement will not appear sgain; but we can still be consulted free by letter or personally. We are located permanently at 181 DUNDAS STREET,

London, Ont. Medical Reform Association

A Few Remarkable Cures. A Few Remarkable Cures.

Mr. T. Black, 299 Hill street, London, was ordered to Colorado and California for his consumption, and now in less than four months' treatment with us, he is at his former work, G. T. R. engine.

Mrs. John Graves, 384 Ridout street, had consumption and spinal diseases cured in four months, and now hard at work.

Miss Minnie Watkin, cor. Charlotte and Darling streets, Brantford, Ont., had real scrofulous tubercular consumption, and in five months was completely cured and at work.

nive months was completely cured and at work.

Mrs. Wm. Scafe. Alisa Craig. Ont., had real Diebetes, and old-fashioned consumption, and in two months the diabetes was completely cured, and in three months consumption practically cured.

Robert Hurrell, G. T. R. yards, Stratford, Ont., had bronchial consumption. He is now cured and at work.

Miss Maggie Donnelly, 428 Ridout street, London, had consumption, etc., and in six weeks was so much improved that she stopped treatment (against our instructions; however, consumptives will be glad to learn that she is not going back, as outside physicians were anxious to predict.

Hundreds of other remarkable cures can be referred to.

If you have any chronic disease or deformity, send six cents for circulars, testimonials, list of questions, etc. Consultation and examination free at the institute.

Next visit of Prof. Orville and steff—Woodstock—O'Nell House, January 22nd.

Brantford—Commercial Hotel, January 22th.

Chatham—Rankin House, February 5th

Chatham-Rankin House, February 5th and 6th, and continued every four weeks.



For 1887. Fourth Year. Per copy, free by mail, 25 cents. Price per dazes, \$2.60. Free by mail, \$2.35. Beautifully and profusely illustrated, with a rose-colored cover, Chromo Frontisplece of Cardinal Gibbons, and Calendars in ret and black. It is the best value for the money of any Catholic Almanae ever offered to the Just the Book for long winter evenings.

50th Thousand of Catholic Bellef, 40 cts. 10 copies, \$2.65; 50 copies, \$12.00; 100 copies, \$20.00. vall Catholic Booksellers and A

BENZIGER BROTHERS. VESTMENTS & CHURCH ORNAMENTS,



K. of L. Clothing & Furniture Store

MEDDOWOROFT'S WEEKLY PAYMENT STORE. New Tweeds, new Dress Goods, Everything new. Ordered Clothing a Specialty. Dress and Mantle Making to suit the most fastidious. Furniture and Carpets of every description. Buy where you can get everything you want cheap and on easy payments.

W. S. MEDDOWCROFT, Corner Wellington and Horton Sta.. LONDON, ON

VOLUME 9.

NICHOLAS WILSON 186 Dundas Stree

FINE AND A SPECIALT

Tailors and Gents' Fur

INSPECTION INV

PARSELL THE SILEN An English Impression of Cha Parnell, "The Mystery Man o

MR. GLADSTONE'S HIGH TRIBUT IRISH LEADER'S ZEAL AND

Parnell is an inscrutable, inco sible, and mysterious being to th Englishman. The following sketch of the Irish leader, draw Pall Mall Gazette, will amuse an

our readers:

Mr. Parnell is the myster modern politics. He is the one that windy palaver house at We who has risen to the front rank by his tongue. He speaks seldom, he does not exactly know who remains silent. Hence a regained largely by the same simply which led the ancients to select t attitude from calculation, or whe the natural outcome of a suspici-tive disposition, distructing it therefore distructing every one-difficult to say. But it has had The impenetrable mystery of the served his purpose as well as the silver veil of the prophet chief, it Mokanna, who occupied

That throne to which the bline Of millions raised him. But in this case the veil is not so much as of impenetrable bras apartment has often been referre seldom has it been more go described than by Dr. Schneide the few ambassadors of the pre-German journalism maintains in Describing "this engine in the sh human being," Dr. Schneider say Parnell watches his mind as if Parnell watches his mind as if fortress, and no one is allowed through the windows of his ey companions are as strange to his at hey were when they met for time. They are numbers, powknows where to make use of the Parliamentary attacks, and bey all relations are broken off. In a and silence he goes his way, around him a desert, at the edge his followers are patiently away

The awe in which he is held b lowers, even by those who have jail with him, is very noticeable the head of the Irish Sept—he the head of the Irish Sept—he
be spoken off with light irrevere
he were but a mortal. His is
name, which it is not better n
For behind the veil of mystery
jealousy even as that of offend
and woe be to the man who gives
chieftain cause to suppect of riva lack of supreme devotion to the

There have been those who argu

leader of the Irish democracy is non compos mentis, and they main this moodiness and the semi-moro in which he holds mankind th are traits of an heredits plaint which affects more or let Parnells. But the theory, althou ing enough, seems to rest upon foundations. Miss Parnell, recently in the States, had a craz lecting rubbish, which she imagi valuable bric abrac. Mrs. Parn now nursing her son at the Eust displays occasionally extraordina ity of imagination, which perp friends, but that is capable of a friends, but that is capable of a sale explanation than the thereditary lunay. There is a Parnell somewhere in Italy, lunay, the sale was a sale explanation than the thereditary lunay. There is a cocentricities, even in one per together, would be insufficient the most reckless of mad doctoring a certificate of lunay. As funce which is afforded by Mr. public career, all that need to quote the saying attributed Wolseley. Some one was sayin were always saying in those of "Gordon was mad." Lord Womarked, "I wish, then, that he some of our generals." If Mr. mad, there are few Parliament would not be better for a biting and silent squire of Avondale, and silent squire of Avondale, swerving resolution and iron placed him on a pinnacle of po-than that occupied by any leader has produced.