# The Catholic Record.

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

#### VOLUME 11.

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THE MENTAL EPIDEMIC.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

CABDINAL MANNING CD Saturday last receives into the Catholic Church Rev. Mr. Townserd, recently Principal of the Oxford mission at Calcutta, also six former clergymen of the Anglican Church.

DR. KING, the Auglican Bishop of Lincoln, England, disputed the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury to try the charge sgainst him for Ritualistic practices. His hope was that it would be tried by the Bishops, the majority of whom are Ritualists, but the appeal has been dis if she had the filthy stories to tell that missed, and the trial has been ordered to proceed.

THE Free Press of Friday has a very mixed article about disallowance of the Jesuit Estates Act and separate schools. It reasons thus : if the Jesuits' Estates Act should not be vetoed, therefore separate schools should be hampered with all the restrictions which will tend to make them unworkable. It is something like the reasoning : the moon rose at 12 last night, therefore the Czar is dead. But it does not depend on the Free Press what will be done to the separate schools.

Mone than two hundred thousand Italians emigrated to America last year in search of employment, and to avoid the heavy taxes which are now imposed on the people of Italy. Such is the condition to which the present Atheistic Government has brought the country. The confident predictions which were made when the Pope's territories were seized by King Victor Emmanuel, that an era of prosperity was about to set in, have certainly not been verified. The interest on the Italian debt, according to Mr. Gladstone, amounts to twenty three Jesus on its walls. This gave occasion millions, which is more than that on the to Mr. Spurgeon to make the following spirited protest : national debt of Great Britan, and the amount is rapidly increasing every year.

future.

"The Roman Catholics themselves cannot object to a policy which advocates equal privileges to all and exclusive privileges to none."—London Advertiser.

the Lord Jesus could associate himself with such a place. Well might the Certainly not. They never did and Union resent our complaints against its more obscure wanderers, when its Presi-dent, before he closed his year of office, never will. Rut, sad to relate, many of those who are the loudest to proclaim would thus publicly associate himself with the deniers of our Lord's divinity. this doctrine are arrant hypocrites. Let a Catholic, no matter how well qualified, Has the body of Baptists over which this present himself for election for any gentleman presides become so easy going and docile that it will by its silence municipal office in most of the cities and towns of Ontario, and at once these apostles of "equal rights" will be up in arms and cast their ballots against him because he is a Papist. To Catholics. not Protestants, belong the sgitation for admires, On equal rights. It is not customary for Catholics to vote against any man because he is a Protestant.

THE members of a female Bible Class connected with one of the Protestant Churches of New York have raised a Baptists give to the question of immersion, it is remarkable that one of the most small fund for the service of the Roman eminent English Baptist clergymen, Dr. Catholic priest, Father Conrady, who is now doing benevolent work among the lepers of the Sandwich Islands, as suc cessor of Father Damien We do not think that the staunchest Protestant will say that this generosity is unwise. For inclined of all the denominations to be

was suspected that there was a mistake somewhere, and enquiries were instituted which elicited a letter from lief," and they "expose the Anglican Mr. Rykert, which explained that the Communion to ridicule and contempt in the popular mind." In Cuba such atmost capacity of the hall, when crowded, is 1 200 ; but by actual count efforts have been made, but the Living Church adds concerning them : there were 547 present at the meeting in question. That bubble is burst.

"But we fear such 'religious adven-ventures in foreign lands' on the part of our bisbops only tend to inspire people of the Latin race with contempt for our religious intelligence. Nothing is more certain than that no Roman Catholic country will ever embrace Protestant. FRANCES CLARE CUSICK, formerly "the Nun of Kenmare," lectured in this city on Friday of last week. She had a very small audience, and was in consequence ism, unless it be by force from the secular power, and the days of the Inquisition in no good humor. She told them that on the one side, and infallible kings and some other lecturers were accustomed parliaments on the other, have gone by. The doctrines of the Mass, of the invoca to retail, she would have had more bearers, but she would tell the truth. Maria Monk's and Father Chiniquy's

The doctrines of the Mass, of the invoca-tion of saints, of prayers for the dead, etc., are bound up with the religious experi-ence and national pride of Spain, of Cubs, France and Italy for ages, and to seek to destroy the faith of the people in them is simply to wesken their belief in Carist as God, in the Bible, in future rewards and nui-themate " tales belonged to a period further back than she could speak of from personal knowledge. She had no such experiences as they related-still Catholic and punishments " principles would lead to immorality if Protestants should bear in mind that only followed out. Nuns are very good such undertakings as this journal conpeople, she says, but priests very bad. demns invariably result merely in The ex nun has not yet arrived at the weakening the belief of the people in all degree of mendacity and shamelessness Christianity. Such a result must neces. which will make her a successful No. sarily follow from the bringing so prom-Popery lecturer, but if she does not inently before the view of the people the

repent soon, she will reach it in the near many discordant sects which Protestant. ism has begotten. MR. SPURGEON still continues to de nounce in the strongest language the

FATHER FLANNERY AND REV. MR. AUNTIN. encouragement given by the Baptist Union to Latitudinarian views. The To the Editor of the Catholic Record : Rev. Dr. Clifford, President of the The following letter was refused inser-Union, lately preached in a Unitarian tion in the columns of the St. Thomas Journal. I penned it in rep y to a last chapel in London, which is frequently letter of Mr. Austin. As defendent I claimed to be heard last, but the editor used by Latitudinarian speakers. This chapel is remarkable inasmuch as the had exercised his privilege of cloture, and names of Voltaire, Paine, and Zoroaster

I was barred out. Begging of you to send me some extra copies of the letter for disare associated with the sacred name of tribution among my Protestant friends, I am, yours etc, W. FLANNERY. To the Editor of the Journal: "The blasphemous association of our Lord with Thomas Paine and Voltaire

St. Thomas, June 10.h, 1889. SIR-I was absent in Essex on a con-firmation tour with the Bishop of this diocese when Mr. Austin's last letter ap. diocese when Mr. Austin's last letter ap-peared in your columns. Since then I have been very busy preparing for the Bishop's reception in this parish and have not had for some weeks one day I could

call my own. I now take advantage of a day's leisure to remove some false impressions Mr. Austin's last letter may have left on some fical and good for all last letter, I ask leave to summarize the letters that have been written. So far Mr. Austin opened with a terrible onelaught on the Jesuit endorse the action of its President? Is it really so, that to preserve their con-federacy any amount of looseness will be Fathers, I speak from memory. Their arraigement for the abominable crimes tolerated ? We do not see that anything worse can be invented than that which the governing party either condones or admires. On the 'Down Grade' the train travels very fast ; another station has been passed. What next? And what next?" In reference to the prominence which

of murder, arson, pejary, usury, etc., was indeed formidable, and all things looked desolation on the Jesuit side of the house. I fancy, however, that I proved that the Jesuits are not, and never have been, the immoral wretches they have been represented. I proved from unbiassed history that they were not guilty of the murder of William the Silent, by giving the name of the real murderer and citing day and date and circumstance of the eminent English Baptist clergymen, Dr. Cifford, has discovered that the Baptists are on this subject extemely "Ritualistic." The Baptists are perhaps one of the least inclined of all the danominations to be Ritualistic are built of the danominations to be ng of most faithfully attached, as I proved, to the Jesuit Fathers. I showed that S. Alphonsus Lignori assisted at the death-bed of Pope Clement XIV., and His attendant physician denied that this Pop lied an unnatural death, and yet Mr. Austin accused the Jesuit Fathers of aving murdered him. He again accused them of having caused the revocation of the Ellot of Nantes, by which several hundred Huguenots, or Calvinists, were banished from France. I showed from csl. rrefutable facts and arguments that the the court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, few weeks sgo, Pascal was ruled out of court as being uiterly urreli-able and worthless as a wit ness against the Jesuits? It is Jesuits were not at all concerned or consulted with in this matter, and that Louis XIV, who did banish them on account of their sympathizing with his enemies in Holland, was at that time establishing the Gallican liberties a fact, however. I had already proved from Voltaire and Chateaubriand that rom in France and for this reason quarrelled Pascal is wholly unreliable, that "he has with the Jesuits and the Pope, who was then Innocent XI, When Mr. Austin bequeathed to us an immortal lie," that his writings were condemned by the Parlia-ment of Six in France, and copies of them burnt by the hands of the public execu-tioner. Yet Mr. Austin c.lis him a good saw how closely he was cornered on all these false and abominable accusations mau and a safe author, although it he said he would let them pass : he would not insist upon all these points, and because he called them disputed has been stated on good evidence that nine hundred faistfications of and because he called them asputa records he wanted me to say no more about them; and, anyhow, he said that I was manufacturing history. This I denied, and proved my denial, and now I maintain that were I so low-minded that nine hundred faishtattath him. passages were proved against him. In vain have 1 appealed to Mr. Austin to attend to the warnings of Holy Scrip-to attend to the warnings of Holy Scripture : "My son, have nothing to do and so bereft of all decency as to manu facture history, I would not deem myself detractors, for their destruction shall rise suddenly; and who knoweth the ruin of both." (Prov. xxiv, 21) In vain half so wicked or so totally un Christian as the man who wantonly and auda have I reminded him that "the Lord ciously but falsely accused good and saintly priests of God of the most hateth and His soul detesteth. . . a deceit ful witness that uttereth lies, and him trocious and most revolting crimes. Mr. Austin and all those who hate the that soweth discord among brethren,' (Prov. vi, 16) Mr. Austin has quoted Gury, but has esuits without knowing them find much not given either volume or chapter or page, although challenged to do so. I am, therefore, entitled to hazard the state-ment that Mr. Austin never saw a copy of mfort in the fact that the Jesuits were banished from so many Catholic coun tries. But not one of them has even yet been able to tell the public the easons or the crimes for which they Gury's Moral Theology, that he quotes him second hand, and, therefore, his arguwere so banished. I defy Mr. Austin, I defy the Mail, I defy all the worst enements on that head are utterly worthl mies of the Jesuits, to tell us one crime that was ever proved home against any Jesuit. I defied Mr. Austin to name In his last letter he goes into hysterics over Gury for teaching that it is no sin to defraud the customs. I have two volumes Jesuit. I defied Mr. Austin to name defraud the taston of the defield Mr. Austin to name of Gury here on my table, and I am ready of Gury here on my table, and I am ready the civil and spiritual powers. Here is the principle here is the principle here have a spiritual powers. Here is the principle here have a spiritual powers. Here is the principle here have a spiritual powers. Here is the principle here have a spiritual powers. Here is the principle here have a spiritual powers. Here is the principle here have a spiritual powers. Here is the principle here have a spiritual powers. Here is the principle here have a spiritual powers and the civil and spiritual powers. Here is the principle here have a spiritual powers and the spiritual powers. Here is the principle here have a spiritual powers and the spiritual powers and the spiritual powers. Here is the principle here have a spiritual powers and the spiritual powers and the spiritual powers. 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"are certainly the wildest folly, and tend only to spiritual ararchy and unbesed obligant in conscientia, etc., quoting Matth 22 21, "Give to Casar " etc. The them all in all, with their past glorious and saintly record, that for private and public virtue, for burning zeal for God's honor and glory, for self-sacrifice and love of their fellow men, there is no such body of men on the broad face of this earth. One of their number, St. Francis Xavier, baptized two millions of souls in Japan; St. Francis Borgia left the court of Sosin "to deny himself. take up

of Spain "to deny himself, take up his cross, and follow Jesus." Lalle-ment and Brebœuf consecrated the soil we live on with martyrs' blood ; the Jesuit priest Marquette first sailed up our lakes and discovered the Missisup our takes and discovered the allosis-sippi. His grave is bonored to-day, and a city named after him A few years ago the Americans celebrated his cen-tennial with unusual splendor, with speeches, music and poems surg and recited. Were not Ontario cursed with the sin of black ingratitude, instead of reviling her benefactors, the Jesuits, she should be to day occupied in raising monuments to perpetuate the memory of her earliest founders. But the day will come when Ontario will be found celebrating the feast days of her patronal

saints and martyrs, Lullemant and Bre bœuf. I will venture a reason why the Jesu-

its were banished from so many Catholic countries. In those countries the poli-ticians are divided between Ultramontanes or Catholics, and Infitels or Lib-erals. Whenever the Infidels, by means of organization, by means of secret lodges and carbonari, or godless secret

societies, get the upper hand, their first act of policy is to banish the Jesuits. The Catholic Church is blamed unjustly for having once banished the Huguenots -but the Infidels are praised by Mr. Austin and others for having several times banished the Jesuits. It would occupy too much space in your journal were I to enumerate the infamies of the Court of Louis XV., King of France, when Pompadour and her lascivious court ruled that unfortunate country, and because the Jesuits did, what I believe the Methodist preachers would have done, viz., denied the sacraments to the scandal mongers, they were banished. They gloried in their banishment. The corrupt and effete Bourbon ment. The corrupt and effete Bourbon kings of Spain and Portugal were simil arly at the mercy of lewd women and corrupt ministers, D'Arands in Spain and de Pompbal in Por-tugal. Were the whole truth made known to day there is not an honest mean in Canada or a sincere (Act) man in Canada, or a sincere, God fearing preacher in the Protestant Church who would not applaud the Jesuit Fathers for the stand they took in these and bod the those days, and hold them up for imi-tation to every Christian minister as models of piety and fearlessness, of zeal and self sacrifice to vindicate the honor

and self sacrifice to vindicate the honor of women and the glory of God. Mr. Austin, in order to blacken the character of the Jesuit Order, quoted some garbled extracts from the pages of a Jesuit theologian named Escobar, written in Jatin, and handed down to him in Franch from a prejudiced author him in French from a prejudiced author named Pascal. At first Mr. Austin gave those extracts as genuine, as though he had the book right before him. But knew that no book of Escobar's can be But ] had for love or money, and that it was utterly impossible for Escobar to have found his way to Alma college. I then charged Mr. Austin with quoting second hand, and informed the public that Mr. Austin had nothing reliable to advance for what he called an "scknowledged record," Escobar wrote about fifty years before the Battle of the Boyne, record," Escobar wrote about hity vests before the Battle of the Boyne, 1644, and all Mr. Austin could know about him was some misquotations and falsifications of passages that were in-forever, and makes it impossible for the pasted by the base of the base of the base of the sheep case. Jeanit vented by Pascal in his famous "Pro-vincial Letters." It is certain also that

boys of the collegiste will translate the above for Mr. Austin. They mean that "Custom laws oblige in conscience, not as mere penal laws," because deemed neces-sary for the protection of trade or the revenues of the country. (De Kestitutione ob fraudationem in tributis, page 329) However, Gury says that he would not condemn a poor man who lived on the borders and brought over a small quantity. Would Mr. Austin condemn him ? Did Would Mr. Austin conterm him i Did Mr. Austin, or any of his friends, ever bring over a gold pin or a watch from Detroit, and say nothing about it to the custom house officers i is it generally considered a very grevious sin? Mr. Austin believes that such trifles are not sinful when perpetrated by an ordinary man-a Methodist preacher for instance -but it would be a horrible crime for any Jesuit to attempt such open violation of the laws of our country. In my last letter I quoted a passage from Lord Macauley, in testimony of the

From Jord Macadley, in testimony of the self sacrifising spirit of the Jesuit Fathers. Mr. Austin offsets this by asking why did I not quote all the rest of Macauley 7 How could I do it 7 I twould require volumes. Macauley is a Protestant author and opposed to the Jesuits. Any passages by him against the Jesuits are to be expected. What I quoted from him tells very much in their favor as being an admission from the enemy, and cannot be offset by the rest of his book, which is avowedly written to their prejudice. Mr. Austin, however, will make no admission. In his base ingratitude he will give no credit to the Jesuit Fathers for all their stupendous works, and their wonderful success in introducing the gospel to the dusky denizens of every savage country under the sun. He will not credit them with having converted the Huron and fierce Ircquois, with having taught the Parsguyan of South America, and the Sioux and Grossouth America, and the blow to be self-reliant and virtuous. He can say nothing of them but what is base and cruel and

utterly false. It is to me inconceivable how men living in the midst of social luxuries, surrounded with dainties and all the allarements of perfume and music and women's society, can have the audacity to sit in judgment on the great and saintly characters of the Jesuit order, who are starving with the fishermen on the coasts of Labrador or exposing themselves to death in yellow fever hospitals, and who are forever found away on the frontiers of civilization, cross in hand, extending and pushing forward the boundaries of the kingdom of Christ. The record of the Jesuits Fathers is not a question of opinion between Mr. Austin and myself. We are nobodies; but it is a question of truth and of history independent of us both. I am certain the Protestant public is anxious to hear the whole truth, whether it be for or against the Jesuits. There is a natural craving in every human soul for the truth. Therefore I do not fear to displease any of my Protestants friends by refating the sophisms and laying bare the calumnies of Pietro Sarpl or

of Pascal or of Rev. B. F. Austin. Well and truly hath Hou. David Mills spoken when he declared that were it not for a few preachers seeking notoriety there would be no agitation in Ontario on the Jesuits' Estate Act. All justice loving people must acknowledge the right of the Quebec people and Legislature to make some resultation to the Jesuits for all the inds of which they were plundered, especially when the Jesuits are getting but a mere trifle, \$160,000 of the millions use to their own people by directing their energy in the only channel through that were taken from them ; and sgain, which they can hope to obtain spiritual favor and abundance of graces for the sheep and lambs committed to their

TO THE EDITOR-DEAR SIR-Considering the persistent and vehement attacks of the Mail and Globe on the Jesuits' Indemnity Bill, it is pleasing to note the very slender results thus far obtained. The great bulk of the Protestant people of Ontario are neither moved to frenzy nor appalled at the awful prospect of this country being handed over to the Government of the Pope and the Jesuits. Neither are they very much concerned as to which of the two champions sit most gracefully on the Protestant horse, The zeal with which both appear to be animated for the safety of the country and its protection from "brsss money and wooden shoes" cannot arouse the people to a proper sense of their danger. There is, cf course, a certain class of the community who are easily influenced whenever any passionate appeals are made to their prejudices, who will not stop to consider whether such appeals are worthy of attention or whether in reality they are not intended to deceive. Such persons will of course embrace any fanat-ical movement and only return to their normal condition after they have discovered that they have been The Ministerial Association (those children of brotherly love) appear to have got control of the Giobe and are running it to suit their own purposes. The once great journal seems to be nothing more at present than the mouth piece of clerical cliques who are swayed by a wave of religious fanaticism and irrational bigotry too violent for common sense to check or for prudence to restrain. This cabal of fanatics imagine that they can over-throw the laws and institutions of Quebec, in fact that unless that Province Quebec, in fact that differences the shall pass obtains their permission she shall pass no laws to which they or the Orange body shall object. The impudence body shall object. The impudence which prompts such pretensions is too ludicrous for serious consideration and too grotesque even for contempt. The Mail is too long in the business of inciting class against class, and creed against creed, to excite any surprise at its present course, but for the Globe to take up and play the role of demagogue is a matter which thousands have viewed with regret. It may be well for it to remember that it is now but the shadow of its former self, and has only been patronized in a great measure past association with the illustrious name of Brown. Its thunders at present are neither alarming nor peculiarly dangerous. Its management is incompetent to seize the proper opportunity to guide the storm, and those who will be led under its banner when the great conflict arrives, will find themselves prisoners in the hands of the enemy. The Orange faction are not such fools as to believe the sincerity of the Globe or its floping round to catch them in its em. brace and conduct their warfare to a satisfactory issue. It is quite honor enough for Orangemen to have governed Ireland for more than one hundred years without aspiring to rule Canada or even any one of its Provinces. Nc, gentlemen, this thing will not be permitted, nor shall the Presbyterian or Methodist ministers either singly or combined be allowed to run the machine. They are tco intemperate for a business of this kind. Their wisest course is to leave politics and the duties of government in the hands of statesman who understand such work, whilst they may be of some

one can doubt that the Father Courady is carried on in the noblest Christian spirit, no matter under what standard-Globe.

It is pleasing to find such a spirit of generosity and benevolence as the above fact manifests. If such occurrences were more frequent there would be much less of ill feeling engendered on account of differences in religion.

PENNSYLVANIA will submit to the electors of the State two amendments to the Constitution, which will be voted on June 18th. The first regards the qualifications of voters, and will establish manhood suffrage for citizens of the United States only. The second is to prohibit the manufacture, sale or keep. ing for sale intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage. The General Assembly will be empowered by this amendment to enact laws for the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale the said liquors for other purposes than as a beverage. Many friends of Prohibition are included among a large number of Philadelphians and Pittsburg lawyers who have joined in a protest against the proposed amend. ment, which, they say, is rather a subject for legislation than for constitutional enactment.

THE Empire exploded last week, in an amusing manner, one of those big anti-Jesuit demonstrations which were planned for the establishment of Protes tant ascendancy, or for upsetting Confederation, no matter which. It was the "great meeting" at St. Catharines which condemned the local M. P., Mr. Rykert, who, though an Orangeman, would not join in the no-Popery howl. The Mail represented that three thousand people were at the meeting in the Opera House which condemned Mr. Rykert. As there was no hall in the city up Reformed Churches in Catholic

Ritualists, yet human nature so strongly demands that inward belief shall be expressed by suggestive outward ceremonies that the Baptists cannot entirely suppress

creates an indescribable feeling in a Christian mind, and makes us wonder

how a man professing to be a servant of

the natural desire of man to be to some extent Ritualistic. Dr. Clifford says :

"Is it not then one of the ghastly ironies of history that after three centuries of existence, the one idea of the Baptists that has chief currency amongst outsiders is that in the sixteenth and seventeenth

vitality on British soil to the ancient practice of immersion as the right mode of baptism—a symbol, it is commonly alleged, which in its Oriental home may have been appropriate and useful enough, but in the frigid North and amonget reasoning Westerns can never appear other than a 'demoralizing fetichism ?' Is it not strange that the popular label of one of the most anti ritualistic and spiritual of societies should fix attention on a method and not on a conviction, on a form and not on an idea ? It is a sad fate, and we must bear it as cheerfully as we can."

The attitude of the Catholic Caurch on the question of immersion is that it is one of three ways in which Baptism may be conferred in accordance with ancient ecclesiatical usage ; but the usage of the Church in our own time and locality is not to be departed from on private authority ; hence, it would be wrong to make use of the method of immersion where the laws and usages of the Church require the method of infusion, or the pouring on of water, as is the case with us, in the administration of th sacreament.

The practice of the Catholic Church, which cannot err in her dogmatic decisions, is sufficient guarantee that her mode of administering the sacrament is correct.

THE Living Church, a Protestant Episcopal journal of New York, has a sensible article condemning the attempts of certain members of that Church to set which would hold such a crowd, it countries. "These attempts," it says,

thers to ever con overnment with fresh demands. But Pietro, or rather Paolo Sarpi, the Servite, was excommunicated nomi natim by the whole trouble arises from the ambi tious impudence of a few unscrupulous fanatical preachers who, with a following Paul V. and yet he is put forward persistently as a good Catholic author. But Mr. Austin never saw the works of of about a dozen crezy women, are deter mined to rule this country. They have atterly failed in their efforts to enforce Pietro Sarpi. He has to rely on Pascal for any knowledge of his writings. In fact the only foundation on which he the iniquitous Scott Act and now they are in a white heat and rage against the Jesuit order and the French Canadians. But all In has to depend for his repeated charges of depravity against the Jesuits is Pastheir efforts to "emash up Confederation will amount to zero. Does my rey, friend know that in

I am yours, etc, W. FLANNERY.

NEW BOOKS.

"Germany's Debt to Ireland." By Rev. Wm. Stang, D D. Price 25 cents, New York : Fr. Pustet & Co.

From the publishing house of Messra. Benziger Bros., 36 and 38 Barclay street, New York, we have received the follow

ing: "The Holy Mass." Vol. 13 of the Centenary Edition of the Ascetical works of St. Alphonsus Liguori. 12mo., cloth,

"The Religious State." By St. Alphon sue Liguoi. 32mo, cloth, 50 cents. A Cabinet Photo of the Leper Priest of Molokai, Father J. Damien de Vestra. Price 25 cents.

Normal College.

The Christian Brothers are about to open a Normal College in the vicinity of Toronto for the training of their own members for this Province. Their sub-jects are now trained in St. Joseph's Normal Institute, New York.

Cardinal's hats were presented to the Archbishops of Paris, Lyons and Bor-deaux on the 11th inst. by President Carnot. The Archbishop of Paris, speaking also for the other two prelates said their hearts were full of sentiments of concord and patriotism. M. Carnot referred to the zeal the new Cardinals had shown in maintaining peace between

The Christian Brothers Going to Renfrew.

WATCHMAN.

Brother Tobias, Provincial of the Christian Brothers for Ontario, was in Repfrew last week, and arranged with Father Rougier and the School Board to send brothers to take charge of the separate school there next January.

Negotiations are under way between the Bishop of Pembroke, the School Board and the Caristian Brothers, to give the Brothers charge of the Pembroke separate school at an early day.

A Grand Union Picnic

Will be held in the Park, La Sallette (Port Dover Junction) on Dominion day, Ju y 1st. Among the attractions will be speeches by several members of Parliament and other distinguished gentlemen, games and sports, lacrosse and base ball matches. A brass band will furnish music during the day. The Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railways will run excursion trains to the

Sir Wm. Comer Petheram, Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, has become a Catholic. On his recovery from a severe illness he was congratulated by the Bar and he replied : "It was impossible for him by any words to express his feelings of gratitude for the kindness universally shown to him during his illness ; and the sympathy received, not alone from members of the legal profession, but from the general public, rendered it im-possible to convey in adequate language his grateful appreciation. His heart was too full of gravitude to enable him to say more,"

We would draw attention to the card of the London Medical Dispensing Co., in this issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD. Not alone are the medicines carefully selected and guaranteed of the purest quality, but, in addition, Dr. Rourk, an experienced practitioner, is present to give valuable advice in time of need. An institution of this kind was much needed in London, and we trust will be liberally patronized.

CLARENCE MANGAN'S TE DEUM.

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The following characteristic hymn has been discovered in a Magazine of forty years sgo. The loitials "J. C. M.," were not needed to mark the work-manship of James Clarence Mangan. We know of no version that gives a worthler idea of the mejesty of the orginal. To-wards the end Mangan omitted a portion which is now supplied by another hand in the ten last lines of the present republica-tion: tion :

Thee, O great God, we praise! Thee, mighty Lord, we biers, Thee and Tby marvelious and mysterious ways! Thee, O omnipotent Lord, All the rolling orbed worlds confess! To Thee the Archangels and high-throne 1 Powers, The Chernhim.

All the rolling orbed worlds confess! To These the Archangeis and high-throne 1 Powers, The Charubim, And Seraphim, Chant aloud with one secord, Evermore, Through ciernity's respination thours, In prostration low iy, Holy, Holy, Holy is the God whom we adore! Holy is the Lord whome versite we sing! Heaven and Earth. O Everlasting King Are luminous with thy glory! These the Patrols of olden story, These the Apostics and the Prophet band. Magnify in one perennial enorus! And the white-robed marity trial who stand Day and alght before Thy throne, Hyron their Alleiulais unto thes! Morail those alone. Thy Church - still militant on Earth beneath, And yet uncrowned with Victory's golden wreath-Ever loveth to upraise Her voice to These in canticles of praise, Ever bends before Thy shrines the kneo. Giorified be Thon, Son of the Living Father, Work and win's rehel more them.

Glorified be Thou, Son of the Living Father, Who, to save Man's rebel race from Doom, Hast no care to spare Thyself, but rather Sought with joy Thy humble Handmaid's

womb! on the Conqueror of the Tomb, on the victor of Heil's legtons, st to believers opened the Celestia Periore

Regions, Sontea at the right hand of One, Great, Good And Eternal Potentate, thy Bire, Thorace, when earth's allotted days expire, Thora the Jadge will come in glory's pleni-

Lord | who has redeemed us by Thy costly

Kindle in our souls Thy heavenly fire ! I help Thy saints, Thy servants, and Thine helts.

That nought, in life or death, avail to

sever, Thy glory and thy blessedness from theirs Who hope to reign with thee in Heaven

who hope to reign which there in heaven more over it. To Thee we chaoting and of praise for aye, And sanctify Thy name for evermore, Deign, then, blie day, kedeemer, doign, To guard our souls from stufil stath. And snow to us Thy mercy's bountness

store; As is our hope, so may Thy mercy be In thee, O Lord, my hope is grounded, The hope that shall not be confounded Througn all the cycles of eternity !

CARROLL O'DONOGHUE.

#### CHAPTER XXXI-CONTINUED.

Was it fancy on the part of the priest that, for a second, there was an actual shrinking of Rick of the Hills from that embrace: a sudden, involuntary start a if he would have broken desperately from it but the next moment he had thrown his arms about Nora, and his big and rapid tears were coursing with her

He released her gently, as gently as she were the little babe of whom he so often spoke, whose clinging arms he was unfastening from his neck, and he put her from him, almost as if he felt some invisible barrier rising between them. "Father Meagher !" He sprang erect as he uttered the name, and stood with a manliness of bearing that seemed strangely foreign to his appearance, conthoung: "My soul is black with crimes before Heaven this night. I am a mis erable wretch, fit only to mingle with the adicating Nora by a slight motion of his lend-"and which may be the means of lighting her life, has gone up to Heaven with a bitter cry for vengeance. I say" in his earnestness he took a step toward the priest—"it may be so; but I call God to witness it was the love for my little me to 11ittle one that went from my arms with the smile can her mouth, and the bright look in her byes-the little one that comes to me in ny dreams, always a little one ! It was, as he had said, always a little ame ; his affection seemed to be centered wound the babe that he had resigned rather than about the woman whom that habe had become-as if he could not meconcile himself to the change that time had effected. It might be due, as the deeply touched priest thought, to the fact that it was only during the period of her babyhood the wretched father had been permitted to claim and to caress for, though he was bound by polemn promise not to reveal himself to her, nor to discover to others the rela-tion which existed between them, still there had been frequent and ample opportunities, had he chosen to use chosen to use them, when he might have seen and spoken to Nora. That he had not done so, now in the face of such wild affection as he evinced, was a surprise to the priest, and he listened to the unhappy nan with mingled emotions of wonder and surprise. You blame me," Rick continued, with a desperation in his voice which seemed to tell of the last bitter throes of a broken heart, "and spurn me for what I have done; and she herself,"--again in-clicating Nora by a motion of his head-"when she feels the poverty and the droll Irish servant. Indeed, Tighe had shame of being my child, may turn taken special pains with his toilet, against me; but God, who knows the brushing his brown hair till its gloss and secrets of all hearts, knows what drove curl would have been an ornament to the fairest femiuine head, and arranging leagher, when we are all before the Judgment Sest, perhaps in my soul, son, till he stood forth as next and lithe damand as it may be, you will be able to a figure as any upon which the English read the woe and the despair which have man's eyes might care to rest. He was been my company for many a year." For profuse in his thanks for the favor which been my company for many a year." For an instant emotion threatened to stifle his voice, but he overcome it, and re-"Remember now, that I do not force her-I do not ask her to come with mess I'll wander again, childless, as I did Sefore, and I'll not disturb her with my presence. Let her choose for herself bich she will have-her father, or the riends who have been more to her than

oounselor, my father, do not deter me when I say that my choice is with him-do not refuse me your approval, and oh, do not deny me your blessing!" Her voice was choked with tears. "My poor child ! I beg God's blessing most earnestly upon you, and I beg Him to give you courage and strength for the hard fate you have chosen ; far be it from me to seek to dissuade you from what you so earnestly deem to be your duty ; but I may at least try to smooth the road before you. Go to your room duty; but I may at least try to your room now-this distressing affair has been too much for you-and leave me to arrange matters with"-he paused suddenly, endeavoring to conceal his hesitation by a slight cough; then he resumed quickly, in the pause father. To morrow you shall

"with your father. To-morrow you shall know our plans." She hesitated a moment, as if she She hesitated a moment, as if she fain would have received immediately the information of which he spoke; but the priest's face expressed too earneetly his desire for her with-drawal. With that same quick manner and half averted gaze with which she approached Rick of the Hills before—as if did she allow herself a moment to was utterly unprepared for the ques-tion; he wanted time to meditate the prudence of naming Darommascohol Certainly the officer had never given evidence that he recognized in Tighe any one that had been identified with Carroll O'Donoghue on the night of the latter's arrest, and determining to trust to that assurance, Tighe answered, feigning a husky tone in order to show his great

approached Rick of the Hills before—as if, did she allow herself a moment to think, or to contemplate bim, her resolu-tion might fail,—she now advanced to him. "Good night, father,"—her voice sunk as she uittered the last word, but with a heroic effort she instantly re-covered it, and continued: "To morrow, then, the world shall know us both." She wrung his hand, and went, ouickly She wrung his hand, and went quickly

from the room. Ciare was waiting for her ; her eyes red and swollen from weeping, and her whole disordered sppearance manifesting how much she had suffered from her whole disordered appearance manifesting how much she had suffered from her dreadful suspense. "At last!" she mur-mured; "now surely you will tell me!" Nora did not answer, but drew her gently within the room—drew her gently to an humble image of our lady placed, together with a large crucifix, on a tem-porary pedestal, and before which they were both wont to say their morning and evening prayers. There, kneeling, and impelling Clare to kneel with her, Nora told the wretched story. She told it without tears, without faitering, with-out much trace of any emotion; but the expression of her eyes, fixed on the crucifix, and her face, as ghastly as if it were already beneath the coffin lid, seemed to deny her apparent calamess Clare would not believe the tale at Clare would not believe the tale at

people ?

first—it was too horrible! Nora, lovely, noble, saintly Nora, the child of such a man !—it could not be; and she burst into pessionate weeping. But when she realized at last how true Nora deemed it, refrained from telling fully,—how bitter a sacifice it would entail, she clung affrightedly to her companion, and sobbed more passionately: "Surely you will not leave us! we cannot do without

you-I, at least shall go with you !" "Hush, Clare; do not talk so wildly; it will be your task to pray for strength for me, and for repentance for my poor, wretched father." For the first time her voice faltered ; she could not pronounce that name without the bitter emotions rising and threatening to overcome utterly all her courage and de votion. "And Carroll," wailed Clare, "how will

he bear this?

The mention of him gave new im pulse to the bitter and burning anguish which Nora had struggled so long to re-press; it rose now in a paroxysm of agony, and it was Clare's turn to hold, and to attempt to comfort, the grief-stricken girl; she was experiencing again that uncentrollable correct mixed, abo that uncontrollable sorrow which sh had felt so mysteriously in the prison cell. She remembered it distinctly now. -that unaccountable paroxym to which she had given such utter way, and the

because of that strange, undefinable something within him which constantly impelled him, despite his birth, his pro-feesion, his principles, to incline to the Irish. Perobance the bright, winsome face, which he could not entirely exclude from his thoughts, had much to do with himself, he took a hasty turn of the room, then, as if his pride would cover even that slight exhibition of mental disturbance before his servant, he stopped short saying: "You were away, I believe—what part of the country were you in ?" Tighe pretended to be seized with a very violent fit of coughing. Knowith a that Captain Dennier, unlike Captain Crawford, was extremely reserved, and little given to interrogating subordinas, he suble that be auternow private matters, he was utterly unprepared for the ques-tion : he wanded the to the dues to was utterly unprepared for the ques-tion : he wanded the the to the, that's as ready to lave thim as to take thim, an' is bould an' indepindint all the toime, fath it's noto his kapin'

all the toime, faith it's into his kapin' they'll give their fluttherin' hearts ; so you see. Mr. Garfield, the coorse you ought to foll .w." "I acknowledge your advice to be sound,

"I acknowledge your advice to be sound, my good fellow," answered the quarter-master, who had listened with profound attention to Tighe's remarks, "and I thank you; but my fears of orders to leave here would make me risk every-thing to have an understanding with her." "Sure that'd be the viry thing!" answered Tighe a Vohr, whose own earn-est desire was for the arrival of some order which would oblight the quartmaster to

a hisky tone in order to show his great difficulty in recovering his voice after the coughing spell: "I was down to see me mother in Dbrommacohol." "Dbrommacohol !" the name was re-peated with such surprise and interest in the tones that Tighe, who had cast his eyes down, now looked up in aston-ishment. "The name sounds familiar," continued the captain; "have you lived there long ! do you know many of the est desire was for the arrival of some order which would oblige the quartmaster to leave Tralee before he could discover the deception that had been practiced upon him; and it was Tighe's steady purpose to keep the man befooled until the occur rence of such a happy ridancs. "Does not the wasse writer, Moore," he contin-ued, "or some o' thim other min that's called notes asy. "it's distance linds in. there long? do you know many of the "I've lived there since afore I was "I've lived there since afore I was born," replied Tighe a Vohr, who, in his earnestness to impress on his listener the full length of time he had spent in the village, was unaware of the bull he was making; "and as for the people, barish down to the beggar that hasn't a cabin to lie in, that I don't know." "Then of course you know a family of the O'Donoghues—a brother and sister, "Barish down to the regulation of the bar of man to compose it for you."

the O'Donoghues—a brother and sister, I believe, and a young lady who has made her home with them." With which consolation Garfield was forced to be satisfied and which advice, for lack of better, as well as for lack of courge to do otherwise, he followed.

made her home with them." "The O'Donoghues," repeated Tighe slowly, as if for a moment he did not quite remember; "do you mane Carroll O'Donoghue, that's held in the county jail beyant, on a charge o' trayson to the correspondent a sure that yes the publicat Tighe was a fair and inspiriting singer of old Irish ballads, and sometimes he tupel and lifted for the amusement of jail beyant, on a charge o' trayson to the of old Irika Osliacs, and sometimes ne governmint? sure they're che noblest a lady in the whole o' Ireland. On! not a lady in the land, not even barrin' the Lady Mayoress hersel' could come up to Miss ODonoghue an' Miss McCarthy for raie beauty an' goodnees! don't the poor o' siven parishes say particler prayers for thim both—the two particler prayers for thim both—the two swelling with despondent throughts of his imprisoned young master. Thus far all his wit and vigilance had not awaited to open a passage for himself to Carroli's cell; and though he believed in Gaufield's livin' angels, as they're called, jist for the charity, an' the koind words, an' the swate looks they has always ready for friendship, and felt that perhaps he might even trust the simple-minded, unsuspect poor craythurs. As for Miss O'Donoghue, she's the idol an' the darlin' o' ivery body ing quartermaster, yet prudence constantly dictated to him the necessity of concealing his interest in the prisoner. Propitious for the spirited way she has about things." A sudden and vivid blush dyed Cap tain Dennier's cheeks, causing him to bite his lip with anger that it should be fate, however, affored him an unexpected opportunity. Captain Dennier dispatched him with a message to the governor of the jull, and while he waited for an answer he

sus, and while he wanted for an answer he was granted the permission which he asked—to make a tour of the jail yard. He had already learned the side on which Carroll's cell was situated, and knew that it was the corridor which faced the yard. so, and turning away, he dismissed Tighe to his duties with a curt, "Thank you." Tighe a Vohr had lost neither the blush, nor the hast and abrupt turning away of the officer; he knew, as well as did that gentleman himself, that the In true clownish fashion he saunteered about, tuning softly, as if the strain broke latter action was a pretext to hide his sudden embarrassment, and Tighe de-parted to his duties with a very expres about, tuning softly, as if the strain broke from him in the very carelessness of his heart. Beyond a moment's curious stare, the warden paid him no attention Arrived at the spot below which his master's cell was situated, he suddenly broke into a quaint old irish ballad; it was one that Nora McCarthy used to sing, and Tighe had learned it that he too might divert the young master when both sive look, and an observation to Shaun on his first opportunity of speaking to

the dog without being overheard, which told how shrewdly he had divined Cap-tain Dennier's feelings. "Faith, Shaun," said he, "there's more nor Moira an' me in love, only the quality has a quare way o' doin' their coortin' \_\_\_\_\_! might divert the young master when both were from home, as they frequently had been, on sporting expeditions. -I'll engage now, that thim two'll jist kape apart till one or the other dies o' she had given such utter way, and the cause of which she had been unable to explain. This burst was as wild and deep, and she could not but feel that it former was a presentiment, a herald of the too real and lasting grief which had begun to darken her life. "Father thim from poppin' the quistion. An' I Meagher will tell him gently everything," she said as soon as she could speak; "he will bear to Carroll my desire to be released from my troith." He sung him"-indicating with a motion of the thumb the part of the barracks where When the song was ended he resumed his careless, clownish air, and continued to repeat his tour of the yard until he was he supposed Captain Dennier to be-"I don't know about the loike o' him for summoned to receive the answer to Cap ta'n Dennier's message. The strain had reached the ears of him for whom it was intended ; faintly at first still sufficient to rouse to an attitude of at all; but he's not her koind, Faith of intensely eager attention the poor pris I'm sorry he's a sassenagh " And with that regret expressed very oner, who was siting gloomily upon his bed. He sprung to his feet, standing upon forcibly to Shaun, Tighe plied himself anew to his duties, which had been sus the pallet as close to the iron bars that guarded the single aperture his call possessed as it was possible for him toget; pended while relieving himself of the but the grated space was considerably Despite Carter's care to give his own above his head. Louder and louder became the song, skillfully-concocted version of the manand more replets with all the passionate affection of the heart of the singer, and ner in which he had forfetted his states in the race, the story of Tighe's clever trick, with many a ludicrous addition, was in everybody's mouth, and Tighe a Vohr suddenly found himself the ner in which he had forfeited his stakes Carroll, recognizing the voice and the air gave a scream of joy; but alas! it could not penetrate beyond the walls of his prison. The floodgates of his heart were opened at this touching evidences of Tighe a Vohr's attachment, and the unmanned cynosure of many eyes, and the darling attraction of numerous ardent and in pulsive hearts. In the very barracks he youth, in his gratitude and joy, cried like a child. "I knew he would find some way became the general favorite, and he was of getting near me," he murmured, "and to let me at least know of his presence ;" and when the song was ended, he waited grateful quartermaster would not go to in ardent longing for its renewal. The harsh sound of a key turning in his cell door broke upon his ear, and he turned almost in expectation of beholding Tighe a Vohr. It was Morty Carter-Impelled by his overwhelming desire to have her speak to him, he ventured to approach her; each time she drew her-self up with coldest hauteur, and answered frigidly his stammering solutation with work ! no Oil. frigidly his stammering salutation, while outstretched arms to the prisoner. her brother, the rake, Joe Moore, dear, dear boy! you thought I her brother, the rake, Joe Moore, dear, dear boy! you thought I had happening to be present, looked as if he neglected you-that I had forgotten my would like to transfix the daring soldier. So the latter was forced to withdraw, too much abashed even to make, as he had intended to do, a whispered allusion to her letter. Tighe, to whom he hastened to tell the story of his discomfiture, sought to comfort him by saying: "You'll spile it all if you kape on doin" thim koind o' things ! didn't I tell you afore to kape out o' her sight intoirely, the faithful fellow himself singing above

ST. BASIL'S HYMNAL.

prisoner in affright, while at the same prisoner in affight, while at the same time he endeavored to clasp the corpulant form, which trembled violently. "Nothing, my dear boy! absolutely nothing," protested Carter as, feigning to recover, he wiped his face, and appeared to make an effort to smile. "It is only one of the turns which I have frequently of late; ab, Carroll! when the heart sus-tains such abooks as mine has received in We gladly give place this week to the following beautiful letters of the Right Rev. the Bishops of Kingston and Hamiiton. Coupled with the strong words of recommendation of His Lyd-ship of London, published a few weeks ago, the cause of "Congregational Sing-ing" should receive astrong impetus. "St. Basil's Hymnal" and "Hymn Book" have a wide field for good open to them, and if they help on congregational sing-ing they will achieve a great work. That tains such shocks as mine has received in the undeserved coldness of friends, it would have to be adamant not to break under them some time; and it is the effect, the bitter effect, of treachery and ing they will achieve a great work. That they are well fitted to do to is evident from slander that it has been my fate to endure the strong approval given them by the eminent ecclesiastical authorities of this Province. We hope to see these books at once introduced into our separate schools, where alone, as their Lordships suggest, the foundation of congregational singing can be properly laid. which you witnessed in my sudden spasm

which you witnessed in my sudden spasm ; but one day all my wrongs shall be righted." "Yes, one day, Morty," spoke up the prisoner cheerfully, both to comfort his visitor, and to hide his own emotion ; "and you will stand forth better known, better loved, than ever." "I care not," answered Carter, mourn-fully, "so they leave me your affection ; if you, Carroll, do not turn against me, I can face the rest—I shall have courage to bear all !"

bear all !"

"Have I not already sworn to you"-"Have I not already sworn to you"— and the young man in his simple earnest-ness caught Carter's hands and pressed them hard—"that I should ever be true? Cease to press me on this wretched sub-ject, Morty; it harrows my soul!" "On the occasion of the visit of which, you spoke," asked Carter, "was nothing said of me—no word that might make you believe me gailty of what they report of me?"

of me ?"

Carroll averted his head and slightly colored ; his tender heart would not inflict upon his visitor the pain which he felt a direct avowal of what Father Mergher

direct avoids of what Fahler herguer had attempted to say might do. Carter divined the cause of the hesita-tion. "Nay, tell me, Carroll-tell me frankly; it will not be a pain the more, for I am so hardened by past blows." "Father Meagher attempted to say something, and I, suspecting from what you had previously told me what its im-

port might be, prevented him by saying that I knew what he would speak, and I begged him to spare me the recital. How he interpreted my entreaty I know not, but all left me without saying a word

but all left me without saying a word more upon the subject." That information quite elated Mr. Carter; he recovered entirely his spirits, and burst out at once with the object of his visit: "My plan for your release is now complete; a heavy bibb has secured two of the wardens, and on the second night from this, one hour after midnight, you will find every hock unfastened hetween with powerful effort, in elevating and gladdening the soul. I am, my dear Father Brennan, Bishop of Kingston. Hamilton, May 17th, 1889 My DEAR FATHER BRENMAN-Please accept my best thanks for the beautiful copy of St. Basil's Hymnal which you very kindly sent me. It is an excellent manual, containing a rich variety of popular hymns, prayers and masses suit-able for schools acadilities and converses. will find every lock unfastened between you and the jull yard; the wall of that you will have to scale, but friends will be in waiting on the outside with a rope to throw to you; and once that you are safe without the prison wall, a close covered vehicle will bear you quickly to Hurley's, where the boys have been waiting for able for schools, sodalities and congrega-tional singing, such as you are very zeal-ously anxious to promote. The hymns recall where the boys have been waiting for weeks past for an opportunity to row you out to sea; afterward, to get you safely to America will be easy work." "On, Morty, how can I thank you ! you you give me hope, you give me life again !" In his grateful enthusiasm the

the memory of happy days when I was a member of the college choir. I will take great pleasure in recommending the book to the patronage of the priests, schools and sodalities of the dio-cese. May God bless the good work you have undertaken.

again " In his grateful enthusiasm the young man would have pressed his lips to Carter's hand. "Pshaw!" ejaculated the latter, draw ing back, and feigning to brush sudden tears from his eyes. "You will have the nerve for the venture, Carroll-will you not ?" you not ?"

"The nerve ! with life, liberty, and, above all, Nora McCarthy as the goal-what man would not feel as if he had

superhuman nerve for such an aim ?" "Be on the alert at the hour appointed," Catter said at parting, while he wrung in the Carmelite convent in this city Carroll's hand. "I shall," the young man responded in the Carmente convent in this city which was never, perhaps, witnessed in the Caurch before—the reception of a blind novice. Miss Margaret Doyle is the daughter of a family which has done much for the Church in C.netnasti. The

cheerfully; "the stake is worth all the

The cell door opened and closed, and the prisoner was again alone; but this time such renewed hope and courage animated him that his dreary abode seemed to have lost much of its gloom and irksomeness. TO BE CONTINUED.

Bishops Palace, Kingston, May 18th, 1889 My Dear Father Brennan-I thank

My DEAR FATHER BRENNAN-I thank you for the copy of St. Basil's Hymnal, The compliation is excellent, and will, I am confident, prove most useful to cur Catholic people. Congregational singing of hymns and canticles and litaniss is warmly encour-aged by the Church in the present day, aud I have often felt its power unto edi fication and quickening of faith and plety in the churches of various countries in Eurone. Hence I have alway hear eager

It is observed in my discesse. It is observed in the second second second second second "St. Basil's Hymual" to the rev. clergy of the discesse of Kingston and to the religious communities and all others when second s

religious communities and all others who are in charge of our separate schools, hoping that they will train the little ones to a love of sacred melody and prepare them to con-secrate to God's honor whatever of musi-

secrete to God's honor whatever of musi-cal talent or sweetness of voice He has bestowed on them by singing the praises of Jeaus and Mary in the public worship of the Church. I shall moreover be glad if a copy of the manual be introduced into every home of this diocese, that the children may employ their moments of lesions, enablely on the Lord's Day in

leisure, especially on the Lord's Day, in

practising those sacred songs whose senti-

ment and rhythm and music combine,

Yours devotedly in Christ, + JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston.

Yours faithfuliy,

Bishop of Hamilton. Rev. L. Brennan, St. Michael's College.

A SUBLIME SPECTACLE.

St. Louis Watchman.

vast property in which the Esclesiastical seminary is situated was their gift. They

built a splendid chapel for the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, at a cost of \$30,000, besides making a handsome addition to the

Thev

On Tuesday last a scene was witnessed

+ T. J. DOWLING.

Europe.

Hence I have slways been eager

#### Written for CATHOLIC CATHOLICS OF SC

#### BY THE BEV. MNEAS M'DOL LL. D., F. B. S.

INSTANCES Mr. McPherton brought f valuable manuscripts, the p Scotch college there. He Mr. George Chalmers, the query, who, in return, gav carefully written receipt. titles of the manuscripte v lorged to the Archblehom They are also enumerated a Of the Chartulary of that i marked A; 2nd, The Cha same, marked B; Std, Register in paper of the La Temporal Rights of that See Register in paper, marked 1499 1510, also concerning Rights of the same See. promise to return the m demand, and a most politi ment of Mr. McPherson's happened unfortunately w mers died, that the Chartul and the Register of the Las of Glasgow, notwithstandi were considered as his pr The other two manuscrip Preshome together with

Mr. McPherson now ret land, where, as may be he met with a cordial we Hay had need of this cons overwhelmed with heard that Rome was in th French Revolutionists a Father their prisoner. The agent was the hearen

and consoling letter from to the Scotch Bishops. Bishop Hay, after visiti operations in progress at about preparing a pastors Duty of Loyalty to the Ge usual, he took counsel on his invalid coadjutor, req give a sketch of the gener letter. Bishop Geddes repl

letter. Bishop beddes rep uencis, at great length, i the severity of his ailme last letter that he ever co-this date, the sfilteted bi took any part in public af ing his face away from the only of preparing for the which, he believed, was ne The partoral letter or

speedly issued from the E and was well calculated of the time : for there is n the dangerous principles Revolution were secretly amorg the cool and wary

All the moveable prope College at Rome was sold Conrege at Rome was sold, itself, together with the chr Sioane bought from the J that were in the cburch am (shar stone) of the hig objects it was his intentio more happy days. Mer proud to have them, as letter to Mr. McPherson, "friend, St. Andrew," w "friend, St. Andrew," w pronounced a good pictu Margaret," a work which have repaired. It was no that at such a time even of Rome and the Cathol escape being descrated, to be closed and deliver months to the Jews to be then it was to be given to The church, however, was by the parsimony of t

would not pay the price of guilding, and so the vaue removing it was not perf The robberies in Italy so much reduced the fur mission that there was adequate allowance to maintenance. This was especially in the poore ever friendly and indefi Hippisley was much mor ments made to him by resolved to use his gre his majesty's ministers i a grant from the governi clergy. All his displot requisition, and it nee Ministers were friendly bestow the deelred grant lest by so doing they sh of fanatical intolerance knew that this kind of knew that this Khod o dead, but only slep indeed, distinctly expr a conversation with S whilst, at the same time good case had been m ing the Scotch clergy. to be defeated. He dre statement, in which it is some private persons i be named to whom ( hand over a sum of mo of the Catholic clergy ; sons so entrusted should to the bishops for the clergy. The proposal v Dundas: and the pap were left with him. T negotiation. The Lor to Bishop Hay, in his o it was his custom to stating that he was di bishop's opinion of the of relief. and to invit or alterations that mi Government proposed two bishops £100 a two coadjutors £60; t clergy £20 a year. Bis whether he would wish made between bishops tors; whether the bi should have more than £120, and the second the coadjutors in a s and whether the £1000 ment designed for the order should be divid them all. As to t Bishop's letter of Febru this scheme was based plicitly, what amount to preserve them in before their continual were stated to be thi stock and £800 capit between the two 'sch was now asked to say

JUNE 22, 1889.

released from my troth."

"Released from your troth !" repeated Clare slowly, and as if she did not understand. "Yes," was the mournful reply; "I

could not, I would not hold him to our engagement now, when I am the child of Miss O'Donoghue: to be sure he's a purty dacent koind o' gintleman, not loike the ginerality o' the sourvy English such a parent.'

Clare sprung to her feet, her eyes dilated, her cheeks flashed, her whole form swelling with indignation ; even her voice was quivering : "Do you think that my brother is so base as to resign you for that ? when he plighted his troth oregoing remarks. to you, and received yours in return, it was for sake of yourself, Nora McCarthy, a and not because of the parents you might have had. It is you he loves, not your origin, nor your surroundings you mistake the character of C and Carroll O Donoghue if you think such vileness could exist in it. You have yet to learn that an O'Donoghue prizes virtue in woman far more than her pedigree. She sunk overcome by Nora's side.

> CHAPTER XXXII, CARROLL'S TRUST IN CARTER

permitted almost as many privileges as the guards themselves. Garfield had be-come his warm and devoted friend, Tighe a Vohr had returned punctually on the expiration of his fortnight's leave and there was no length to which the of absence to his duties as valet, and a smile of pleasure broke over Captain serve Tighe. The fair Widow Moore had not grown whit more encouraging in her demeanor and smoothing his clothes upon his pe uld like to transfix the daring soldier. promise ?' had been accorded him, declared that Shaun was perfectly recovered, and in stanch condition to endure the exciting life of the barracks, and he asserted his readiness to show by his future behavior how truly devoted he was to his master's interests; all of which statements the officer received with an amused smile,

though he could not forbear acknowl an' wait for somethin' favorable to turn father or mother." He fell back to his first position, his arms folded, and his chin upon his breast. Nora threw herself at the priest's feet, "You who have been my friend, my rendered by an English substitute, but sel' in his sister's soight the way you do," an wait for somethin' favorable to turn up? A dale o' it is due to her knave o' a brother; for some rayson that's past undhersthandin' he doesn't loike a bone with or some rayson that's past undhersthandin' he doesn't loike a bone with or some rayson that's past undhersthandin' he doesn't loike a bone by Carcel was obliged to feign a sort of a brother; for some rayson that's past undhersthandin' he doesn't loike a bone by Carcel's statement. "What is it, Morty?" exclaimed the

my window here.

discernment, prolonged and tested by watchful care of years. Sometimes the unworthy seek to be priests, sometimes also the worthy who are not called to it. It is easy to deceive ourselves, especially

when what we desire is a good work. To desire it is one thing, to be fit for it is another. When the desire and fitness are united there is a full hope and presump tion of a call from God. And yet desire and fitness without perseverance are not enough; nor are desire, and fitness, and perseverance enough, without a long and careful cultivation of intellect, heart, and will in the sacred science of faith, and the training and formation of the sacerdotal life. The mind and intention of the Catholic Church is that, from the sacred nge of twelve to the maturity of twenty-four, its priesthood should be trained from boyhood to manhood, from the tonsure to the priesthood. Common goodness is not enough for the priesthood. Interior spiritual perfection is required before ordination. A priest is not ordained that he may attain that spir-

creating that he may attain that spir-itual state: he is ordained that he may exercise this spiritual power already attained in making others perfect. What fidelity to grace, and what wise and deliver to the state to be a state of the sta deliberate training is needed for such a

Nerve Tortured. "I suffered

"I suffered with neuralgia and obtained relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow I. Since then I have also found it an invaluable remedy for all painful burns and cuts, rheumatism and sore throat." Mrs. F. Cameron, 137 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ont.

James Cullen, Pool's Island, N. F. writes: I have been watching the progress of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its introduction to this pleae, and with much pleasure state that my anticipations of its success have been fully realized, it having cured me of bronchitis and soreness of

nose; while not a few of my 'rhematic neighbors' (one old lady in particular) pro-nounce it to be the best article of its kind that has ever been brought before the mublic Vers while the set of the

public. Your medicine does not require any longer a sponsor, but if you wish me to act as such, I shall be only too happy to have my name connected with your perous child,

TO BE CONTINUED. CALLED TO THE PRIESTHOOD. Our gravest and most anxious duty, as Cardinal Mannie, is to examine and that God would open some way by which she might be enabled to enter the religious eays Cardinal Manning, is to examine and she might be enabled to enter the religious to decide who they are whom God calls to His priesthood. It needs a sure spiritual vears she praved and hoped and wited. years she prayed and boped and waited. At last the inspiration came to her to apply to the Carmelties in this city. The Prioress was much interested in her case, and, after learning the history of her family, determined to make an effort to meet her desires. She wrote to the General at Rome, explaining all the circumstances of the case. After consider, able delay and correspondence, permission was obtained and the blind girl was admitted to the holy habit. She was re-ceived last Tuesday morning by Vicar General Prady, Father Felix, the Superior of the Passionists, her former confessor in Cincionati, preaching the sermon. It was a very touching scene, as the young novice was led by one of the Sisters to the foot of was led by one of the older of her heart to the altar to make a tender of her heart to The large audience the Spouse of souls. The large audience which filled the chapel was moved to tears. She is a very bright girl, and, although she will be dispensed from reciting the divine office, she knows the "common" almost of heart. May she be still farther blessed with the grace of holy profession.

In 10 Days Time.

"Was troubled with heatache, bad blood and loss of appetite, and tried all sorts of medicine without success. I then tried one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and found relief in 10 days." A. J. Meindie, Mattawa, Ont.

Cholera morbus, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather, green fruit, cucumbers, melons, etc., and many persons are debarred from eating thes tempting fruits, but they need not abstain if they have Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a remarkable manner, and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

#### Many Thanks.

"My age is 55 and for 20 years I have suffered from kidney complaint, rheuma-tism and lame back, and would have been a dead woman if it had not been for Burdock Blood Bitters, of which two bottles restored me to health and strength." Miss Maggie Hensby, Half Island Cove, N. S.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etce

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# Written for CATHOLIC RECORD

CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND. BY THE BEV. ENEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL.D., F. B. S. INSTANCES. Mr. McPhereon brought from Parls four valuable manuscripts, the property of the Scotch college there. He last them to Scotch college there. He lent them to Mr. George Chalmers, the eminent antiquary, who, in return, gave the egent a carefully written receipt. It contains the titles of the manuscripte which had belorged to the Archbishop of Glasgow. They are also enumerated as follows : 1st, Of the Chartulary of that See (Glasgow) marked A; 2nd, The Chartulary of the same, marked B; 3rd, An Original Register in paper of the Lands and other Temporal Rights of that See ; 4th, Another Temporal Rights of that See ; 4th, Auother Register in paper, marked on the outside, 1499 1510, also concerning the Temporal Rights of the same See. Then follow a promise to return the manuscripts on demand, and a most polite acknowledge-ment of Mr. McPhereon's kindness. It happened unfortunately when Mr. Chal-mers died, that the Chartulary marked A, and the Register of the Lunds of the See of Glasgow, notwithstanding the receipt, were considered as his private property. The other two manuscripts are now at The other two manuscripts are now at Preshome together with other historical

Edinburgh. (Jone 17) Exch of the Using by was to receive £100 a year, and his coad jutor £50. It was also settled that the Government allowance to the clergy should be at such a rate, as, when com-bined with the income of their common

Bishop Hay, at the suggestion of Sir Joha

"Reverend Sirs, "Your very faithful, humble servant,

"HENRY DUNDAS

Mr. McPherson now returned to Scotland, where, as may be well conceived, he met with a cordial welcome. Bishop Hay had need of this consolation, for he he met with a contain. Hay had need of this consolation, for he was overwhelmed with gitlef when he heard that Rome was in the hands of the French Revolutionists and the Holy French Revenession (1990) French Reven

heard that Rome was in and the Holy Franch Revolutionists and the Holy Father their prisoner. The sgent was the bearer of a most kind and consoling letter from Cardinal Gerdit to the Scotch Bishops. Bishop Hay, after visiting the building operations in progress at Aquarties, set about preparing a pastoral letter on the subject with his invalid coadjutor, requesting him to give a sketch of the general plan of the letter. Bishop Geddes replied by an aman uensis, at great length, notwithstanding the severity of his allment. It was the last letter that be ever composed. From this date, the sfillcted bishop no longer took any part in public effairs, but, turn.

ing his face away from the world, thought only of preparing for the final change, which, he believed, was near at band. The pasteral letter on Loyalty was specifly issued from the Edinburgh press; and was well calculated to meet a want of the time; for there is no denying that

Another proof of the liberality of our statesmen in the closing days of last cen-tury, and which shows also the general deline of bigotry, was presented by an order of the signet, so the freed that non-commissioned effect that more bappy days. Meanwhile he was proud to have them, as he stated in a letter to Mr. McPherson, particularly iffield, St. Andrew," which art judges pronounced a good pleture, and also "St. Margaret," a work which he intended to have repaired. It was not to be supposed that at such a time even the great Church of Rome and the Catholic world should escape being descerated. St. Peter's was to be cleard and delivered during four monits to the Jews to be unguilded; and then it was to be even the great Church of Rome and the Catholic world should tend to be Jews to be unguilded; and then the same was come for the south college, thought that the time even the great Church of Rome and the Catholic world should then to be Jews to be unguilded; and then it was to be even the great Church of Rome and the Catholic world should then the was to be lows to be unguilded; and then the was to be lows to be unguilded; the the time was come for the church was to be wing the the time was come for the restoration then it was to be source to the Cannethan months to the Jews to be unguilded; and then it was to be given to the Capuchins

his majesty's ministers in order to obtain a grant from the government in aid of the clergy. All his displomacy was put in requisition, and it needed it all. The Ministers were friendly and inclined to bestow the desired grant; but they dreaded is the process of decay is much more happy times, especially by the to this great advantage that so much was bestow the desired grant; but they dreaded is not be the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the bestow the desired grant; but they dreaded is not be the solution of the solution o lest by so doing they should raise a storm of fanatical intolerance, for they well of fanatical intolerance, knew that this kind of demon was not indeed, but only slept. Mr. Dundas, indeed, distinctly expressed his fear in a conversation with Sir J. Hippisley; whilst, at the same time, he admitted that a good case had been made out for reliev to regret the loss of the Roman College. The severe and prolonged sufferings of the invalid bishop at Aberdeen were now the Scotch clergy. Sir John was not the the Scotch clergy. Sir John was not the the scotch clergy are up an amended a good case had been make but hence ing the Scotch clergy. Sir John was not to be defeated. He drew up an amended statement, in which it was suggested that some private persons in Scotland might be named to whom Goverment might hand over a sum of money for the relief of the Catbolic clergy ; and that the perof the Catholic ciergy; and that the per-sons so entrusted should pay this money to the bishops for the benefit of their clergy. The proposal was pleasing to Mr. Dundas: and the papers relating to it were left with him. There was still much negotiation. The Lord Advocate wrote Distance Har to be own hand although negotiation. The Lord Advocate wrote to Bishop Hay, in his own hand, although it was his custom to dictate to a clerk, stating that he was directed to ask the bishop's option of the following scheme of relief, and to invite any amendments, or alterations that might occur to him. Government proposed to give each of the two bishops  $\pm 100$  a year; each of the two cost of jutors  $\pm 60$ ; and to each of fifty clergy  $\pm 20$  a year. Bishop Hay was asked whether he would wish a distinction to be made between bishops and their coadju-tors; whether the bishop first in rank should have more than his colleague, say £120, and the second £90 or £100; and the coadjutors in a similar proportion; and whether the £1000 which the Govern. and whetever inc. 2000 which the dovern-ment designed for the clergy of the second order should be divided equally among them all. As to the "schools" the Bihnop's letter of February 26th, on which this scheme was based, did not state, ex plicitly, what amount of aid was necessary

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

this was required for their efficiency, and tyne, First Prefect of the Mission : 3rd, An tyne, First Prefect of the Mission: 373, An Account of the Bishop's Journey to Parls in 1791, on the sffstrs of the Scotch college; 4th, A Letter to the Scotch Agent in Rome on his duties; 5th, Observations relating to the Catholic missions in Scot-laud; 6th, A Short Account of the State of Religion in Scotland, in 174546; 7th, Observations on the duties of a Catholic of Beligion in Scotland, in 1745 46; 7th, Observations on the duties of a Catholic missionary. It is also said, and on com-petent authority, that Bishop Geddes was the author of a Life of Cardinal Innes, which appeared in the Artiquerian Transactions, about 1794, and wes repub-lished in the Edinburgh Monthly Register Jane 1810 establishment being kept on as private and limited a footing as is consistent with the object of the undertaking." When the bishop's answer should arrive, the advocate trusted to be able, ere lorg, to inform him 'that a class of persons whose virtue and loyalty I so much respect, as I do that of the Cathel's clergy and laity of the British Government from the distresses under which they have been so unfortunately subjected." The business was finally settled at an interview held by both the Scotch bishops with the Lord Advocate at Edinburgh. (Jame 17) Each of the bishops was to receive £100 a year, and his coad

When the bishops of Scotland were in-When the bishops of Scotland Were in-curring so much expense in providing seminaries at home in place of the colleges abroad of which they were deprived, a new calamity came to aggrevate their difficulties. They had been in the habit of receiving, hitherto, substantial aid from the Congregation of Propaganda. This great institution which did so much to maintain the Christian faith in many countries and establish it in others. was Government allowance to the clergy should be at such a rate, as, when com-bined with the income of their common fund, should give each priest  $\pounds 20$  a y car. The new colleges were to receive, each of them  $\pounds 50$  a year, and each of them, also, a grant of  $\pounds 600$  to wards their crection. The bishops could not but be grateful to the ministers of the day, and particularly to Sit. John Hinnides, who after three was a some road to what was excended them £50 a year, and each of them, also, a grant of £600 towards their erection. The bishops could not but be grat-ful to the ministers of the day, and particularly to Sir John Hippisley, who, after three years of perseveritg and tedious negotia-tion, had reached so happy a conclusion. They expressed their gratitude, accord-ingly, in an appropriate letter to Sir John, dated at Ediuburgh, June 19th, 1799 Bishop Hay, at the suggestion of Sir John yearly, a sum equal to what was expended by Propaganda for the support of the misslons and colleges that were confided to its care. This benefactor choice to remain unknown. The news of this liberaity gave the greatest joy and consolation to Prus VI, and he thanked God who thus extended protection to His afflicted Church. the shameful conduct of the French towards the Caurch and its venerable chief brought no blessings with it Not only were they driven from Rome. In Upper Italy their army, under Scherer, was beaten by the Austrians and Russians, commanded by Suwarroff. They took Milan and threatened Piedmont. It was soon learned that they had advanced as far as Suss, and it was announced in the Parls Gazette that Suwarroff, Commander of the Imperial armies, had orders to use his utmost efforts for the deliverence of his utmost efforts for the deliverence of the Pope. The dread of the holy father being rescued caused him to be conveyed to Valence, where he died. General Scherer was succeeded in the command of the a my of Italy by the celebrated Moreau. Under Scherer began, under Moreau was completed the loss of Bona-parte's conquests. The latter fell back before Sararoff to the foot of the Alp<sup>2</sup>. He then restored and was replaced by before Surarof to the foot of the Alpr. He then resigned and was replaced by General Joubert, who fail by a bullet would at the commencement of a battle in which the French were defeated. The Russians penetrated into the French departments of Mount Blanc and the higher Alps (Hautes Alpes). But they were beaten at Zurich by Massena. Thus were the day our and disoutenda of the Another proof of the liberality of our statesmen in the closing days of last cenwere the day gar and disquietude of the French Republic diminished, but far from ended.

TO BE CONTINUED.

PRESBYTERIAN DECAY.

A Presbyterian General Assembly is olding its session in New York city. The following occurs in the 19th annual report as presented to that body : "From all the Eastern States a great

tide of emigration has been rolling out ward and westward for many years. The outflow of our own people has made race barnow of bar our people as make room for foreigness to flow it, and in many a place where forty years ago scarcely one such could be found, now the Roman Catholics have the largest congregations in town. The rural districts c ty, a few months after they had seized it, Mr. Sloane, a devoted friend, as we have seen, of the Scotch college, thought that were originally settled by a solid Protestant population are bacoming settled by them. that the time was come for the restoration

months to the Jews to be unguilated; and then it was to be given to the Capuchins The church, however, was partially saved by the parsimony of the Jews. They would not pay the price demanded for the guilding, and so the vandalls operation of the college and its estates. He accordi-ingly addressed Sir William Hamilton at Naples, asking him to use bi-removing it was not performed. The robberies in Italy and France had so much reduced the funds of the Scotch mission that there was only a very in-adequate allowance to the priests for mainteoance. This was a great hardbilt, they. They, as well as all other public ments made to him by the bishogs, and resolved to use his great influence with his majesty's ministers in order to obtain.



FOR CLEANSING. PURIFYING AND For the skin of children and in-fants and caring torturing, disfuring, itching, scaly and pimily diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infailible.

Binardy it'o da se, the great Skin Cura, and CUTI-UUTICURA, the great Skin Cura, and CUTI-CURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beaulifler, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifler, internally, cure every form of skin and blood diseases, from pinples to serofula. Sod verywhere. Price, CURCEA, Te.; Soap, M.; Resol-o, Beyro, Mess. by the Forma Duby and Chanted. Son der How to "Cure Skin Direases."

Send for How to "Care Fain Director," The Baby's Skin and Scalip preserved "Sa and beautified by Cutienra Sopp. "Sa KIDNEY PAINS, Backache and Weak-mess cured by Cutieura Anti Pain Plaster an instantaneous pain subduing plaster. Soc.



WHAT A CLERGYMAN SAYS.

RISYLLER, Christian Co., Til., Sept. 24, '87. PATHER KOENIG:-Within the last six I had good opportunity to observe the ant results from your medicine for the f nervous diseases-I refer to the enso A Flower for each day of the Month of June, by Pro. J. Murphy, S. J., cloth, flexible. \$1.20 per dc z... Month of the Heart of Jesus, paper, \$2 dcz. The Devoion and Office of the Scored Heart of our Lord Jesus Christ. Including the Devolution to the Sacred Heart of Mary, oldther and the sacred Heart of Mary, and the sacred Heart of Mary, curod him catirely-now he is at

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WANTED Active men, young of middle eged, to sell Catholic Books and Goods in Australia Fortunes have been, are being, and can be made. Oceanic Publishing Co., Guelph. Ont. This is the same firm that to merly did business as Lyon McNeil & Coffee. They have samply taken the name of Oceanic Publishing Co.



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BECAUSE, it supplies all the NUTRITION that is needed to meet the Physical demands of growing Boys and Girls.

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Contains Nourishment for FLESH, MUSCLE and BONE, and if given to children regularly it will lay the foundation for HEALTHY BODIES and STRONG MINDS.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invige rate and restors to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless

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SATURDAY, THE 22nd DAY OF JUNE, 1889,

JUNE, 1889, for the delivery of the following quantities of coal in the sheds of the Institutions below named, on or before the

15th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, except as regards the coal for the Central Prison, viz :--

ASYLUM FOR INSANE, TORONTO. Hard cosl, 950 tons large egg s'ze, 100 tons tove size, 75 tons nut size; soft cosl, 450 tons.

CENTRAL PEISON, TORONTO. Soft coal, \$30 tons select lump, to be deliv-ered in lots of 160 tons during October, November, December and January next; hard coal, 40 tons, small egg size. REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TOR-

ON RO. Hard coal, 400 tons large egg size, 125 tons tove size, 10 tons nut size (in bags during winter); soft coal, 15 tons. ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON. Hard coal, 2.555 tons large ogg size; 50 tons chestnut size. Soft coal, 150 tons for grates. ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON

A. TEPPE. Pastor-Our **Pamphlet** for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from a. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koeniz, of Fort Wayne, ind., for the past fen years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIC MEDICINE CO., W. Madison cer. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5. Agents, W. E. saunders & Co., Druggists, London, Ontario. THE ELECTRIC BUTTON PI SH fr. which never fails to or different ashes that will make them dance Hall tolmable. It does great the Neural Neural Neural Access every day, and it is a tirrens every day. And it is a tirrens every day and it is a tirrens every day. And it is a tirrens every day and it is a tirrens every day. And it o. stamps taken, but silver preferred. A grand 100p ture Book sent FERE. Mention this paper. D. & J. SADLIER & CO'Y. A. W. KENNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.

PIANO TUNING. PARTIES REQUIRING PIANOS AND ORGANS Tuned or Reparted should leave orders at 255 Dundas street. Satis-faction guaranised -Anton RAMSPERGER, late with A. & S Nordhelmer. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRIE Beile of Pace Copper and Tin for Churches

Month of the Heart of Jesus, paper, \$2 dc2.
The Devolion and Office of the Sacred Heart of Devolion to the Sacred Heart of Second Heart of Devolion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, properties of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Christian and Second Heart of Jesus Christian and Second Heart of Jesus Christian and Second Heart of Jesus Annal of the Sacred Heart of Jesus Christian and Second Heart of Jesus Christian and Second Heart of Jesus Christian and Jesus Christian and Second Heart of Jesus Christian and Jesus

115 Church TORONTO. MONTREAL.  $K^{\text{EEP COOL}}$ AND BUY YOUR

BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR LINEN AND SERGE VESTS

SAXONY TWEED SUITINGS

drawing to a close. In the earlier half of January there was an aggravation of his silments. His back was iald open in two places, by bed sores, which, as he was obliged to lay in one position in bed, were of the worst description. Mortification supervened. Meanwhile the sufferer was a pattern of patiance. He never complained supervened. Meanwhile the sufferer was a pattern of patience. He never complained of pain. It was frosty weather and the attending physician, Sir Alexander Ban-nerman, expressed the opinion that, as soon as a thaw set in, the final change would come; and accordingly it came, showle and surger, like the maladles by would come; and accordingly it came, alowly and surely, like the maladies by which it was preceded. It began on Saturday, February 9.h, and was com plete, all suffering at an end the following Monday at five o'clock in the afternoon. The snow church yard (Si. Maria ad Nives) was checken for the place of his funeral. was chosen for the place of his funeral. There was a large gathering of mourners including the more notable people of the city. The Professors of King's college city. The Professors of King's contege university, proprietors of the beautiful cemetery, declined to accept the usual fees. They desired no more than the signal honor that the bones of so great and so good a man were laid at rest within their ground. Almost all the learned Bishop's printed works including his tract, "Watch and Pray," a second edition of which was issued shortly before his death, have been

already herein alluded to. He left, be sides several manuscripts which are acce plicitly, what amount of aid was necessary to preserve them in the same state, as before their continual losses. Their funds were stated to be thirty chares of bank stock and £800 capital, equally divided between the two 'schools," The Bishop was now asked to say whether more than (aries; 2nd, A short Account of Mr. Ballan-

done in more happy times, especially by done in more happy times, especially by Sir John Hippisley, in order to obtain national superiors for the British colleges. Sir John now held the opinion that if Bishop Hay could procure an adequate establishment for ecclesiastical education is Superior to grapple with it. The last year oaly l2 churches formed we lost over 5. Such loss and weste cannot fail to arrest the attention of the most careless.

EXPEL THE WORMS by using the safe and reliable anthelmintic Freeman's Worm Powders

To INVIGORATE both the body and the brain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The great-est worm destroyer of the age.

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Hard coal, 900 tons large egg size ; 100 tons

stove size. INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE. Hard coal, 650 tous large egg size : 35 tons small egg size : 30 tons chestnut size.

\$50,000 \$5,000.

H ut coal, 650 tons large egg size : 35 tons smax egg size : 30 tons chestuat size. INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANT-FORD Hard coal, 400 tons (25 tons stove size : 10 tons chestuar). Lackawawana or Loopal Mtock. Tenderes are to name the mine or mines from which they propose to supply the coal and to designate the quality of the same, and if required will have to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name. Eclivery is to be effected in a manner sat-isfactory to the authorities of the respective institutions. Tenders will be received for the whole quantify above specified, or for the quanties required in each of the institutions. An accepted cheque for \$500, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, must accompany each tender as a guarantee of its bons fides, and two sufficient sureties will be required for the due to the order of the Barsars of the respective institutions. The lowest or any tenders not necessarily accepted. W. T. O'REILLY, R. CHRISTIE, S.

The lowest of any . iccepted. W. T. O'REILLY, R. CHRISTIE, Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, May Si, 556-2w



Is hereby given that all communications in respect to matters affecting the Depart-ment of Indian Affairs, should be addressed to the Honorable E. Dewdney as Superin-tendent General of Indian Affairs, and not as Minister of the Inlerior, or to the under-signed. All Officers of the Department should address their official letters to the undersigned. L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 11th May, 1889.

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## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

This is a base and utterly unfounded

assertion on the part of the Advertiser.

When making a positive declaration of this kind there should be grounds pre-

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES,

4

Author of "Mistakes of Modern In5dela." REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY. FHOMAS COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor MESSES, LUKE KING and JOHN NIGH AT

ach insertion. Approved by the Bishop of London, and recommended by the Archbishop of St. Bonlisce, the Bishops of Oiseva, Hamilton Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-nile Ciergymen throughout the Dominion. Correspondence intended for publication. Correspondence intended for publication as well as that having reference to business should be directed to the proprietor, an must reach London not later than Tuesda

should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning. Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped. Persons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former pos office.

Catholic Record

London, Sat., June 22nd, 1889.

DR. KELLOGG'S SERMONS.

"We do well to take beed that, led away with this or that specious ples for mora reform, we in our Presbyteries, Synods and assemblies lay no law upon the con sciences of men, which God has not laid of them in His Word; else we who judge Rome for this thing shall fall ourselves into the same condemnation."

These words are part of the summing up of a sermon preached by Dr. Kellegg, of Toronto, on May 26 h. The sermon appeared in the Globe of the 27th ult., and was followed by a second a few days later. both being on the sul ject "Why I cannot he a Romanist." As the Reverend Doctor touched upon many matters in these two sermons, it would be impossible for us in a single news, aper article, especially in the present crowded condition of our columns, to do justice to all the subjects of which he treats, but we will select a few on which we shall make some com ments.

After making the statement which w have quoted above, Dr. Kellogg edde

"All that is worst in the bellef and his tory of the Roman Church may be trace to her continual transgressions on this one point, wherein in matters more than I can number, like the Pharlsees of Carist's day, she has through her traditions mad-vold that very word of God which sh professes to receive, teaching in addition contradiction thereto the traditions o men for the commandments of God, an thus laying upon the necks of men bur-dens which neither we nor our fathers have been able to bear.

Suraly while such imaginary reasons are given why Dr. Kellogg "cannot be a Romanist," they should have prevailed on him not to be a Presbyterian. for if anywhere in the world "traditions of men" are substituted for or added to the "commundments of God" it is in Presbyterianism : if any Caurch places upon the shoulders of men burdens which they cannot bear, it is the Presbyterian Church

In another column will be found an account of the proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly of the Northern United States. It may be seen from what occurred at the meeting of the General Assembly, that Presby. terlans are themselves in open reballio. against a doctrine which has been for the last three centuries peculiarly a Presbyterian doctrine, that known as "eternal reprobation," a doctrine according to which by far the greater portion of the

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AND THE CIVIL SERVICE. "I cannot be a Roman Catholic becau "As to patronage, we have the best of reasons for saying that Roman Catholics have more cause for complaint than Pro-testants, the fact being that they are handicapped by the comparatively in-ferior quality of instruction given in their own schools. Had we the public school systems of education only, the children of Roman Catholic parents now attend-ing separate schools would have better opportunities than it is possible that they can obtain in a large majority of their schools in the Province, and so would be better fitted to fill Government and other positions than they now are." This is a base and utterly unfounded

the Roman Church denies the perspiculty of the Scriptures, and therewith the right of private judgment as to their intent

and meaning. "As to the perspiculty of the Scriptures, it is the common belief of Protestants that while there are undoubtedly many things in them which are difficult of understand. while there are undoonbeely many things in them which are difficult of understand-ing, yet all therein which they declare to be essential to salvation is so very clear that it is both the duty and the privilege of all to whom the Scriptures come, to search them for themselves, either in their own tongue, or if they have the knowl-edge, then in the original languages them-selves. Moreover, all Protestants agree that, however, we should thankfully recognize and use whatever assistance to the understanding of Scripture the studies of learned and devout men may have put in our reach, yet all allke have the in-alisnable right, in reading a revelation of God which addresses all men personally on matters of personal duty, to decide for themselves, as best they can, its purport and meaning. This is a matter between the individual and God." We have here a plain proclamation of

sented, or some reasons given that would warrant so grave a charge in prejudice of the whole separate school system. We beg leave, therefore, to enter our solemn protest against the assertion of the Advertiser, or of any other author-We have here a plain proclamation of ity, viz., that "Roman Catholics are the right of each individual to sit in handicapped by the comparatively in

supreme judgment on the Revelation of ferior quality of instruction given in their God. For the interpretation of human own schools," In what does the laws, it is acknowledged by all that the inferior quality consist? Are our direct confusion would arise if they were text books of inferior merit? Or left to the fancy of individuals to "decide are our teachers in any particular inferior for themselves as best they can their purto the teachers in the common schools port and meaning ;" and therefore judges We trow not. With the exception o are appointed in all nations to interpret the Catechism and of the first, second, and adminiter them, but Dr. Kellogg and third readers, our school books are allows every one to over-ride identical with those of the common the divine judgment. Is it true, as the schools. As to the respective teacher Doctor save, that the Scripture is so easy we could easily prove that in no respects of comprehension, that all have the right are we handicapped. Our teachers must to interpret them for themselves ? The hold certificates of qualification, and one fact that among Protestants innumerhave passed through the same ordeals of able sects using this supposed right differ examination at the collegiste institutes or from each other so preposterously, on at the Normal School as are compulsory most important doctrines, is sufficient to on the teachers of the common schools show that Dr. Kellogg's theory, which is at It is true that the ladies belonging to

the same time the fundamental doctrine of religious orders are not compelled by law Protestantism, is radically wrong. to stand up for examination before the This principle would justify Protestant county boards of examiners; but then ism of every shade ; but why would it not it is true also that most of those ladies justify Catholicity also? If all men are held certificates and diplomas or were to be the ultimate judges of the interprequalified teachers before they entered tation of Scripture, why are Catholics to the convent to devote themselves to a be excluded from the exercise of this unilife of seclusion and of prayer. All our versal prerogative of humanity? Dr. schools are visited at least once every Kellogg, however, admits the accuracy of year by Government inspectors, and an the principle only when applied to Proexact report made and handed in to testants. He says : the Education Department at Toronto.

"The number who to day profess allegi-ance to Rome is not far short of 200,000, 000, fully double that of all the Protestant denominations. The question is thus whether really the majority in this case are in the wrong, and we, the minority, in the right."

withheld until the deficiency complained of were supplied. So that there is no He decides the question in favor of the possible reason why our schools should be ninority, and if the rule of faith he handicapped, as the Advertiser says, by advocates be worth a brass farthing, Prothe superiority of the common schools testantism, with all its contradictions, with A very large number of common schoolall its variations year after year, is the teachers, if not all, use their position of embodiment of God's truth. There are teacher as a means to an end. They are probably one thousand different sects, and for the most part studying for law or these change their doctrines time after medicine and cannot bestow their whole time. Thus many thousands of contraattention on the work they are pail for. dictory doctrines are made the vehicle of It is quite otherwise with religious teachconveying to man the necessary truths of ers. who have no other ambition and no salvation. We will let Lord Macaulay. other object in life than to gain heaven himself a Presbyterian, describe some of by the exact performance of every the absurdities which Dr. Kellogg's prin duty well and faithfully done. How. ciples justify :

ever, the proof of the pudding is in "The cant (of the Puritans) which had the eating, and the proof of the school is moved laughter when it was heard on the stage from Tribulation Wholesome, and Zeal of the Land Busy, was still more in its results. What are the common schools doing, or what do they pretend laughable when it proceeded from the lip of Generals and Councillors of State. I to do? Is it not that they are preparing young people for the entrance examina is also to be noticed that during the civil which by far the greater portion of the is also to be noticed that during the civil human race are excluded from the possi-bility of obtaining saucifying grace. Taey are doomed from all eternity to reprobation, and for them there is no plish. Well, all our separate schools are

THE "EQUAL RIGHTS" CON. of the people of England in comparise VENTION. with these representatives of one hu

"A representative Provincial Council." Ontario. such is the name given by the Mail of Thursday, the 13th inst., to fifty worthies who were selected as an executive council, by the crowd who met in Toronto last week to air their eloquence against Jesuits, Catholics in general, and French Canadians in particular, and to pass resolutions, much less blood-curdling indeed than their speeches, yet porten tous enough of future strife, were it not that we are fully aware there is more froth than substance in their bombast, and that empty drums make most noise The Toronto Citizens' Committee whose address to the people of Ontario we already commented on in our columns some time ago, called together this assemblage for the purpose of protesting against the passage of the Jesuits' Estates Act of Lower Canada, and they are pleased to call their gathering "Representative Assembly." No doubt it was "representative" of the bigotry of which, as we are all aware, there is to be found no small quantity in Ontario, but

further than this to call it representative is a misnomer. It represents the Orange lodges fairly, the Ministerial Associations, the Congregational Unions, many Presbyterian Presbyteries and Methodist Conferences, and other bodies which are always ready to join in singing "We'll kick the Pope before us." But the Pope has not been kicked before them yet, and in spite of the froth and foam of last week's Convention, he is not likely ever to become their football.

Judging from the list of delegates given in the daily papers, the number in attendance at the convention has been grossly exaggerated. Though it was stated that there were 761 present on the first day, the authentic list only contained 500 names, to which 150 were added on the second day. One third of these were ministers, whose meddling propensities to cry out against "Romish aggression" make them the leadingspirits in all intolerance. Toronto alone had nearly 200 "delegates," and, to give the impression that the meeting was one of extraordinary magnitude, the Mail had a picture of the Opera House filled both as to floor and galleries, with more heads represented on the floor than there were delegates altogether. To show how thoroughly representative the meeting was the Rev. Dr. Davidson of Montreal boasted that 120 municipalities of Ontario were represented at it. When it is remembered that there are 700 municipalities in Ontario it will be seen how inadequately the municipalities were represented, but when the person ality of the representation is considered, the representative character of the assemblage will be seen to be a complete farce. It would be singular if among a couple of hundred Torontonians there were not a few prominent names, and we acknowledge that there were, outside of the blatant True Blues and other lodges, and the Ministerial Association; but how uninfluential was even the Toronto delegation may be judged from the fact that almost the same combination was unable to elect the goody-goody candidate to the mayoralty of the city at last election. But let any one look at the men who are said to represent any of the remain.

ing one hundred and nineteen municipalities of Oatario. The Rev. G. J. Dingman, a ranting preacher, is the self. length and breadth of the land, and that

of Quebec or that of the Dominion in civil matters. Besides, it must be re-membered that the Government ac-knowledged the justice of the claim. with these representatives of one hundred and twenty municipalities of

JUNE 22, 1889.

The Professor continued : "No member of this Convention, I am sure, would infringe upon the rights of the Provinces guaranteed under the Constitution." But much stress was laid upon the "representative gentlemen" who came from other Provinces of the Dominion. Constitution," Yet in the next breath he tells the self constituted representatives of the municipalities of Ontario, that if Lower Canada has not exceeded her constitu-tional powers, the Convention must take A parson represented-by his own appointment-the City of Halifax, N. S.: another parson represented Cape Breton, and a third Pictou Two parsons spoke tional powers, the convention must take more vigorous measures than ever so as to secure the ultimate defeat of their antagonist, that is the Catholic Church. Such is the one-sided civil and religious sagely as the exponents of the sentiments of all British Columbia. Parsons, parsons everywhere. And are these the men who are to dictate the policy of the liberty which Dr. Caven would grant : liberty to Protestants to do as they Dominion Cabinet ? Four parsons and four laymen claimed to represent the please, even to upsetting the Constitu-tion; liberty to Catholics to cower under the feet of the idol of Presbyterian whole Province of Quebec. On behalf of New Brunswick two parsons claimed ascendancy. That we may not be suspected of to be the spokesmen, and one parson carried in his pocket the entire vote of misinterpreting Dr. Caven's words, we will transcribe them here : Manitoba, For the whole Dominion, "Should we fail to secure the disallow. outside of Ontario, five laymen and

ance or voidance of these Acts-should these Acts be even declared constitueleven parsons claimed to be the legititional-the necessity for such action and organization as we propose will be mate representatives. In the year 1873 nearly half the House greater, not less on this account, and the free and enlightened opinion of the of Commons of Canada made a bold attempt to hold a meeting of Parliament Dominion must eventually tell upon a problem as difficult as this which we in defiance of the wishes of the Govern. problem as difficult as this which we now encounter. We cannot doubt the ultimate defeat of our antsgonist." ment, and urged upon Lord Dufferin their desire. Ninety members, being The Dr. conceals his virulence under lot of verbiage, but the meaning is within ten of half the house, signed a document in which it was said that the unmistakable. But Professor Caven is not the only honor of the country required that one who revealed the disposition to crush the Catholic Church. Scarcely a charges which had been brought against crush the Catholic Church. Scarcely a speaker was heard who did not give the Government four months before should be at once investigated. The utterance to similar sentiments, and these were the utterances which were cheered to the echo by Governor General in his reply asked these petitioners : "What guarantee can those lamb.like lovers of "ciril and religious hberty." Their hypocriti-cal professions of affection simply dis gust us. Major Bond was "delighted to hear Professor Caven's kindly references you afford me that the Parliament of the Dominion would endorse such an act of personal interference on my part ? You yourselves, gentlemen, do not form an to Roman Catholics," but he, too, assured us that if the Jesuit Estates Act is not actual moiety of the House of Commons. and I have no means, therefore, o unlawful, then himself and more of a band in Montreal will "hold the fort until ascertaining that the majority of that assistance arrives." It appears that Her Majesty's loyal soldiers will be loyal body subscribe to the opinion you have Her Majesty's loyal soldiers will be loyal as long as they have liberty to over-ride the law by crushing Catholics, but when this liberty is denied them, their loyalty enounced." His Excellency had said a few days before in a speech at Halifax

"My only guiding star in the conduct and maintenance of my official relations with your public men is the Parliament rapidly evenorates. These gentlemen may as well under-stand once for all that the Gatholics of the Dominion are in no humor to be browbeaten by the rabble who are of Canada; in fact, I suppose I am the only person in the Dominion whose faith in the wisdom and in the infallibility of Parliament is never shaken. Each of you, gentlemen, only believes in Parlia ment so long as Parliament votes accorddard. We fought down the no Popery crusade before, and we shall not shirk ing to your wishes and convictions. I, gentlemen, believe in Parliament no the contest again if need be. Yet there are not wanting honorable and liberal Protestants who will do battle by our matter which way it votes, and to those men alone whom the absolute will of the side. In many places these men showed themselves even at the meetings which Confederated Parliament of the Domin ion may assign to me as my reponsible advisers, can I give my confidence." assembled for the purpose of feeding the popular frenzy. This was the case at St. Thomas, Sarnia, and other places, and the speakers at the Convention Such is undoubtedly the constitutional

doctrine of Parlismentary rule, yet the Toronto Convention, which in huge cap ital letters is described by the anti-Cathand the speakers at the Co acknowle acknowledged with ruetui countenances that this is the case. They assured each other that "all the politicians of both parties" are against their novement, and as to the Province of Quebec, so little olic journals as representing "National opinion," wishes to have the Government carried on by the unconstitutional method of packed conventions, instead of by the constitutional mode of respon sibility to Parliament; and this on pretence that they wish an unconstitutional act of a Provincial Legislature to be vetoed. It is needless to say that the Government which would pay any attention to the demands of this self important tribunal would be traitorous to the country. The Convention has assumed the

name of the "Equal Rights Association," and loud are its asseverations that it is WON'T JOIN THE CRUSADE. and fold are its asseverations that it is in no sense "directed against the Roman Catholic religion." Rev. Dr. Caven chairman of the Convention, was very anxious to impress this upon the "dele-gates," and in his opening prayer he had the blasphemous audacity to tell thus felsehood to the almicity. this falsehood to the Almighty. He said : "Thou knowest, Lord, that

Ontario lead them by the nose to join in the No-Popery crussde which is being we desire only that civil and religious liberty shall prevail throughout the preached so vehemently in this Province. The Witness is by no means friendly would not take away from those who differ from us liberty of conscience and liberty of speech." The glaring falsehood of this is evident throughout the proceedings. The object of the Convention was well known to every one. It was to deprive Catholics, espec ally those of the Province of Quebec and the Jesuits, of both civil and religi ous liberty, and the animus of the assembly on this subject could not be concealed for any length of time. Dr. Caven was himself the first to state that all Churches should be equal in the eye of the law ;" yet while he objected eye of the law;' yet while he objected most strenously against the Quebec Government being allowed to make a grant for a religious purpose, he said not one word against the land grants made a few months ago by the Ontario Government to Presbyterians, Metho-dists and others. Consistency is a jewel,

JUNE 22, 1889.

THE SCHOOLS OF TORONTO. go."

Press The Public School Board of Toronto fair have announced that they will not boun receive Catholic children into their earth schools on any consideration. The Mail, Free however, assures the public that this fanat announcement simply means that "those mine who pay public school taxes shall alone mate enjoy the benefit of public school education, while those who pay separate school

their money goes." The form of appli cation which the parents of pupils are obliged to sign proves sufficiently that the Mail is in error. It is as follows : his a

was aged years, was successfully vaccinated in the year 18 -. (Signature) We are glad to see the Public School in from the

ing, Fath Board thus exhibit the spirit which animates them, for it will show the Catho. Bieho tello lics of the city that, with all the preten. sions of non-sectarianism with which side attempts have been make to wheedle stree adva them, these schools are in reality offensively sectarian. Under the direct ceive sion tone supervision of a bigot like Jas. L. Hughes they could not be anything else. ringi The trustees who have concected the orga

above declaration, of course, know perfectly well that such a form is illegal, and they certainly would not issue it if The they were troubled with Catholic applications to be admitted into their schools. out We congratulate the Catholics of Tc. ronto on this latest evidence of the fact who that they all support the Catholic schools of the city. It is thus that the cid Catholic School Board will be charge in prin-keep the schools under their charge in prin-keep the schools under their charge in be w Catholic School Board will be enabled to a state of complete efficiency, and we re pleased to learn from other sources treat man as well that they are at present in that position. prin

> BIGOTRY OF THE FREE PRESS.

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The respectable class of people who flow gave subscribe for the Free Press and who for years have been its most devoted sup. if th porters are now throwing up their hands in utter surprise at the one sided, bigoted course it is pursuing. The men who write for the press know too well touc the grand and glorious history of the and Jesuit Order, not to be caught by the pres celle clap-trap just now raised against them by fanatical brawlers. They know too resu that the Jesuits' Estate Act is constitu. Mass tional, just and patriotic. How it is and they can smother their scruples had and echo the cry of the brawlers for has "smashing confederation" is past all pre human conception. The men at the helm of the Free Press spanking vessel know too that the Catholics of Oatario are not by any means so well off and so liberally treated, in re separate schools, as the Pro-

HOI testant minority is treated by the Cath. olic Government in the Province of

Quebec. And yet the cry is raised that we are too well off ; that we are bought and sold to the Mowat administration. the The lie "that every person of Catholic belief is compelled by law to be title a supporter of the Roman Catholic separate schools was nailed in Toronto last | The week." This lie, known , to be a of des lie and proved to be a lie, is repeated edu ad nauseam in Saturday's leading article of the London Free Press. But "truth | tant is great and will prevail." Every lie must bear its own condemnation. The the fair minded, honest and upright men of bec this Province will not allow themselves one

taxes shall send their children where On inst., don he w

I,\_\_\_\_, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am a Protestant, and that my iah

reprobation, and for them there is no Saviour, since Christ did not die for them but only for the elect. This unscriptural and anti-scriptural doctrine makes it possible for the dammed to say they have done all the good they could do, and have avoided all the evil they could avoid, yet they are condemned by God.

We likewise read in the confession of Presbyterian faith : "Works done by unregenerate men, although, for the matter of them, they may be things which God commands, and of good use both to them. selves and others . . . are therefore sinful . . . and yet their neglect of them is more sinful, and displeasing to God." (Chap. xvi )

Surely if there is any doctrine which alays upon the necks of men, burdens which neither we nor our fathers have been able to bear," It is this teaching of Rev. Mr. Kellogg's Church. These teachings, by picturing God as a tyrapt, are the parent of Universalism. and they are to this day the avowed cause why so many who were instructed in Presbyterianism in their youth, have now totally repudiated Christianianity, erroneously thinking that these doctrines of Calvinism and Presbyterianism are part of real Christianity. To these doctrines. especially, it is due, that the New Eng. land States are now almost totally lost to Christianity, except where there are many Catholics.

The Rev. Dr. especially attacks the Catholic Church for teaching that it is the oilice of the Church to judge of the true sense and interpretation of the Holy Scriptures. In opposition to this he maintains the right of every individual to set up his private judgment as the ultimate judge of all matters of faith and (the officiating minister,) may stand in custodian of morals, and of the intent and meaning of front of the table, once that he may not. | ournal of that city.

pothouse, tippling ale, and denouncing eternal torments against those who refused to believe, on his testimony, that the Supreme being was only six feet high, and that the sun was just four miles from the earth. George Fox had raised a tempest of derision by preclaiming that it was a violation of Christian sincerity

to designate a single person by a plural pronoun, and that it was an idolatrous homage to Janus and Woden to talk about January and Wednesday." These are some of the least of the ab-

arditles which Dr. Kellogg justifies by his advocacy of individual judgment as against the authority of the Church which Carist established on earth upon His apostles-that Church which St. Paul declares to be "the pillar and the ground

of truth."

THE Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is the Supreme Court which lecides all questions of Ritual and Doctrine for the Caurch of England but unfortunately for the stability of faith of mem bere of the Church, both clericsl and lay, it is gloriously uncertain what its decision are or will be ; for even though it may have decided one way in the past, on any given subject. Its decisions on the same point are very likely to be in the future quite the other way. Canon Lucas has compiled a table of rulings of that learned body which amusingly illustrates this. Twice have they ruled that the ornaments of 1549 may be used in the Church, and twice that they may not; once that "standing before the table" in

the Communion service applies to the clauses following, twice that it does not ; Dean Swift said : once that wheaten breads may be made round, once that they may not ; once that the injunctions of Elizabeth are incon sistent with the prayer book. once that

they are not; once that a cross may be placed over the Communion table, once that it may not; once that the "priest,"

trance examination has been ever held in this city, or any other that we know of. but a fair proportion of our boys and girls have passed with very high marks. We noticed in our exchanges that at last July examination in St. Thomas, out of seven who pre sented themselves, five passed, and that at last December examination of four who went up three passed. In fact a

Were anything lacking in our schools

that are found in the common

schools, a report of such deficiency

would be made, and Government grant

much larger proportion of separate school attendants. It is, therefore, most Advertiser to discriminate against our Catholic separate schools. And, therefore, again, is it most absurd for him to

rascality they certainly would turn better Government hacks, but on the score of honesty, or cf fidelity, or of the Advertiser the chances would largely preponderate in favor of those brought up and educated in the Catholic separate schools. It certainly was not lack of ability that caused Mr. Burke to be dismissed from the clerkship of the Water Works in this city. Every one must acknowledge, and every body has admitted, that he was shelved for the sole reason that he is a Papist,

Turk, Jew or Atheist May enter here, but not a Papist. Who ever wrote that, wrote it well. For the same is written on the gates of hell

Mrs. Ellen Ford, sister of the pro-prietor of the Irish World and Freeman's journal of New York, has been elected custodian of the Ladies' Art Association appointed representative of the wealth and intelligence of the fine city of Belleville, and two other obscure parsons are

the only men who could be found as representatives for the flourishing city of Gueph. We venture to say that Father Dougherty, the venerable head of the Jesuits in Guelph, would more accurately, as he certainly would more ably, represent that city than a hundred such deleestes. From London, Mayor Taylor may in some sense be regarded as somewhat school children passed than common of a representative man, because he occupies the civic chair, which he certainly unjust and most ridiculous for the never would have attained through his ability or deserts, and which he occupies ouly because the accidental occurrence of a no Popery cry crazed for once

hazard the assertion that "our boys the usually liberal citizens. The other would be better fitted for Government London delegates are persons whom positions if they had been educated in the great majority of London's best the common schools." On the score of citizens would never chose to represent them in any capacity. Lindsay, a flourishing town which has a respect able population of merchants, bankers learning and ability, we maintain against lawyers and engineers, is claimed to be properly represented by a Presbyterian minister. Ingersoll is represented by a docal itinerant preacher who has not even a congregation, and a strange minister who is unknown in the town. This is not surprising, as there was no meeting of the citizens for the purpose of choosing delegates. Those delegates who claimed to represent Ingersoll may possibly have been chosen by a gathering of Methodist

preachers and laics, perfect strangers, who were assembled in town at Conference for some days before the Convention. If they did not represent Confer. ence, they only represented themselves. But it is useless to go further in this analysis. The three Tooley street tailors were more worthy representatives

but truth is a gem of still greater price. When Dr. Caven speaks of Ultramontanism, he means all consistent adherence to the doctrines of the Catho lic Church, yet in spite of his professions of friendship for Catholics, and of the principles of toleration, he declared that Ultramontanism" "Ultramontanism" must be resisted strenuously as a "formidable" antagon ist. He stated, what he certainly knows to be false, that the Catholic Church claims to be paramount in the secular as in the religious sphere. There is no such pronouncement of the Church, either by declaration of Pope or Genera Jouncil.

But the doctor maintains that the Jesuits' Estate Act puts forward this claim on behalf of the Pope. It has been frequently pointed out that this is a pure invention. Of course the reference is to the permission which the Pope gives to the Quebec Government to sell the property of the Jesuits. Who had a bette right than the owner of the property to give such a permission? And even if the Jesuits or the Church had no valid claim to the property, it will be admitted that in their own estimation, at least

they had a claim. The Pope's words, therefore, were intended as a claim of proprietorship, and by no means can they be twisted into signifying that he claims to control either the Government

to the Jesuits, or to Catholics generally, still it recognizes the fact that the Cath olics of Canada have rights which must be respected, and it gives good advice to Protestants when it reminds them that Catholics are as much interested in the welfare of the Dominion as themselves. It therefore warns the Protestants that we Catholics cannot be expected to look through Protestant spectacles until we are converted to Protestantism. This is just the thing that many Oatarionians forget. Lot them make Protestants of us before they expect us to join the crusade against the Pope and the Jesuits. Until then we are disposed to defend both against assults from all quarters. The following is the Witness's article:

engaged in raising the no Popery stan-

adged with rueful countenances

headway have they made, that not even

none Protestant paper in Montreal is honest enough to side with them except the "Witness," a paper that has, in its

day, created no small amount of bitter

ness between Catholics and Protestants,

but which now speaks to a constituency

so small and so uninfluential that it

utterances are of no consequence what-

The following editorial article from the

Halifax Presbyterian Witness is an indi-

cation that the Presbyterians of Nova

Scotia do not intend to let the bigots of

ever.

"In dealing with the Jesuit question let us ever bear in mind that we are in this country side by side with our Roman Catholic neighbors-that they and we are in the main friends as well as fellow. small, proportion of the Jecuit order, though unfortunately the policy of the Church is largely moulded by the Jesuits. The Roman Catholics have as deep and real an interest in the temporal welfare and prosinterest in the temporal we have. Every perity of the country as we have. Every endeavor must be made in all good faith to 'live as brethren.' The real remedy endeavor must be made in all good faith to 'live as brethren.' The real remedy for the ills deeply felt in this Dominton is the evangelization of our Roman Catholic population. Emancipate them from the dictation of an 'infallible' Pope and clergy, and the change will be most im-portant in every respect. Political action is at times necessary in view of Jesuit aggression. Stern resistance and due self-protection may become the order of the protection may become the order of the day. But the first and last resort, all the ime, must be Christian effort for brethren whose salvation we desire."

A Catholic school is to be built at Lin. coln, Neb, at a cost of \$20,000. It will be a beautiful building of three stories, elaborately ornamented in the Roman-eque siyle of architecture. to be blindfolded and driven to the polls like sheep, because of one or two amend ments to the Roman Catholic Separate School Act that render the operation of the schools less difficult, and their management less cumbersome.

Catholics, when sojourning for a while In the United States and conversing with American friends or relatives, could hitherto boast of the superior advantages enjoyed by Catholics in the Dominion of Canada ; they could point with pride to the Roman Catholic Separate School Act of Canada and ask : "Have you Catholic Americans any such provisions as these for the education of your children ?" And the answer came : "Certainly not ; we are taxed heavily for the support of the state schools ; and then we must put our hands in our pockets and contribute largely to the support and equipment of our own parochial schools. You have much greater reason in Canada to be loyal to the Government than we Americans with all our boasted freedom."

But the Free Press and kindred sheets, and the fanatical brawlers, want to deprive us of this inducement to loyalty. Their constant cry of late has been : "We must rule not only in Ontario, but also in Quebec. We must have ample provisions made for the Protestant education of our children in that Catholic Province, but, so help us heaven, we will smash up your schools and your institutions, Jesuit or other wise, in this Province, or confederation is not worth having. Let confederation go. If we cannot dictate to Lower Canadians and govern them as we like, we shall send them adrift, and you Catholics of Ontario must go too." Rev. Dr. Hugh Johnston said last week in St. Thomas : "You must leave this country, or by --- we shall make you

#### THE SCHOOLS OF TORONTO.

The Public School Board of Toronto have announced that they will not receive Catholic children into their schools on any consideration. The Mail, however, assures the public that this announcement simply means that "those who pay public school taxes shall alone enjoy the benefit of public school education, while those who pay separate school taxes shall send their children where their money goes." The form of appli cation which the parents of pupils are obliged to sign proves sufficiently that the Mail is in error. It is as follows : I,\_\_\_\_, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am a Protestant, and that my

was aged years, was successfully vaccinated in the year 18 -. (Signature) We are glad to see the Public School Board thus exhibit the spirit which animates them, for it will show the Catho. lics of the city that, with all the preten. sions of non-sectarianism with which attempts have been make to wheedle them, these schools are in reality offensively sectarian. Under the direct supervision of a bigot like Jas. L. Hughes they could not be anything else.

The trustees who have concected the above declaration, of course, know perfectly well that such a form is illegal, and they certainly would not issue it if they were troubled with Catholic applications to be admitted into their schools. We congratulate the Catholics of Teronto on this latest evidence of the fact that they all support the Catholic schools of the city. It is thus that the Catholic School Board will be enabled to keep the schools under their charge in a state of complete efficiency, and we re pleased to learn from other sources as well that they are at present in that position.

#### BIGOTRY OF THE FREE PRESS.

The respectable class of people who subscribe for the Free Press and who for years have been its most devoted sup. porters are now throwing up their hands in utter surprise at the one sided, bigoted course it is pursuing. The men who write for the press know too well the grand and glorious history of the Jesuit Order, not to be caught by the pressive appearance, deep learning, ex clantrap just now raised against them clap-trap just now raised against them by fanatical brawlers. They know too that the Jesuits' Estate Act is constitu. tional, just and patriotic. How it is they can smother their scruples and echo the cry of the brawlers for "smashing confederation" is past all human conception. The men at the helm of the Free Press spanking vessel know too that the Catholics of Oatario are not by any means so well off and so liberally treated, in re separate schools, as the Pro. testant minority is treated by the Cath olic Government in the Province of Quebec. And yet the cry is raised that we are too well off ; that we are bought and sold to the Mowat administration The lie "that every person of Catholic belief is compelled by law to be a supporter of the Roman Catholic separate schools was nailed in Toronto last They form a highly interesting volume week." This lie, known to be a lie and proved to be a lie, is repeated ad nauseam in Saturday's leading article of the London Free Press. But "truth is great and will prevail." Every lie is great and will prevail." Every he of the Catholic Church, until, at last, by must bear its own condemnation. The the sole evidence of truth he was led to

go." Is this the policy of the London Free<br/>Press? Is there to be civil war in our<br/>fair Dominion? Are the preachers<br/>bound to make of Canada a hell upon<br/>earth? And are the gentlemen (?) of the<br/>Free Press in the leading strings of the<br/>fanatics of both sexes, who are deter.<br/>mined to rule this country or consum-<br/>mate its ruin?Catholic I am proud to declare myself;<br/>a Catholic I intend to be; and in the<br/>Catholic Church I hope to die."<br/>Mr. Taylor's reasoning is very good,<br/>and throughout his book he exhibits<br/>much humor which makes the work very<br/>in very valuable and cogent extracts<br/>from Protestant authorities, proving that<br/>in very valuable and cogent extracts<br/>from Protestant authorities, proving that<br/>olic faith are founded on misconception<br/>or misrepresentation, and the extracts<br/>have been carefully taken directly from<br/>the works quoted. It is an excellent book<br/>to loan or present to Protestants who

to loan or present to Protestants who On Thursday morning, June the 13th inst., His Lordship, the Bishop of Lon-don left Goderich for Ashfield, where wish to know something tangible and easy of access respecting the Catholic religion. It is published at 50 cents he was announced to give confirmation at half past ten o'clock. Shortly after per copy, or in quantities at 30 cents. It can be obtained from our office, or by at half past ten o'clock. Shortly after his arrival, Rev. Father Boubat, the par-ish priest, had the children arranged in line, and the procession started from the presbytery to the church, the children for confirmation lead-ing then the alter here for lead here de addressing Jas. P. Taylor, Renfrew, Ont. We strongly recommend our Oat. We strongly readers to procure it.

CORPUS CHRISTI.

sion of faith, of the heavenly victory of truth over doubt, heresy, faisehood, sacri-

lege, blaspheny. It is a day when we cannot be still, and hence a day of processions. It is a feast of shout and song, one while against the earth, as if the walls of the great city

of the world were mirsculously falling down before our faith while we encom-

pass it, marching angels and men, to the

another while, in praise of the Church, while the whole world resounds with the

acclamations of the redeemed bearing their Redeemer round the ramparts of

It is a feast that has impressed even

those who are without faith. Diderot, the celebrated Freethinker, says that

"fcolish rigorists in religion do not under stand the effect of external ceremonies

on the people. They have never seen the veneration of the cross on Good

Sion

martial strains of our Lauda

His own impregnable Sion."

ing, then the altar boys, followed by Rev. Father Boubat and Father West, and the Eschop with Fathers Aylward and Cos-Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD. What music swells on every gale ? What heavenly Herald rideth past ? Vale sings to vale, "He comes ; all hail Sea sighs to sea, "He comes at last." tello as assistant priests. The men of the congregation stood on each side of the procession from the street to the church, and as the Bishop advanced they knelt down to re-ceive his blessing. When the proces-sion had entered the church the sweet The earth bursts forth in choral song ; Aloft her "Lauda Sion" soars ; Her myrtle boughs at once are flung Before a thousand minster doors. toned bell in the church tower cease: ringing, and the choir, under the efficient organist, Miss Langley, continued to sing until the Bishop had arrived at the altar. High Mass was then celebrated by the Par Fester Marca of St Augustian Far on the white processions wind Through wood and plain and street and Court; Court; The kings and prelates pace behind The King of kings in seemly sort. DEVERE. Rev. Father Magee, of St. Augustine. The choir had evidently received a great deal of training, and the singing through In Catholic countries there is no feast out was most solemn and impressive. Immediately after Mass, the Bishop from of the year celebrated with greater pomp, and none instituted more in accordance the altar railing examined the children with the feelings of the people than Corpus Christi. On it the Church diswho were to be confirmed. He seemed who were to be confirmed. He seemed well pleased with the manner in which they answered. After giving a brief but lu-cid explanation why our Blessed Lord in-stituted each of the sacraments, he dwelt plays all her magnificence, and indulges without restraint in all the effusions of her joy. Father Faber says that it is "essentially a feast of triumph : a day of triumph rather even than joy, a day of power, of fearlessness, of public profes-

principally upon the sacrament which he was about to confer, and which he he was about to confer, and which he treated in a most eloquent and masterly manner. Then the candidates for confir-mation, to the number of sixty-five, principally children, advanced to the altar to receive the sacred rite from the Bishop, the boys first, and then the girls, who were attired in their snow-white dresses and crowned with wreaths of flowers. After confirmation, the Bishoo gave the pledge to the boys until they were twenty-one years of age, remarking if they kept the pledge until then they would probably live sober lives, as they would not have in their youth acquired a taste for liquor. He then preached a most instructive sermon, which touched the hearts of the people and held them spell bound. His imearnest manner must produce such a result. After referring to the High Mass, the singing and ceremonies, and His Lordship's touching and eloquent discourse, a Protestant who had been present said: "That has left the best and deepest im-pression upon me of anything I have ever witnessed in my life." Such was

his candid exclamation in spite of his Protestant prejudices. It was indeed a happy day for the people of Ashfield, and one that will long be remembered. HOW A SCHOOLMASTER BECAME A CATHOLIC.

ately re-echoed by an infinite number of At the request of a number of readers voices of men, women, young girls and of the CATHOLIC RECORD the writer of boys, but my entrails have been moved. my heart has bounded wi him me, and the tears have gashed into my eyes. There is something melancholy and sombre in it which I may feel but cannot describe." the series of letters which appeared in our columns last year under the above title has published them in book form. of one hundred and forty pages, and describe the path by which a highly educated schoolmaster, a firm Protes. tant by education and conviction, was Before that the flower strewn processions, beautiful altars of repose, and more beau led to embrace one by one the doctrines tiful still, the Benedictions-"that special

dictions with every addition of music and flowers which could be devised, and thus drew crowds away from the theatres to the Altar. St. Ignatius approved of their action and ordered the practice to

their action and ordered the practice to be continued every year. The feast of Corpus Christi comes in the most delightful season of the year, gen-erally in June, and "June seems the season made for the universal rejoicing of all the creatures of existence. The country is arrayed in the fullest and newest arrayed beauty—the trees are once more thick with leaves—but leaves of the most delicate freehness. It is, as Spencer says, wherever we turn our eyes 'A leafie luxurie !'" And although most atholic countries have customs peculiarly their own in celebrating this feast, yet in all, the flowers of the field and the trees of the forest are made to contribute their odor and beauty in honor of the Biessed Sacrament. A few extracts culled here

and there from books of travel, etc., and descriptive of the ceremonies on this great feast in different Catholic countries may interest the readers of the RECORD, and

interest the readers of the RECORD, and assist devotion on next Sunday. There is no country which celebrates a more joyous, or more glorious Corpus Christi than that in which the devotion first arose-faithful Belgium. In Liege, which is renowned for the number of its churches, their beauty and richness, there is one aret of the selempit which is renowned dance so solemn, so suggestive and so peculiar that no one who has witnessed it can speak of it without emotion." They have certainly a scriptural prece-dent for the practice, for we read in the Book of Kings that David danced with holy jy before the Ark of the Lord. We have already remarked that the Jesuits were of the first to adopt and is one part of the solemnity which is very imposing, and which, a writer who wit nessed it says, he still recollects with emotion. The Altar of Repose of the rich and ancient collegiate Church of St. encourage the devotion to the Blessed Martin, was erected on the platform of its tower, the highest point in the whole town. From this point, the Prince Bishop then that in the new countries which they undertook to evangelize, they would not neglect so great a means o

who officiated, holding the radiant mon strance in his hands, and amidst the peal reclaiming souls and advancing the glory of God. We find the following description of a feast of Corpus Christi in Mur-atoir's "Relation of the Missions of Par aguay :" "When Corpus Christi, or the ing of the bells, blessed the town and country around. In Antwerp the procession goes through the narrow winding streets of the qualit old city, brightly gar-landed with rich tapestries and flowers. There are altars of repose at the churches along the way where Benediction is given to the kneeling crowds, and the children ay appointed for solemnizing the feast of the sacrament of the altar, draws near, the Reductions make preparations to honor it with all the magnificence that is in their power. The church is adorned with a retired a sole of the sale o hold up roses to be touched by the monstrance which contains the Host. They have also a beautiful custom of bearing the Blessed Sacrament through the nothing better than rural decorations for setting off the ceremony, they dispose town on the day before Corpus Christi, with burning lights, and chanting, to visit the sick. Every house which held a sick person was garlanded with flowers, and there the priest entered to bless with the Holy Presence the sick room. France, when it was Catholic France

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basses by in the Sacrament, may bless

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able variety, that the appearance is

had dethroned God, was also noted for the grandeur of the Corpus Christi cele breadth. These are covered with branches of trees twined together and brations. The peasantry then looked upon the octave of *Fete Dieu*, or the Feast of God, as one of the pleasures of borders and festoons made of the gayest flowers and fruits the season affords. their rustic life and returned each evening with delight to the altar where the Blessed Sacrament was exposed amidst they hang up in symmetry on the arches. They add peacocks and other birds, They add peacocks and other birds, which are to be provided by the caciques. flowers and lights, whilst rich and poor, great and small sung with one voice, "Lauda Sion Salvatorem."

and before the blood stained revolution

But they chiefly get together as many extraordinary birds alive as they can, that are remarkable for the bright The procession at Angers was con-sidered the most beautiful in France. Friday, nor the enthusiasm of the multi-tude on the feast of Corpus Christi—an enthusiasm which sometimes steals even The crowd were protected from the burning rays of the sun by the great sails colors and variety of their feathers. The Indians tie these birds by the leg to the on my own heart. I have never seen this long train of priests in their sacerdo-tal robes, these young acolytes, clothed in their snow white surplices, girdled with their blue cinctures, and scattering downer hefers the Univ Scattering which the mariners of the Loire had triumphal arches with a long string, that stretched from roof to roof across they may be at liberty to fly from ! the to branch and display the beauty of their narrow and irregular streets, and which formed a kind of vault at more than forty feet above the pavement strewn flowers before the Holy Sacrament--this with flowers and verdure. The light crowd which precedes and follows them in religious silence-so many men with their foreheads bent to the earth ;--I have shed through this semi-transparent roof was soft and mysterious, and resembled in some degree that which prevails under the arches of our cathedrals. By this shadowy light the altars of repose, on never heard that grave and pathetic chant entoned by the priests and most affection. which was lavished everything rich and precious which the inhabitants possessed, were a wonderful sight, and the multitude, generally so noisy, spoke in low tones in the midst of the preparations, which, before the procession emerged from the cathedral, they had beauty. come out to observe. Paople came from a distance of twenty miles to see Le Sacre, as the solemnity was called,

It is hard for us now to realize that it is little more than six hundred years since the love of His human children first thought of setting apart a day in the year and the splendor and good order of this in special thanksgiving for our Lord's great act of love in the Blessed Sacrament.

and the spinlader and good order of this imposing ceremony gave good cause for for their pious curiosity. After the restoration, the celebration of the solemnity was re-introduced, and a writer in describing a procession at St. fair-minded, honest and upright men of this Province will not allow themselves one true Caurch, the "Holy, Catholic, seems, if we might so say, to have surpassed Tailleries, in which Caarles X. took part, designed for seed, that their Lord, as He

has the Blessed Sacrament moved to the door of the church than the bells announce the presence with a destening sound. The bands of military music one person to carry the canopy on his sehalf, and that the two church wardens together with an Indian should be the others; and that in future years the mix their animating notes with the solemn hymns of the singers, clouds of churchwardens and the parish priest should consult together as to who should incense rise before the moving shrine, and the ear is thrilled by the loud voice of command and the clash of the arms of the kneeling soldiers who line the streets. Flowers are scattered from the mindows and the most becattered from the be selected to carry it, three places being at their disposal and the first at that of the Governor. Those why carried it this year were M. Tronquet for the Goveryear were M. Tronquet for the Gover-nor, M. des Chastelets and M. Giffar, with Noel Negabamat. The nuns of the hospital claimed a right of precedence over the Ursulines, as they had built two years before the latter, and on this account the hospital nuns are always privileged and have the first windows and the most beautiful nose. gays adorn the moveable platform which holds the Blessed Sacrament. They have one custom which to our eyes must seem indecorous on such an occasion, but appears to be regarded in Spain as a places. The course of the procession was to the Altar of Repose at the Fort, then to the Hospital, then to the Altar of M Conillart, then to the Ursulices and from these it external to the Ursulices natural and innocent way of exhibiting joy. On the solemnity of Corpus Christi, as well as on some other great feasts, as well as on some other great leasts, solemn dances are performed by the choristers—boys between the ages of ten and fourteen—scoompanied by a full orchestra. Lady Herbert, in her "Im pressions of Spain" refers to it, although of M Conillart, then to the Ursuliaes and from there it returned to the parish church.

Two bells were placed in front, then the banner-the person who carried it having a head dress of flowers. The she was not present at the Feast of Corpus Caristi. She says : "The choir on the occasion dance before the host a cross was carried by a young man of twenty in an alb, and on each side two children in surplice. The torch bearers followed, being six in number for the first time, and representing the different trades of the country —carpenter, mason, sailor, smith, brewer and baker —to whom were sent on the eve of the feast the torches, which were made by ourselves and with our own wax. They decorated them with wreaths, and Jean Guion, the mason, placed an escutcheon on his with Sacrament. We can easily understand the arms of his trade-s hammer, compass and rule. After the torch bearers followed four lay singers, then M. de St. Sauveur, and M. Nicolet in surplice and stole ; then Fathers Vimont and Dendemare ; then six French children as angels, and two little Indians in their usual dress. All these carried candle-sticks and candles, except the last two day appointed for solemnizing the feast who carried corporal burses. After these came the brothers of our order n surplices and bearing smoking censers. Under the canopy on each side of the Blessed Sacrament were Fathers Druilwith particular care, as well as the lets as deacon and M. le Frieur as sub-deacon. Our Father Liegevis in surplice walked last of all after the Blessed Sacsquares and streets where the procession is to pass. As their poverty affords rament and acted as master of ceremon-

"The bells were rung at the church when leaving and also when arriving at and leaving the other altars. While at the altar of the Fort a salute of three in the least short of pleasing as much as our tapestry paintings and plate in Europe. At certain distances the In-dians raise triumphal arches in the cannons was fired and when passing M. Conillart's there was a salute of muskets and guns: the same occurred at the streets which take up their whole breadth. These are covered with Hospital ; a second time at M Conillart's Hospital; a second line at M Conillart's when visiting his altar. There was a salute of three cannons upon re-passing the Fort, again at the Usulines and finally when returned Some go a fishing for the choicest fish; others a hunting for deer, tigers, lions and other extraordinary animals, which to the church. Mr. de St. Sauver con-ducted the singing very well; at the ducted the singing very well; at the Altars of Rspose they endeavored to get the children to sing several verses of the Litany of the Holy Name of Jesus, but M le Prieur had to assist them: then the Tantum Ergo or Ecce Panis was sung; the prayer followed with the Laudate and Benediction. The same course was followed at the religious communities, and everything passed off very well, the nuns singing instead of the children.'

The seed planted by the Jesuit misplumage. Tuey likewise place along the streets, young tigers alive, and other wild beasts, t hat they have taken in snares sionaries in these early days of New France has certainly fructified, for there and secure them so fast that they cannot hurt any one; and this in their thoughts is the highest pitch of magnifiis no country now where more devotion is shown to the Blessed Sacrament or more display made in celebrating the solemnity of the Feast of God, than in cence. The front of the houses is set off Lower Canada. The successors of the Jesuits still conduct the annual procesin much the same taste as the arches with sweet scented herbs, fruits, flowers sions in old Q tebec as nearly as possible birds, pies, and cakes of all kinds which over the same route, as the the women make on purpose for the described, followed two hundred and fifty ccasion. The whole is intermixed in the years ago, and all through the Provinc form of festoons, trophies, and a thousand other figures, exceeding one the other in it is the same. Montreal is noted for its Corpus Christi processions, where all One sees also pieces of linen classes from the judges, lawyers, and other professions in their robes, to the cloth, or calico, adorned with feathers. cloth, or called, adorned with features, which by the variety of colors, or being disposed with great art, present the eye with a particular kind of spectacle. The ground is strewed with leaves, flowers and odoriferous herbs, and it looks as if all humblest citizens, join in showing honor to the Blessed Sacrament.

O earth : grow flowers beneath H is feet. And thou, O Sun, shine bright this day ! Hs comes! He comes! O Haven on earth Our Jesus comes upon H is way ! -Faber

ALGONKIN.

to be blindfolded and driven to the polls like sheep, because of one or two amendments to the Roman Catholic Separate School Act that render the operation of the schools less difficult, and their mana rement less cumbersome.

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and Apostolic Caurch," named in the herself, so unutterably heaven-like is it. Nicene Creed.

The manner in which the letters are put together is rather intended to show essive steps by which the writer was led into the bosom of the Catholic Church, than as a complete disquisition on the doctrines of the Church. He was led to the examination of the Church's claims by one of those "accidents" which

occur in some or form other in the life -a nun in a convent of Liege (Belgium) of almost every one. May it not have been one of those providential occurrences by which Almighty God manifests His wish that every human had a vision in which our Blessed Lord made known to her His will that the Caurch should establish a special feast to honor His love in the adorable Sacrabeing may come to the knowledge of His truth ? It is God's will to save mankind ment of the Altar. She was so humble that she feared a delusion and therefore through His Church, and the grace to enable him to become a member of the as silent about it for twenty years. In 1230, having been elected prioress of her convent and our Lord having again made known His desire to her, blessed Catholic Church is offered to every one. It was offered to Mr. Taylor, and it came about in what he calls "a curious way, Julianna consulted several theologians He had been educated as a thorough and dignitaries of the Church, among Protestant. The only Ecclesiastical history he had ever read was that of others the Archdeacon of Liege, wh afterwards became Pope under the title

of Urban IV. Some years afterwards this Pope published a Bull, instituting Mosheim, and "the Protestant that hugs to Mosheim will hardly discover much good in Catholicism " the feast of Corpus Christi; but before it Cobbet's,"History of the Reformation' was put in practice he died, and its fell into his hands. It would have made execution was retarded until after the Council of Vienna, when it was con firmed by Pope Clement V. in 1311 more impression on him if it had been milder, but as he saw that the facts are honestly selected and the conclusions From this time the feast was regularly trictly drawn, he became convinced that stablished, and the devotion grew little Protestantism has it own dark spots. by little, in much the same manner as Afterwards, Archbishop Spalding's His-tory of the Reformation fell into his the devotion to the Sacred Heart later The office, which is still used, was on. hands. In this work there are many composed by St. Thomas of Aquin, and uotations from Protestants in the high the custom of carrying the Blessed Sacrament in procession through the streets on the teast has been a recogest repute, which are calculated to give different idea of Catholicity from nized part of the ceremonial almost fro that which Protestants generally enter-

the first. This gave rise to the pretty Mr. Taylor had consolation in the custom of Altars of Repose (Reposoires) Benediction was introduced later still hope that Archbishop Spalding had "tampered with the quotations," so he but the exact date of its commencement to probe the matter as a con cannot be fixed. The Jesuits may claim sistent Protestant should do, and test the honor of being the first to encourage his work. He examined Archbishop Spalding's quotations as thoroughly as the practice of frequent Benedictions and they found it a most efficient mean of drawing the people to their churches, he could and found them in every respect correct. This led to his further Once while giving a mission before the carnival time, and fearing that the examination of the subject, the consequence of which he says is : "I now license of such an occasion would undo all the good effected by their mission, they organized a series of splendid Bene.

says that he should never forget the pro with its encircling lights and flowers, its soft thrilling music, its awful hush of found humility with which the king walked behind the canopy under which mute yearning horts prostrate before the King in all but visible glory, as He is litted up on high to bless the Blessed Sacrament was carried The royal family followed at a fe steps distance, then came the court, brilliant His people," were unknown, and just imagine, we owe them all to a little child with the spendour of their uniforms and orders, all preserving the demeanor required by so imposing a cere-mony. The procession slowly de filed from the church between two ranks of body guards, and above the bare heads of the multitude floated the nun, only sixteen years old. The legend says that blessed Julianna of Retienne ancient tapestries, hung along the way, its course being traced by a line of flowers and verdure spread along its path ; at intervals were heard the deer voices of the priests, mingled or alternat ing with the clear silvery voices of the

choristers, and when these ceased the military music of the guard commanded every one to incline before the God of

armies. At Rouen they have a peculiar custom fill the air, which echoes again with pious in connection with the procession. A high table is erected in the middle of canticles, during the procession. they are returned to the church some the nave of the cathedral, covered with a white cloth. The officiating priest places the Blessed Sacrament elevated platform and the whole crowd advance, bend a little and pass under it. The people call this practice, "passing under the feet of God." And in send what is choicest to the sick Normandy they have another pretty custom. Mothers bring their little ones as the Blessed Sacrament passes, and the priest stops and places the foot of the Monstrance on the head of the poor weak child. The sick also come and present their pale foreheads to the God who is their healer. But these beautiful processions and customs are no longer seen in France. Under the new "Liberal"

government religious processions are not allowed, and the celebration of Corpus of New France, has a reference nearly Christi is confined to the interior of the every year to the celebration of Corpus churches. "God is still a prisoner," as a Christi at Quebec. The first of these entries appears under the date of May

French peasant remarked. In Spain the Corpus Christi celebra-tion is one of great grandeur. At Seville the first appearance of the Blessed Sacrament in the streets is extremely Encircled by jewels imposing greatest brilliancy, surrounded by light ed tapers and enthroned on a massive yet elegant temple of silver, no sooner E. B. A.

and multiply them in proportion to the wants of the Reduction. After P. Crotty, G. P., Hamilton; W. Lane, G. S., 2 Bartlett Ave., Toronto.

Having received several letters asking for information respecting the E. B. A., I would say that the association is a strictly Catholic one, composed of Cathoorder very nearly as in Europe, Some troops of soldiers open the march with drums and other warlike instruments. founded and named by the Rev. Father A. D. Filan, P. P. of St. Peter's Church, On this occasion the soldiers are armed with muskets and a volley is discharged from time to time. The men and women Reading, Penn., in 1869, and was intro-duced into Canada in 1872 by the formago some before others after the Blessed Sacrament, ranked in the same order a tion of a Branch in Hamilton ; and had they are at church. The laciques, cap long received the full approval of the highest Church suthority in Oatario, the tains, Royal Corregidor, the Alcades, public notaries, and the rest of the civil and military officers, take their place about the canopy. No one dares to be late beloved Archbishop, as the following shows :

absent from this ceremony without : Toronto, April 18, 1881. We are glad to be able to say that the Emerald Associations give us much conjust excuse. No one utters a word their mouths are only open to sing forth the praises of Jesus Christ. Bands of solation by their sober, honorable and religious conduct. nusicians, divided into different choirs

+ JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto.

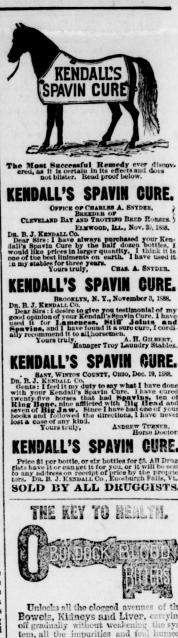
It has likewise received the approval Christians of a riper age and fit to be of the bishops and clergy, for, to use the words of His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton at Peterborough, it is the best trusted, are chosen to go and collect all the estables which served for the decora tion of the houses and arches. These Beneficial Association in Can-Catholic are distributed by the missionaries, who ada, and, having received the approval of our bishop and clergy, our Cathothis manner the true God triumphs in the midst of these nations, who appeared not long before to be almost wholly ycupg men should at study our constitution, and see if our benefits are not as good as those offared ignorant of His being. The neighboring infidels are invited to the festival, and by the various Protestant societies around us that so many of our young men join. We pay our sick members \$4 per week and at death \$50 if the membership is fifty, or less and more in proportion if our other and more in frequently it happens that many, struck with this devout and religious sight, renounce their infidelity and beg to be admitted into the population of the proportion if over that number. Catechumens. The "Journal des Jesuites," which form a Branch it is necessary to obtain at least seven members and the sanction throws so much light on the early history

of the parish priest, one of the organizers would then attend and organize the Branch. Copies of the constitution sent on application. W. LANE.

Secretary

31st, 1646, and is as follows: "On the last day of May comes the feast of the Blessed Sacrament. We had the Blessed Mr. J. T. Dalton, the accomplished Mr. J. T. Datton, the accomplianced and gentlemanly baritone singer of this city, has, we are pleased to learn, secured a lucrative position with an American Operatic Co. We wish him every success Sacrament exposed on the day of the feast and on the Sunday until Vespers. There was Benediction every day during the octave. For the procession, it was arranged that the Governor should name in his new field of labor.

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD.



### of the rving off gradually without weakening tem, all the impurities and for SVS of the secretions; at the same time Cor-recting Acidity of the Stomach, recting Acidity of the Stomach, euring Billousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dinness of Vision, Jaun-dice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Sero-fula, Fluttering of the Heart, Ner-vousness, and General Debility ; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. BLOOD BITTERS.

Statistic Trible and the statistics

UNDERTAKERS Wholesale and retail. Outside the con pine. Always open. R. DRISCOLL & CO.

DULOWS WORM STRUP

BRILLIANT CUT. BEVELED. SILVERED. BENT. PLATE

#### JUNE 22, 1889.

BITS FROM UNITED IRE-LAND.

#### vantas Nowhere is the Government's complicity in the graid eviction considracy more apparent than on the Ponsonby estate. Policemen are planted, as Mr. Healy puts TEE

illustr tect th

is at every plough tail, and every man on the estate who is guilty of what, in the constabulary interpretation of the Land Act of 1887, can be regarded as a treepas, is promptly pulled before the Removables, The w it can is promptly pulled before the Removables, who deal with him as they may be directed. All this is to make straight the way of the evictor. A curious and hardly a foressen result of these prosecutions is the breaking up of one of the most pre-tentious of the Company bogies with which the rack-renters strive to frighten their naughty tenants. It will be re-membered that, many months ago, a rumour was set all at that Mr. Poneonby had sold his estat to a syndicate of Eng-Gove little had sold his estate to a syndicate of Eng-lish speculators-terrible fellows, who were prepared to hang, draw, and quarter any tenants who did not pay rack rents and costs in a jiffy. Mr. Townsend more than hinted that he was employed at an able enormous salary by this tremondous syndi-cate. In the ploughing prosecution many months later Mr. Townsend very humbly confessed that Mr. Ponsonby was still the disconsolate owner of the "white ele-phants," and he was his egent. When now Camp

Sub than the a mare us. Bat so great is the arrogance, false. Count hood, and folly that fill his speeches that the it is impossible to resist the temptation to have a shy at him. Mr. Chamberlain has, for reasons of his own, fought shy of the Forgeries' Commission, of which he is the putative father. He broke silence the other evening at Rossendale with a lie that even his portege, Pigott, might have envied. At Rossendale the other evening which whol to be ran e trate start.

envied. At hose addition to other evening he dared to say: "When the Commission was proposed in the House of Commons I stated publicly in my place that I did not believe that Mr. Parnell had written those letters, and, from what I knew of him, I did not think fore

Now, this is not merely untrue, but is the notorious and absolute reverse of the truth. The public has not so short a memory, but it remembers that Mr. Chamberlain insinuated, so far as the forms of the House would allow, that he had changed his mind about Mr. Parnell, whom at one time he considered an honorable man, and more than hinted he believed him the author of the infamous letter. The public remembers, too, the terrible chastisement, the scornful exposure of his treachery and falsehood, which he drew upon himself from the Irish leader, every word scorching like fire. From that in cident the title "Judas" Chamberlain Later still we have the confession of his wretched tool, Captain O'Shea, that it was

#### The Most Worshipful Society of Drapers of London, we have no doubt, wax virtu-ously indignant across the turtle and the ch over the ingrained dishonesty of Irish tenants who refuse to pay their rack rents and starve. This most worshipful company has itself been convicted of ex-tortion and fraud, and the contracts which they forced on the contracts which they forced on these unhappy tenants litthey toreed on there unappy to the crowbar, have been indignantly repudiated by the Irish Land Purchase Commission. We com-Land Purchase Commission. We com-mend the dressing administered to the Drapers by the Commissioners to the atten tion of fervent admirers of Irish landlords.

centre ants o astic venge Truly amp indee consi

Mr. Chamberlain is, we must frankly He confess, always a sore temptation to u. His utterances have long ago lost all their importance. We know the space we waste upon him should be devoted to many urgent matters that press upon it is impossible to resist the temptation to

mate duct the could be guilty of those letters. Under these droumstances, I need not say that I am glad he has been able to show to all the world that the charge was false." whol do W redn

# mise tena all relle evict ing the wer

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. BROOKLYS, N. Y., November 3, 1988. Den B. S. KENDALL CO. Dear Sirs : I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used it for Lameness. Still Jolats and Spavine, and I have found it a sure cure, f coord ally recommend of a liborsemen. A. H. On never. Yours truly. A. H. GILBERT, Manager Troy Laundry Stables **KENDALL'S SPAVIN GURE** BART, WINTON COUNTY, OHIO, DEC. 19, 1588. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have done with your Kendail's Spavin Cure. I have cured wenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of Ring Bone, pine afflicted with 28 Head and seven of Hig Jaw. Since I have had one of your books and followed the directions, I have never lost a case of any Kind. Yours truly. ANDERW TERMEN, Horse Doctor. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Drug-lsts have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent o any address on receipt of price by the proprie-tion and address on receipt of price by the proprie-but A. J. Verman. Co. Encoburgh Fells, Vt. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

outlay on tasts or art or dress or adora-ment af your homes or persons. And, lastly, remember the example of our fore-fathers, in whose last will and testament the education of priests has a foremost place. In your last stewardship of what you possess leave some part of what you can use no longer for the salvation of souls, and for a perpetual remembrance of your charity at the altar. The grace and love of Jesus Christ be with you all.

great measure upon the spirit of the man who receives your self accusation, and restores you by absolution to the peace of God. A cure of souls, that is the pastoral care of a flock, is, as St. Gregory the Great says, the art of arts, the highest and most delicate office a man can bear. No civil government can be compared with it. More force can maintain the outward peace of States

A WORK NO MAN CAN DO who is not himself in a higher degree inflamed with the love of God and con-formed to the mind of the Good Shep herd. St. Bernard's words are true to the letter, Flamma pastoria ine gregis. You all know how the peace, piety, and happiness, both public and private, of a flock depend upon the mind, spirit, and sympathy of the parish priest. It is not enough that he have a faithful mind; he needs compthing higher that is a cubit enough that he have a faithful mind ; ne needs something higher, that is, a spirit which elevates, prompts, and guides the mind in the deeper and larger counsels of piety and charity ; and a human sym-pathy with all kinds of sorrow, suffering, and trial, even with the sinful, while he conderms and hates the sin.

ondemns and hates the sin.

PASTORS BE FORMED? Not in the colleges or universities of States or nations, por even in the ordinary schools of the Catholic Church ; but, as the Council of Trent and our own Coun cils of Westminster enjoin us, in semin-naries where the mind, spirit, and sym-pathy of the Church reign and mould the pathy of the Church reign and mould the youths who one day shall stand to con-tinue the one only Sacrifice for the sin of the world. And by whom shall they be tested and tried, formed and matured, but by those who not only have had experience of the priestly and pastoral life, but are chosen out by reason of their excellence in these qualities of which they have given proof 1 One more ques-tion we must ask. How can all this auxious and costly work of long years be auxious and costly work of long years be done without your serious and proportionate help ?

IF OUR FOREFATHERS, HAD NOT BEEN MORE FORESIGHTED THAN SOME OF US, we should not at this time have a sufficient number of priests to give the Holy Sacrament to our people. The Church in Ecgland has grown by immigration and by conversion with a rapidity which has outstripped our means. In some places where, not long ago, the faithful were counted by hundreds, they now are places wher ALL ARE MEMDERS; one sacrifice, continued upon the altar in heaven, and on all altars upon earth; and one priesthood, into which all who are called by God enter, and are par-takers of the priesthood of our Divine Master sa we all are members of the thousands; where they were tens of thousands, they now are hundreds of thousands. In this diocese at its found ation the priests were 113, there are now 350. But the multiplication of mis-Master, as we all are members of the body of which He is the head. This Divine, perpetual, and world wide priest-hood is the only and true priesthood of the Son of God; as His Church, with all its members, is His only, true and living body, which St. Auwarine calls a person sions, stations, schools, and convents, of which we have lately given you many details, DEMANDS & LARGE INCREASE OF CLERGY.

You have been spiritually fed by the foreseeing generosity of your forefathers; rouse vourselves, dear children in Jesu Christ, to provide, not only for those who will come after you, but for those who surround you now. Many still need all that you so abundantly enjoy. Do not forget them, in your abundance. If a scarcity of bread should come, you would give even with self denial. It is the Bread of Life that is scarce ; and you will not be selfish or heartless when you know your duty. We therefore call on you to help us. It is our privilege as your pastor so to do. And we ask of you to help us in two ways. First, by OFFERING A SON TO THE SERVICE OF THE

ALTAR. This is the most precious and acceptable oblation you can make to Him who offered Himself for you upon the cross. Worldly motives of ambition or interest in some parents destroy many a voca-tion. Vocations are not fewer now than before. God is not narrow hearted, or less generous than in times past. It is that are parents arrow and ungenerous between the times past. It is integrary, of the order during the times are not server and ungenerous basic tensury. The real outside the server tensury is the order during the order during the times the times tensure tensure. The real question at issue, we that are narrow and last century. The real question at issue the right of the Quebec legislature to pas ungenerous, Where sons are called, parents often come between them and God. It is not the obnoxious act, was not successfully attacked. The deffication of the "nobl so, or at least less often, with your daughters; and the noble examples of 13" was one of the features of the meet self devotion, and the signal works of charity and education throughout Eag-land, are evidence of the self-sacrifice of ing. An analysis of the constituencie represented by these gentlemen leads us to the conclusion that the patriotism most of the pewter variety. We are informed that Dr. Hunter himself is of a decidedly our English homes IS IT SO WITH YOUR SONS ? And what a power is buried in the ground, or esten away by the rust of worldly and unwise affections, when practical turn of mind, and prefers advance the cause of civil and religious vocations are lost. Be generous there-fore and be gled when God calls your sons to His side. It is your honor liberty at so much per night. The one hundred and eighty eight members of Parliament about whose "intelligenc and happiness now, and it will be your reward in heaven. The other the reverend gentleman expressed doubte at latest accounts were doing as well as way in which you can help us is by edu cating, or uniting with others to educate could be expected under the circum ances Rev. Mr. Jackson, who followed Dr. a youth for the priesthood, or by givin us the means to do so. When a priest Hunter, made a capital fighting speech and poured hot shot into the Jesuits. Mr. wanted to fill a vacancy, or to replace

and the priest on whom it rests becom all things to all men

6

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Kenwood.

Who that e'er has seen thee yet, Thy limpld fountain's sparkling jet, Behind the hills a June sumest. And loved thee not, sweet Kenwood?

The winding path along the hill I've roamed on May eves soft and still, Pondering o'er thy beauties till Dark night fell o'er thee, Kenwood !

y gravel walks, broad, steep and wide, e emerald lawns on either side

With jewels rare adorning.

Towering above thy terraces steep Watch and ward o'er thy beauties keep And slyly at the wavelets peep That kiss the shores of Kenwood.

Up through the valley the river breeze Floats soit and sweet o'er the smilling 1 Whispering through the giant trees A soft good-night to Kenwood !

Like a ponting beauty the waters seem, New dark and sullen with silver sheen Then daucing 'neath a stray sunbeam That glinis the towers of Kenwood

Now clear and bright of silver hue, And now a darkened, dreamy blue, Rivers there are, indeed, but few Like the Hudson charm of Kenwood

Through hill and grove it winding flows Rippling and langhing as it goes, Lost in a bend where the willow grows Wafting adjeus to Kenwood.

Waters may wander far and near 8 mountain pass and torrent clear, 8 nt n'er a spot to me more dear, Than tnee, Mavourneen, Ken wood ! DELLA.

CARDINAL MANNING.

London Universe, May 18th.

In a pastoral read on Sunday the Car-dinal Archbishop of Westminster says The Epistle to the Hebrews, by the in

understand the Divine institution of

the Christian priestbood, and the sanc tity it demands in the priest. Strange

to say, there have been, and still are, men who read this Epistle backward, and contend that under the Old Law of Israel

there was a real priesthood, but under the New Law there is none. They say

that there are no pricess on earth, because there is only one High Pricest who is at the right hand of God in heaven.

This is to invert the whole argument of

the Epistle, which everywhere contrasts the shadows and types of the Old Law with the substance and realities of the

priesthood were transient and figures of

are the substance, and eternal. The mystic body, the one sacrifice on the cross, the priesthood ordained by Jesus

Christ, are Divine realities, actions, and

Sacraments of perpetual power, both in

THERE IS ONLY ONE BODY, OF WHICH WE

ALL ARE MEMBERS ;

body, which St. Augustine calls a perso and St. Paul calls Christ Himself. S

Paul says again, "Christ did not glorify Himself that He might be made a high priest : but He that said unto Him,

priest: but He that said unto Him, Thou art my Son, this day have I begot-ten Thee.' As he saith also in another

THOU ART A PRIEST FOR EVER.

"Neither doth any man take this honour to himself, but he that is called by God as Aaron was," If a Divine call was neces

Aaron was." If a Divine call was neces sary for the priesthood of Aaron, how much more for the priesthood of Melchlee-dech? If to offer sacrifice, or to burn incense, or to lay a hand upon the ark, was a sacrllege in those who were not called of God, how much more is it a

sacrilege for any whom God has not called, to offer the Most Holy Sacrifice of

the Altar, or to assume the twofold juris

heaven and in earth.

ood things to come. The tabernacle, the acrifice, the priesthood of Jesus Christ

The tabernacle, the sacrifices, the

spiration of the Holy Ghost, tead

Lines Written at the Sacred Heart Acade Kenwood, Albany, N. Y.

Thy lovely woods, belov'd retreat, Off trod by merry girlish feet At noonlide's sum and summer heat Delightful, shady Kenwood !

all things to all men BY THE FOWER OF A CHANGELESS LOVE. Such must of atrict necessity be at all times the character and the spirit of a true priest of Jesus Christ. Our work therefore is in the bighest degree anxious and difficult. Your welcome, dear chil-dren in Jesus Christ, is at take in all we do. You need restore with the dren in Jesus Christ, is at stake in all we do. You need pastors with the spirit and heart of the Good Shepherd. Your spiritual growth and peace depend in great measure upon the spirit of the

be compared with it. Mare nore can maintain the outward peace of States and cities, but to maintain the inward peace of a flock, to unite them in mind in the bond of charity one with another, to draw and to hold them close to the one centre of piety is

WHERE, THEN, SHALL SUCH PRIESTS AND

ALTAR.

insinuation that our uterances are guided by partizan considerations, we would simply say that we do not owe the Liberal party or any other party anything. We are neither a sorehead politician nor a dis-Protestant editors, who place a very just estimate on the present anti-Jesuit agitaappointed office seeker. We are under no obligations to support the party led by Mr. Laurier or Mr. Mowat, and will do so only so long as we think that their policier are in the best interest of the country. We refused to join the present agitation, however popular it may be, because we believe it will do a great deal of mischlef

afflicted with the prevailing mental epidemic, the Province of Ontario will be accorded a notoriety that will beget contempt deep and widespread. The follow-

ing is the article from the Reformer : THE ANTI JESUIT MEETING. The agitation at present going on in

are proud to call themselves the successors of that religious z-alot, Ignatius Loyola, who conceived the idea of Christianizing been said in the name of civil and felig-ious liberty that smacks very strongly of intolerance and bigotry. Many of those who talk so gibly of "civil and religious liberty" appear to have very little ides of what it means. Whatever the result of the sgitation, there is too much reason to

In another column we have devoted considerable space to a report of the Anti Jeanit meeting held here last week. The success of the meeting, both as regards attendance and the unanimity of feeling

displayed, was undoubted. The speeches were vigorous and were liberally ap plauded ; the resolutions called forth n opposition, and the delegates appointed by the churches were unanimously en dorsed. Yet, after all, we question if the display of oratory is likely to accomplish any good or was calculated to advance the cause of civil and religious liberty.

tries in the last century. The inference that they were expelled because of their hostility to civil and religious liberty doe not appear to be very weil founded. The countries in question have never been noted for their love of liberty of any kind. Appleton's American Encyclorælia, a reliable and independent authority, relate an incident that would go to show that in France it was another kind of "liberty" to

who were the confessors of Louis XV, and Mme. de Pompadour refused to admit them to the sacrament unless the latter was dismissed from court. Mme. de Pompadour and Choiseul united their influence with that of the parliament to suppress the order." The history of the Jesuits one, two or three hundred years ago, however, is not the question under discussion. Dr. Hunter may eigh for the good old days and thank God for the act of

ideas of civil and religious liberty, and it would be as fair to hold their descendants

ANOTHER HONEST EDITOR. It is satisfactory to note that here an there even in bigoted Ontario we find coming to the front honest and fearless

tion. The following article, copied from the Galt Reformer, reflacts much credit on the manly independance of its editor. Many more there are, too, who think precisely as does the editor of the Reformer. but who have not the courage to express their convictions. It is high time, how. ever, they made themselves heard, for, in the minds of the liberty-loving people of this continent, the feroclous antics of those parsons and Orangemen who are

this Province would go to show that Jesuitism is not confined to those who

# the Holy Land in the sixteenth century. From handreds of public platforms in this country-aye, and Protestant pulpits, too --during the past few weeks, much has been said in the name of civit and relig-

fear that it will take years to allay the bad blood which is being engendered.

The cause of civil and religious liberty. The first speaker, Dr. Hunter, devoted a good deal of time to a history of the Jesuits and their expuision from France, Spain, Portugal and other European coun-

which the Jesuits were opposed. This authority says: "In France they fell into disfavor at court when the two fathers owards starting it too soon.

supremacy passed three hundred years ago. We are inclined to the opinion that our Protestant forefathers had rather crude

bis tent" when the plum went to another ! It does not come with the best of grace from Mr. Hugh Cant, therefore, to as sume the role of the Pharises at this late date. As to his charge that the local press was afraid to speak out on the ques-tion, speaking for ourselves, we can tell Mr. Cant that he states what is untrue. We have from the first taken the ground the end of the officers nose clean. Then, shouting, 'I am Tantia!' he leaped out-side, and made for the jungle, where, for all I know, he is still running." Buffalo Union. We find this in Monday's Buffalo Times : "Sunday Ball Playing received a severe scoring by the Rev. George E. Ackerman at St. Mark's M. E church last evening "Hailow ye the Sabbath day as I cou-manded your fathers" was the text, and manded your fathers" was the text, abath Buffalo Union We have from the first taken the ground

We have from the first taken the ground that unless it could be shown that the act was unconstitutional the Government had no right to disallow it. And upon ques-tions of constitutional law, somehow or other, we are so lacking in "intelligence" that we are inclined to place more reli-ance upon the opinions of the eminent legal gentlemen on both sides of the house then upon these of Mr. Cont and other manded your fathers" was the text, and the speaker did not spare the Sabbah breakers, and the Catholic prisethood and the Jesuits were saverely criticized for their disregard of the biblical injunction of keeping the S bbath day holy. Meth-odist preachers have been doing queer things of late. Some of them have eloped, others of them have accessed in making upon those of Mr. Cant and other enders of the faith." In reply to the others of them have committed under, and stil others have succeeded in making asses of themselves. We think the Rev. Mr. Ackerman deserves to be reckoned with the last mentioned brethren. We are no advocate of "Sunday ball playing,"

Catholic Columbian. When some Catholics get rich, they become worldly. They crave admission to "assisty," they ape the manners of the "four hundred" they will not hear the Church, they despise their brethern. Their children generally are a version to them, and they and theirs too fre quently end by losing the faith. Usually, it is not good for Catholics to amass wealth, for their Master and Model was poor, and powerty therefore is becoming to them. powerty therefore is becoming to them. Besides, riches bring responsibilities and duties, and if these be neglected, they bring tribulatioa. For the Lord will bring tribulation. For the Lord will demand an accounting from His stewards, who see Him in the poor hangey, in orphans homelees and in millions of hea-thens in Pagan lands, crying in vain for baptism, and He will yet reproach them for hoarding their money, while He suffered in the soul and the body of Hi creatures for the corporal and spiritual atms that they could have given and would not After all, "Blessed are the poor in She was dying at the time, and Church. She was dying at the time, and Rantism was at once administered. The spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Hesven.

# but it is infinitely preferable to bearing false witness against one's neighbor in a Methodist pulpit on the Lord's day. Catholic Columbian.

and smacks too strongly of religious in-tolerance and bigotry. We repeat that Jesuitism as popularly understood is not confined to the Catholic Church, and there are not a few Protestant corgymen who only lack the opportunity to become as arbitrary and tyrannical as they allege His Holiness of Rome to be. The New York Jews have been for ome time in a state of fera eat over the reception into the Catholic Church of one of their people. A young woman, sick in the hospital, sent for a Catholic priest and asked to be received into the Catholic

Catholic News.

young woman recovered, and returned to her Jewish home, out of which she was In a recent correspondence in the Singa-pore (India). Free Press, regarding the mode of conducting the services at the Anglican Cathedral, several correspondents complain that the services are not the same driven w...en the persuasion of her rela-tives and friends failed to bring her back to Judaism, or the nondescript thing so called in America. She sought shelter with Catholics, and the Jews have since complain that the services are not the same as what they have been accustomed to in England. As a striking contrast, says the Singapore Heraid, a stranger passing attended the High Mass at the Cathedral of the Good Shepherd, on Sunday last, being asked by a Protestant his opinion of the service he said : "It was just the same as in my own parish church in London. I have been going to sea for the last thirty years, and during this long stretch I have always made it a point of attending Mass whenever I could. But in whatever Catholic church I have attended away from home, in any part of made her life a burden by their threats against her, the priests who converted, and the people who sheltered her. There is no reason to be surprised at this, even in free and enlightened America. The surest indication of the utter blgotry of sectarians and infidels, no matter how wide their principals and loud their professions, is the manner in which they turn upon those who leave them for the Catholic Church. The most cultured and refined Christians of Evangelicalism, the most indifferent and ignorant among them, all make of the upfortunate Catholic convert attended away from home, in any part of the world, there is not the slightest differan outcast, and persecute them when they can. Parents have left their children to starve, and brothers and sisters have ence in the manner of conducting the ser vices." Possibly this made the Protestant inquirer pouder over the meaning of the word Catholic, and the claims of the deprived brothers and sisters of their share the family inheritance on this ground. Church which bears that name. Why, then, should not the ignorant Jews,

Boston Pilot.

Boston Pilot. The London Times is in more trouble. D: Mackenzle, who helped to put the German Emperor Frederick out of pain, has sued it for libsl, because it printed a letter accusing him of conspiracy against his distinguisted patient; and now it is said that several of the ready witnesses whom it hired to come over from Ireland with whom no crime surpasses apostasy, who tolerate anything but that, have their little persecution also. Still what might be borne from Evargelists will not be received from Jews. An anti Semitic movement is forming in America of a type different from anything known in history. It would be better for our Jaw. whom it hired to come over from Ireland ish friends to do as little as possible and swear to its fabrications against Mr Parnell have not been paid for their per jury and threaten to sue for their money The Times and its counsel are responsible Frank Jasinski, a Chicago boy of six teen, read flash stories about detectives for the death of Pigott, whom they used scouts, cowboys, and so forth, until his head was turned. One evening last week, he took down his rifle—he had a for their base ends and then sent away penniless and desperate. They can hardly afford to treat all their tools in this way whole "Wild West" outfit of guns, revol vers, knives, etc., in his room—and going to the door of his father's house, he took There should be some sort of honor, for self interest sake, between the Times and its pals. deliberate aim at two boys of his ac-quaintance and fired twice. He killed

Reference has often been made in the Pilot to the "Damien Fund," begun by the Rev. Hugh B. Chapman, Anglican he fied and has not yet been captured. The hangman's noose will probably put an end to his adventures. But the pub-lisher who sent forth the sensational stories which made a murderer of him, stories which made a murderer of him,

BUNDER BUNER

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MANUFACTURING

# 124 Richmond-st., - Londor, Ont.

OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD

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A. S. MURRAY,

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WRINGER

PA

at Mr. Chamberlain's urgent request he entered the witness box for the "Forger" to swear to his belief in the letters. In the teeth of these facts, still fresh in the public mind, the arch traitor of the whole pack dares to take credit for the expos-

Tov Saddest of all, we gather from the Coercion Press that the most virtuous Drapers had contributed handsomely out of their



diction over the natural and the mystical body of Christ? Our gravest and most anxious duty therefore is to examine, and decide who they are whom God calls to His priesthood. It needs a sure spirit ual discernment, prolonged and tested by s watchful care of years. SOMETIMES THE UNWORTHY SEEK TO BE

Rometimes the Unworthly seek to be PRIESTS; sometimes also the worthy who are not called to it. It is easy to deceive ourselves, especially when what we desire is a good work. To desire it is one thing, to be fit for it is another. When the desire and fitness are united there is a full hope and presumption of a call from God. And yet desire and fit ness without perserverance are no enough : nor are desire and fitness and

perseverance enough, without a long and careful cultivation of intellect, heart, and will in the sacred science of faith, and the training and formation of the sacerdotal life. The mind and intention of the Catholic Church is that, from the sacred age of twelve to the maturity of twenty four, its priesthood should be trained from boyhood to manhood, from the tonsure to the priesthood.

IS NOT ENOUGH FOR COMMON GOODNESS THE PRIESTHOOD. Interior spiritual perfection is required

before ordination. A priest is not ordained that he may attain that spiritual state; he is ordained that he may exercise this spiritual power already attained in making others perfect. What fidelity to grace, and what wise and de liberate training is needed for such a work. The Council of Trent teaches that faults which in other men are light in priests are grave. A spot which is invisible upon the the raiment of the world is glaring upon the alb of a priest. We must go further still ; a priest may be and yet fail to unite and to content his flock. It is not only the substance of charity that is required, but the bloom, and the flavour, and the fragrance—that is, the patience, gener. ity, and tenderness of love for souls friends and for enemies, for the goo and for the evil, for the pleasing and for the disp. the displeasing. Such a charity comes with "the unction from the Holy One;"

one who is less acceptable or less fit, much zeal and thought are at once quick and active. Should not zeal and thought Jackson is a vigorous and pleasing plat-form orator, and no one doubts his sin-cerity. He believes in calling a spade a space, and is not inclued to err on the side of moderation. Upon reflection, however, we are inclued to the opinion that the rev. gentleman will regret hav ing made the statement that "he would be equally quick and active in creating and sustaining a supply proportioned to our needs? Is it well to be zealous only for our own need, and tame and iner for the needs of our neighbor, for rather have the Quebec Legislature give THE POOR WHO CANNOT HELP THEMSELVES and even for the rich, whose spiritual dangers are even greater? In the last eighteen months no less than twelve priests, \$400,000 to found an institution for the propagation of amall pox than to endow the Jesuits." Mr. Jackson is a much betfrom various causes, but nearly all from failure of health, have been withdrawn ter man than such a statement makes him

out to be, and a good deal more of a from work. Our needs, then, are ver many and urgent. We have gone to th Mr. Hugh Cant is also amongst the prophets of the new faith! It was very refreshing to hear Mr. Cant prate about the evils of partyism! Well, he is in a position to talk with authority upon the subject. A more bitter or intolerant utmost, almost to imprudence, in multi-plying the number of our students, being full of confidence in the constant assistance of our Divine Master, who has ofter ance of our Divine Master, who has often left us to wait long in anxiety, but has never failed to help us at last. In this confidence we now appeal to you. We ask, not only for what you may throw into the collection of to-day, but for what you may, after recalling and weigh-ing our words be willing to send to us. partizan than Mr. Cant it would be difficult to find. Unless he is very much ing our words, be willing to send to us. Weigh the education of a priest sgainst some pleasure of self-indulgence, some

and the parents who permitted him to read such books and papers-What shall be done with them ? Milwaukee Citizen.

one and wounded the other lad. Then

Catholic Columbian.

CATHOLIC PRESS

N. Y. Catholic Review

At this period of the year there is leasure as cheap as it is wholesome in the contemplation of the meadow, the wood, the tall rock and the verdant ravine. The works of God are good and their inspiration is good. There is a Sabbath influence in getting the demi-zens of the city out in the adjoining country during the afternoons of Sun day. The Sunday excursion train is not wholly un Christian. Bar the occasions of liquid gluttony, which violate the purity of suburban gardens, and Nature is a great Sunday school institution in itself. Others besides the poet Words-

worth may recognize "In Nature and the language of the sense The author of our pures, thoughts, the nurse The guide, the guardian of our hearts and

of all our moral being."

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. We do not hear much from India at present. But from the hints of difficul. ties that leak out now and then, it would seem that although England has now established her dominion there for over a century and a half, the love of her subjects for her rule is hardly greater than that of Ireland after seven centuries. Not to speak of the expeditions which are matters of weekly occurrence against the robber tribes of the frontiers, Dacoitism appears to hold sway not only in the newly conquered Province of Upper Burmab, but in a consider-able section of the countries across

the borders. The correspondent Temps relates a picturesque instance "A police officer with a detachment of agents was pursuing a famous brigand named Tantia Bheel. He halted with his men near an inn which was one of the favorite haunts of Tantia. He asked for the services of a barber. A man presented himself and offered to shave belied, the time was not very long aroward for when he would have been only too will-ing to become the obedient siave of his party leader in the legislature. He was not even averse to accepting a reward for his partizan "services" and "sulked in am going to do to you." And he cut off



desires to open "A Memorial Fund to Joseph Damien de Veuster," which, when completed, he would hand over to Car-diual Manning, with discretionary powers, "This man was essentially a Catholic," writes Vicar Chapman, concluding his noble letter in the London Times ; "and any memorial to perpetuate the story of his heroism must be essentially Catholic if it is to be entirely genuine, and as he would have wished it. No one, therefore need send anything who feels the slightest qualms on the subject of the Church to whose glory this latest martyrdom

Gives Instant Relief.

"I have been troubled with asthma and a bad cough for years. I get nothing to help me like Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and would recommend it to others as it gives instant relief." Extract from letter from Walter McAuley, Ventnor, Out. A Confectioner's Confidence.

"I can plainly state that I can find noth ing better than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. J have rheumatism occasionally, and Yellow Oil does me great good. You can use my name if you wish." Yours truly, H. Dick-inson, Confectioner, St. Thomas, Ont.

WHY YOU SHOULD USE Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It is Palatable as Milk. it is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.

It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.

It is a perfect Emulsion, does not sepa rate or change.

It is wonderful as a flesh producer. It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds. Sold by all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00

Practical Optician, Graduate of the Optic School, New York. Defective sight, pain in head or eyes on viewing objects at a dis-tance, or blurred vision in reading, re-moved by using our Properly Acjusted Glasses. Every case guaranteed or money refunded. A call solicited, -A. S. MURAY & CO., 169 Dundas street, London, Ont.

prospective plunder to the Eviction Pro moting Company.

But there is a larger question behind all this which was tairly raised by Mr. Clancy, M. P., despite the obstructive tactics of Mr. Emergencyman Russell, who seems to think he holds a general retainer for lish landlords. These vast estates were originally conferred on London companies in trust for the improvement of the districts in which they are situated. The money was meant for local works, local charity, and local education. It was never intended that vast sums should be never intended that vast sums should be wrung from tolling tenants in Ulster to be expended in turtle soup, milk punch, and champagne, for London gourmands. The trust has been grossly betrayed, but h The trust has been grossy betreyed, out it has not thereby become abrogated. There can be no question that in any Liberal and comprehensive Irish land settlement these estates would have been treated as public property. As it is, the Skinners and Saiters, most ominous and appropriate names for lish handlords, have man aged to slip out with their enormous plunder through the back door Lord Ash. bourne so kindly provided them. They must be pursued and stripped of the trust funds while there is still time.

The deputation of the "nobility and gentry of Ireland" to the Prime Minister praying him to abolish the Lord Lieuten. ancy because no respectable peer could be got to take it, was as secret as a Castle Circular to the police. As we have not the same motive for curtosity, we will be at no pains to unearth the particulars. at no pains to uncerth the particulars. Our readers must take it for granted the promise to the distinguished assembly that he would give the matter "his very best consideration." Lord Saliebury knows consideration." Lord Salisbury knows right well that if he touched any one part of the Dublin Castle system he might bring the whole rotten edifice tumbling about his ears. The Earl or the Duke (we are not quite clear which he is) of Zetland is the deus ex machina that saves Lord Salisbury from his pucker. This renegade Liberal noble nonenity, it seems, has consented to accept the position which was offseted to him as a last resource when we everybody else had refused. He is to take up the role of Quintus Cartitus the Second, wice little Lord Castlereagh, ar retired from the business, and, like his re

#### JUNE 22, 1889.

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

can afford to have. There are missions with aged and dented chalices, ragged

vestments, threadbare linen, miserable altars and few candles. There are many

who have no more than one vestment and

poor missions were not benefited. The method of taxing wealthy dioceses is sur-rounded with difficulties, and yet the Tabernacle Society solves all difficulties in a most acceptable and thorough fashion.

work was useful and necessary, and so easy to the band that many others joined

in it. An association was formed, which

Gentlemen, as well as ladies, may become members and benefactors participating in

the prayers of the associates, and of the

poor missions added by the association. The members contribute a dollar a year

towards asei ting poor missions, and com

petent women contribute not only their dellar but their time to making sanctuary

articles. In this way, simple but effective, the richer parishes are taxed for the bene-

fit of the poorer. The Tabarnacle Society is the organ-

ization of the scattered work heretofore

few are aware of its existence and fewer still understand it, let us take the first

annual report of the New York society. It shows that for the year ending with May 1, 1888, the society had distributed

ble is about the lowest price at which one

nacle Society represented a retail value of \$400, not to mention the remaining

The interest which is everywhere taken in this work, since it has been introduced and explained, shows to what an extent it can be developed and what immense good it will be able to do some time. It e peculiarly a work for the lally, and it ought to be taken up by the Catholic press of the entire country and given all the publicity it can stand, and all the en-couragement which it needs. The head-quarters of the New York Tabernack Society are at 49 West Seventeenth street, and the business officials are the President,

articles.

BITS FROM UNITED IRE-LAND.

Nowhere is the Government's complic ity in the grand eviction conspiracy more apparent than on the Ponsonby estate. Policemen are planted, as Mr. Healy puts is, at every ploughtail, and every man on the estate who is guilty of what, in the constabulary interpretation of the Land Act of 1857, can be ragarded as a treepase, is promptly pulled before the Removables, is promptly pulled before the Removables, who deal with him as they may be directed. All this is to make straight the way of the evictor. A curious and hardly a foressen result of these prosecutions is the breaking up of one of the most pre-tentious of the Company bogies with which the rack-renters strive to frighten their naughty tenants. It will be re-membered that, many months ago, a rumour was set afl at that Mr. Poneonby rumour wis set aflat that Mr. Pone onby had sold his estate to a syndicate of Eug-lish speculators-terrible fellows, who were prepared to hang, draw, and quarter any tenants who did not pay rack-rents and costs in a jiffy. Mr. Townsend more than hinted that he was employed at an enormous salary by this tremendous syndi-cate. In the ploughing prosecution many months later Mr. Townsend very humbly confessed that Mr. Ponsonby was still the disconsolate owner of the "white ele-phants," and he was his egent.

Mr. Chamberlain is, we must frankly His utterances have long ago lost all their importance. We know the space we waste upon him should be devoted to many urgent matters that press upon Bat so great is the arrogance, false-od, and folly that fill his speeches that It is impossible to resist the temptation to have a shy at him. Mr. Chamberlain has, for reasons of his own, fought shy of the Forgeries Commission, of which he is the putative father. He broke silence the other evening at Rossendale with a lie that even his portege, Pigott, might have envied. At Rossendale the other evening

# illustrious predecessor, to continue to pro-tect the integrity of the Empire from the vantage point of Dublin Castle.

THE POLICY OF VENGEANCE. United Ireland, June 1st.

Coercion has entered on a new phase The Government is bent on we phase. The Government is bent on we peance if it cannot have victory. Wholesale evic tion is elevated to the dignity of a policy. The whole power of the Executive is con-centrated on the effort to crush the tenants on the Campaigned estates. The exterminator is having now the same enthusiastic aid and encouragement from the Government, more openly and shame-lessly bestowed, that the "Forger" had a little while ago. The Government wants vengeance on the Campaigned tenants. Truly, those tenants have many sins to Truly, those tenants have many sins to answer for. They have compelled the Prime Minister to "the immorality" of tampering with the inviolable sanctity of judicial rents; they have broken the back of Coercion; they have compelled reason-able settlement in multitudes of cases. The guilt of their success has been, indeed, heavy. But their chief crime consists in this: they have been so provokingly moderate, so out-rageously right, in their demands. Wherever a judicial tribunal, no matter how partisan, has touched the Plan of Campaign it has borne testimony to its

Campaign it has borne testimony to its noderation. At Mitchelstown a packed Sub Commission gave larger reductions than the campaigners demanded. On the Clanricarde estate the demand is less than the average of reductions. On the Kenmare estate the very flower of Coercion County Court Judges, Curran, declared the tenants' proposition of arbitration, which Lord Lansdowne, with his own wholesale evictions pending, repudiated, to be pre-eminently fair. The Luggacur ran estate, on which Mr. O'Brien concentrated the attention of the House of Commons and the public, is the most startling illustration of all. No attempt

The second set is a second seco

the Irish leader :

sources.'

they must come and beg for It.

#### DR. LITTLEDALE ON RE-FORMERS. AN INTERESTING SAMPLE OF THE VIEWS OF THE NOIED ENGLISH DIVINE.

Ottawa Evening Journal.

VIEWS OF THE NOTED ENGLISH DIVINE. Ottawa Evening Journal. Editor Journal: On the 20th inst. you pub-his of a letter from Mr. w. C. Desefficas, in ive ho, by the way, is not a canon), generally of being a vituperative writer, and particu-isry of naving called the English reformers (or published work with d-failt refor-neces in which Dr. Littledale uses such lan-give one published work with d-failt refor-neces in which Dr. Littledale uses such lan-give one published work with d-failt refor-tion of the expected work with a failt refor-tion of the expected work with a failt refor-tion of the expected work with a failt refor-by the way. The the expected work with word. That Doctor Littledale uses such lan-give one published in the Mr. DesDrissy has left word. That Doctor Littledale uses such lan-ter of the expected work with the failt refor-tion of the expect later is an one which lan-quite sure the learned doctor would be the main of the expect. In a lecture on "many years ago. Dr. Littledale spoke of the keformers as "miscreasts." In alve that and the still more to my purpose-a letter an-determers will observe that his opinion of the still more to my purpose-a letter at-the still more to any purpose-a letter at-the still more to apply the still for and the still still so its retainly erry forcible, and letters the still more to apply the still for and, but is the super flow hold hat genulish (b) is lette

Ottawa, May 28.h, 1889.

Dr. Littledale's Letter.

ties in the shape of challces, ciboriums, stoles, surplices, and the like. These things were obtained with the small sum of \$847 25, and by charitable donations of SS47 25, and by charitable donations of material. They were sent into all parts of the United States, to the Bahamas, and even to the Island of Java. What is the value of the work done may be seen from the actual low cost of ordinary vestments in the market. Eight dollars for a chasucan be bought. Therefore the chasubles alone made by the ladies of the Taber.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SPECIAL AND ANNUAL MEETING THE TABERNACLE SOCIETY. OF THE AN ORGANIZATION WHICH OUGHT ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE. TO BE FORMED IN EVERY TOWN WHERE GOOD CATHOLICS ARE NUMEROUS AND EARNEST.

THE ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS of this Company at its Nine-teenth Annual Meeting, in Waterloo, on In a missionery country the work of priests in new missions, or in missions which have fallen to nothing, is crowded with peculiar hardships. In these places money is scarce and needs are many. The

teenth Annual Meeting, in Waterloo, on May 23:d, 1889, though not quite as large as in some former years, was, as usual, both influential and representative. The President, I. E. Bowman, E:q, M. P, having taken the chair, on motion the Secretary of the Company, W. H. Riddell, E:q, acted as Secretary of the Special and of the Annual Meeting. The provisions of the Act passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, to amend the Company's charter, having been exolatined by the Chairman, on money is scarce and needs are many. The greatest exertions are not rewarded with much success. When the necessaries have been provided there is not much more to be obtained, and, as a consequence, the worship of God is carried on with a shabblness that oppresses the heart of the priest, whose only consolation, perhaps, is the Mass and the few public ceremonies he

been explained by the Chairman, on motion it was unanimously approved of, whereupon the Special General Mesting was dissolved.

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING

an altar. We have always maintained that in of the Company was then held. The Secretary having read the notice calling some way the wealthier dioceses should in charity be made to share with the poorer. They have partly shared their wealth in the meeting, on motion the minutes of last Annual Meeting were taken as read, and confirmed. The President then read permitting collections to be taken up for the various of jects, but in too many instances this permission has been abused, and the

#### DIRECTORS' REPORT.

It affords your Directors much pleasure in submitting the following statement of the affairs of our Company, to be able to report to the members that the net result of the business transacted during the year 1888 exceeds that of any previous year. Years sgo a few French ladies began the work of assisting poor missions, not with money, but with necessary articles for the The new assurances issued amount to \$2,518,650, under 1,905 policies, and the total amount in force on 31st December sanctuary. From the vestments to the finger-towels, they made everything needed by the altar and the priest. The is \$12 041 914 nuder 9.398 policies. The regular progressive increase of the past ten years in our Premium and Interest Income has been fully maintained. Our total assets as at 31st December last amounted to \$1,313,853 and our sur-

has extended itself to this country; the Pope himself blessed it, and very soon it will number hundreds of societies in all the clics of America. Any one can be come a member on certain conditions. plus over and above all liab'lities has reached the handsome sum of \$90,337 09, which is a very satisfactory showing after the liberal annual distributions which have hitherto been made. A portion of this surplus will be held in hand as a provision against future reductions in the rate of

Interest and other contingencies. Our expense account for 1888 is about \$2 000 less than that of 1887, while the onsiness transacted is considerably greater ; and the ratio of expense has been reduced to 1815 per cent, showing a reduction of 24 per cent. as compared with the

The policies in force at the close of the The policies in force at the close of the year have been valued by the officers of the Government Insurance Department and the Reserve required to be held has been extified as correct by the Superin-tendent of Insurance for the Dominion. done by individuals and the children of Mary. As an instance of what such a society can do in its first years, even when After the regular ennuel Audit, the Ex-ecutive Committee of the Board again carefully examined in detail all the securi-ties embraced in the general statement of assets and found them correct and in 157 sets of vestments, 15 copes, 18 Bene-diction vells, 27 albs, and 1.382 altar linens, together with innumerable varieproper order. The detailed statement pre-pared and duly certified to by your Audi-tors is herewith submitted for your ex-

You will be called on to elect four Directors in the place of B. M. Britton, John Marshall, Francis C. Bruce and J. Kerr Fisken, whose term of office has ex-pired, but who are all eligible for re elec-tion.

## On behalf of the Board, ISAAC E. BOWMAN, Pres.

Printed copies of the Financial State-Printed copies of the Financial State-ment and Additors' Report for ISSS hav-ing been distributed among the members, the President moved the adoption of the various reports. He congratulated the policy holders on the favorable results of the year's operations, obtained at a lower ratio of expenditure than in previous years and lower than the expense ratio of any of our Canadian competitors, with one exception only; while the volume of the unitatine d and fis quality improved. The new businees of the corrent year was much in excess of that written during the same period in any previous year, evidencing the con-tinued popularity of the Company and warranting the hops that the next report the Diractors may have the privilege of sub-mitting will be the best ever experienced in the bistorr of the Company. He hops that the competitor to the bistorr of the Company and mitting will be the best ever experienced in the bistorr of the Company. He adoption of privational ad on application to conversition of manney. He adoption of the addy Superior. ment and Auditors' Report for 1888 hav-ing been distributed among the members, Miss Annie Leary, and the Secretary, Miss Julia Pardow. N. Y. Catholic Review.



#### JENKS' DREAM.

Jenks had a queer dream the other e thought he saw a prize-fighters' rir n the middle of it stood a doughty little hampion who met and deliberately knocked wer, one by one, a score or more of big, unry-looking fellows, as they advanced to he attack. Giants as they were in size, the aliant piguey proved more than a match for hem. It was all so furny that Jenks woke pl aughing. He accounts for the dream by he fact that he had just come to the conclu-ion, after trying nearly every big, drastic sill on the market, that Pierce's Plensant urrarive Peliets, or thy Sugar-coated franules, easily "knock out" and beat all he big pills hollow! They are the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills. Beware of Imitations, which contain Poi-onous Mincrais. Always ask for Dr. Pierce's Pilets, which are Little Sumr-coated Pills, or Anti-billous Granules. One a Dose.

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 States

mported or manufactured in the United States. The advantages and conveniences of this

Inported or manufactured in the United States.
 The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:
 Is, it is situated in the heart of the whole-sale trade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading manufacturers and importers are enable it to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale rate, thus getting its profile or manufacturers, and heave the actual prices or manufacturers, and heave the actual prices are ranged.
 The No extra commissions are charged its patrons on purchases in a for the actual prices and the set of societ, the writing of only one is for the set of societ, the writing of only one is particular line of goods, can get such goods at the same by sending to this Agency.
 The Clergymen and Religious Institutions and setting goods, entrusted to the state of the set of the set

Catholic Agency, 42 Barciay St., New York.

SICK HEADACHE

SICK HEADACHE, Billous Headacheadachea Headacheadacheadacheadacheadacheadacheadachea



But there is a larger question behind all this which was tairly raised by Mr. Clancy, M. P., despite the obstructive tactics of Mr. Emergencyman Russell, who seems to think he holds a general retainer for Irish landiords. These vast estates were originally conferred on London companies in trust for the improvement of the districts in which they are situated. The money was meant for local works, local charity, and local education. It was never intended that was sums should be wrung from tolling tenants in Ulster to be expended in turtle soup, milk punch, and champagne, for London gourmands. The trust has been grossly betrayed, but it has not thereby become abrogated. There can be no question that in any Liberal There and comprehensive Irish land settlement these estates would have been treated as public property. As it is, the Skinners and Salters, most ominous and appropriand savers, mose onnous and appropri-ate names for Irish landlords, have man aged to slip out with their enormous plunder through the back door Lord Ash. bourne so kindly provided them. They must be pursued and stripped of the trust funds while there is still time.

The deputation of the "nobility and gentry of Ireland" to the Prime Minister praying him to abolish the Lord Lieuten. praying him to about the hord lieuten-ancy because no respectable peer could be got to take it, was as secret as a Castle Circular to the police. As we have not the same motive for curiosity, we will be at no pains to unearth the particulars. Our readers must take it for granted the promise to the distinguished assembly that he would give the matter "his very best consideration." Lord Salisbury knows consideration." Lord Sallsbury knows right well that if he touched any one part of the Dubin Castle system he might bring the whole rotten edifice tumbing about his ears. The Earl or the Duke about his ears. The Lear of the Duke (we are not quite clear which he is) of Zetland is the deus ex machina that saves Lord Salisbury from his pucker. This renegade Liberal noble nonenity, it seems,

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial.

renegade Liberal noble nonenity, it seems, has consented to accept the position which was offered to him as a last resource when everybody else had refused. He is to take up the role of Qaintus Curtius the Second, vice little Lord Castlereagh, retired from the business, and, like his

ect under which the brave Balfour at first trove to shield himself ; remarkable for the exposure of the wriggling falsehoods of Mr. Emergencyman Russell ; remark able for the refusal of the Speaker for the

SUBSCRIBER. 1. The object of the devotion of approaching the Holy Euchar-ist on nine Fridays, that is to say, on the first Friday of each month for nine first time to impose cloture at the dicta-tion of the Coercionists; remarkable for the narrow majority by which the Govern. months, is to nourish devotion towards the Sacred Heart of Jesus during that period. It was revealed by our Blessed Lord to ment escaped a vote of censure ; but most remarkable of all for the solemn words of

the Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque of the Visitation Convent of Paray le Monial in France that He desired devout souls in "That in every case, whether it be under the Plan of Campaign or without any plan, where the tenants have shown themselves this way to labor for the grace of final perseverance, keeping before themselves the love of the Heart of Jesus for manreasonable and moderate in their demands, destrous of nothing more than availing themselves of the legislation which this House has provided for their benefit, and kind as a motive for our loving Him, This revelation to the Blessed Margaret Mary was a private revelation, nevertheless the devotion is sanctioned by the Church as an admirable means of where that legislation has been refused by the action, whether of the landlords or of the Government, that we shall help them obtaining and preserving the grace of God, and it is encouraged by the granting of epecial indulgences to those who practice it. to resist and to bear up against this oppres-sion to the utmost extent of our re-

Devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus is, when analyzed, identical with devotion to There is no Campaign tenant in Ireland the person of our Lord Jesus Christ, as our Redeemer, the Heart being the seat of His affection and love for man.

There is no Campaign tenant in Ireland that has not his share in this solemn pledge of the Irish Leader, by whom no word is uttered lightly. Who can doubt that they will be cheered by this noble declaration in the arduous struggle that is still before them? Let there be no mis-taking the issue. Jastice and humanity pleaded for the tenants in the House of Commons on Monday night; the crowbar and the bayonet anewered for the rack-His affection and love forman. 2. Men uncover their heads in the church, as this action is regarded as an acknowledgment of the presence of a Superior. Thus the presence of God is specially acknowledged in the church, be-cause the church is the place where we Commons on Monday night; the crowbar and the bayonet answered for the rack-renters and the Government in the valley of Luggacurran on Tuesday. The tenants have to make up their mind that there is a fight before them. They should under-stand by this time the foss they have to deal with. Every overture for peace is misconstrued into cowardice, which en-encourages to renewed insolence and savagery. This policy of vergeance must be met by bold defiance and stern resist-ance. Through battle victory comes. cause the church is the place where we are especially required to remember the divine presence. Besides, Jesus Christis really present in the Holy Eucharist, which, in most cases, is preserved in the church. In the case of women, the prac church. In the case of women, the prac-tice is reversed, because it is recognized that the chief personal charms of a woman are in her features, and in a great measure in her hair. Hence feminine modesty requires that these charms should not be ostentatiously displayed in the church. Thus, for the same reason that a momen wears a weilt in unblic, her head is ance. Through battle victory comes. When the rack-renters want peace next

woman wears a veil in public, her head is respectfully covered in the church. The practice for both men and women is fixed by St. Paul in 1 Cor. xi.

kinds.

The Wisest Gift.

"I bought my wife a velvet sack." "I bought my wife a velvet sack." Thue prondly boasted Mr. Brown. "She'll be with that upon her back, The best-dressed dame in town." Eat vevet sack or diamond ring Can bring no balm ro suffering wife. Favorite Prescription is the thing To save her precious life. The great and soversion remedy boo

The great and sovereign remedy, known the world over, for all female troubles, in-flamation, cruel backaches, and internal displacements is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only guaranteed See guarantee on every bottle-wrapure.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets-gently laxative or actively cathartic according to dose. 25

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon's from tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corp. Externit M. Taylor 1st Vice and Robert Melvin 2nd Vice President of the Company for

never attracts corns from tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, dosn't go fooling round a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Put-man's" and no other.

SLEEPLESSNESS is due to nervous excite-ment. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those

Matoler, the business main, and those whose occupation necessitates great nen-tal strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get sleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a few doses of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, market.

gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

#### Pictou Pencillings.

Mr. Hazen F. Murray, of Pictou, N. S., writes: 'I was affected with dyspepsia and nervous debility, and tried hany rem-edies without avail, but one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters much improved me and two more made me a well man." THAT "TOCSIN OF THE SOUL, THE DINNER

BELL," as Byron calls it, suggests no plea-sing reflection to the dyspeptic, billious sufferer. He partakes, of course, but the subsequent torment is egregiously out of

by St. Paul in 1 Cor. xi. VICTORIA CARROLIC SALVE is a great aid to internal medicine in the treatment of scrofulous sores, ulcers and abcesses of all kinds.

mitting will be the best ever experienced in the history of the Company. He had no hesitation in stating that The Ontario was never more deserving of the support and coefidence of its members and of the patronage of the insuring your distribution lite than it is at the present time. B M. Britton, Eq., Q. C., James Trow, Eq., M. P. Joseph Ward, Eq., of the whole-sale firm of Messrs, Ward, Catter & Co., Mentreal, and others ably supported the Montreal, and others ably supported the motion which was adopted amid applause.

Measra, Jackson and Scully having been re-appointed by vote of the members present auditors for the current year, the Scrutineers appointed to take up the ballots having reported the re-election of the retiring Directors, and the customary vote of thanks to the Board, the officers and the Agents having been tendered and

the ensuing year. . ....

No one need fear cholera or any sum mer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J D. Kellog's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medi-cine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the



nomes, abu show to those who call, a complete line of our ble and very useful ESCEDSE ESCEL to SAMPLES. their former action of the two is a state of the second free and a direct second second free and a direct second second free and a direct second se

BOX 305.
 S. Ontarlo. --Fhis Institution is pleasant, located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of edu-cation, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the undimental as well as the higher English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and utiton in French and English, per annum, §100; German free of charge: Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Hed and beding \$10; Washing, \$00; Private rooms \$20. For inther particulars address :-MOTHER SEPERIOR.
 T TRSULINE ACADEMY. CHATHAM

\$20. For further particulars address information in the second second

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#### O. M. B. A.

A meeting of the trustees of the Supreme Council was held in Detroit, Tuesday, June 4tb, 1889. Besides the full Board there were present: Revs. Dr. Riley, Fathers Molphy and Tiernan, Supreme President, R. Mulholland; Recorder, C. J. Hickey; Grand Presi-dert D. O'Comes, members of them.

Recorder, C. J. Hickey; Grand Presi-dent, D. J. O'Connor; members of Com-mittle on Laws, J. J. Hynes, E. Bertrand, and J. O'Meara; Grand Secretaries, Jos. Cameron, S. R. Brown and J. H. Breen. Meeting was called to order in the parlor of the Hotel Cadillac by Supreme President R. Mulholland. The Presi-dent, in calling the meeting to order, stated that a question had arisen since our last meeting requiring the action of the Supreme Council. He, therefore, took the chair in his official capacity; C. J. Hickey as secretary.

took the chair in his official capacity ; C. J. Hickey as secretary. The question referred to was the cua-todianship of members' Medical Certifi cates and the manner of applying for Beneficiary Certificates ; the change from the method heretofore adopted being caused by a part of section 4 page 9 of Constitution of 1888; representatives from the Grand Council of Canada claiming that said part of said section was neither read, discussed, nor adopted, at the Supreme Council con-vention of 1889, was irregularly and illegally placed in the constitution; was a deviation from the system regulated by our constitution and in existence in by our constitution and in existence in Canada for the past nine years, and was

Bros. Hynes and Bertrand, of Buffalo, stated that section 4 of Beneficiary Fund stated that section 4 of Beneficiary Fund article as it now appears in the constitu-tion was read and adopted the same as every other amendment to the con-stitution; that the printed minutes were not correct, and that the constitution was printed from their original manu-script. None of the members of the Trustee Board present had any recollec-of the matter referred to. Brothers of the matter referred to. Brothers O'Meara, Finn and Coffey were positive it was neither read nor adopted; and Brothers Hynes and Bertrand, the Com mittee on Laws, were positive it was read and adopted ; Brother Hickey contended medical certificates should be in the Supreme Recorder's office, no matter whether the constitution stated so or not, and he believed the Supreme Presi-dent and Trustees had the power to order this and insist on its being done. Several others agreed in this, and thought the question of the custodianship of "Medical Ortificates, and applications for membership of members," could be settled without any reference to section 4, page 9 of constitution. After a lengthy discussion as to the legal ity of that part of section 4, page 9 of the Beneficiary Fund Article relating to the "forwarding of the medical certificates of members tot he Supreme Recorder," in which C. J. Hickey, S. R. Brown, J. O'Meara, J. J. Hvnes, E. Bertrand, D. J. O'Connor, Rev. Fathers Molphy, Tiernan and Baart, besides other members of the and pair, besides other memory of the trustee board, tock part, the following resolution, presented by trustee W. J Buiger and duly recorded, was unant mously adopted by the Supreme President and trustees :

Resouved, That the Supreme Presi-dent of this Council require all Grand Councils under the jurisdiction of this body or its proper officers, to forward, for the future, all medical certificates of for the future, sil medical certificates of membership and the applications for membership to the Supreme Recorder of this body, and that the question of for-warding medical certificates and appli-cation for membership, now in their possession and issued prior to January 10, 1889, be deferred until the next meeting of the Supreme Council

of the Supreme Council. After the adoption of this resolution the President adjourned the Council, and Wm. J. Bulger, chairman of the Board of Frustees, called the board to order. M'nutes of the last meeting were read

and approved. Secretary C. J. Hickey read a letter from the firm with whom he has been ne gotiating for printing of charts, and by motion was ordered to procure 500, cost

not to exceed \$40. Letter of F. R. E. Can

All members initiated prior to May 24th are liable for this assessment. Branches are requested to forward the amount due on this assessment as soon as possible. Some of our branches are not at all prompt enough in remitting assess-ments. The money is in the Branch treasurer's hands, (or should be if the Branch business is properly conducted) when the assessment is issued, and there can be no excuse in withholding it. Mew branches will be organized at Parry Sound and Linwood in the course of a few days' time. The attention of the Secretaries of Branches is called to section 12, page 33, and section 4, page 79 of Constitution, regarding their duty of forwarding to the chairman of Finance Committee the financial statement from 1st of July, 1888, to 1st July, 1889 Blank forms for this purpose have been mailed to every Branch Secretary in my juriadiction. In answer to "Correspondenta," C. M B. A. matter appearing in the press, or in our official organ, is *not official*, unless and matter appears over the signature of the Supreme President, Supreme Recorder, Grand President or Grand Secretary. Sawet, R Brown. Grand Secretary.

SAMUEL R BROWN, Grand Secretary.

#### Resolutions of Condolence.

Secretary.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 37, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the following resolutions of condolence were

following resolutions of conductor work whereas, it has pleased an All-wise God to afflict our prother member. Charles Ley-deu, by the death of his beloved wife, be it Resolved, That the members of this Bianch hereby express their sincere regret at the great loss which Brother Leyden mas sustaised, and beg to tender our heartfelt sympathy in his recent sad bereavement. Resolved, That these resolutions be in-serted in the minutes and published in the cfficial organs and local papers.

#### IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

MR. PARNELL'S LATEST TRIUMPH. The ceremony of the presentation of addresses from the Irish municipal bodies to Mr. Parnell during the last week of May in London, England, was an imposing and significant occasion. Every important municipality in Ireland, except Belfast and Derry, was represented by its Mayor and Corporation, in their robes of office and with the insignia of their once and with the insignia of their borough. The number of municipalities represented was nine. The Lord Mayor of Dublin introduced the deputations. The confidence of all the municipalities was expressed in Mr. Parnell in the The connected of an too multiparties was expressed in Mr. Parnell in the strongest terms. Mr. Parnell was much moved by this grand spontaneous demon-stration. He declared that the Special Commission had been forced upon the Irish people instead of the inquiry they demanded. He would have preferred to have gone to his grave with the stigma of the forged letters attacked to his name, rather than have every public speech and every newspaper article which was published in Ireland or else where raked up against the Irish party. They had never acknowl-edged the justice of the reference to the Commission, and now they do not accept it. They do not believe in its fairness or competency to deal with the great issues competency to deal with the great issues which came before it. Under pretence of an inquiry into crime, a great political issue was raised before men who are not competent to decide it, but the verdict of history will be in favor of Ireland, what

history will be in favor of Ireland, what ever may be the decision of the judges. It is well understood by Irish politicians that the Parliamentary polley is an experiment, but if he and his colleagues thought it would be unsuccessful, they would not remain twenty four hours longer in the House of Commons. But they believe there is no fear of failure, and that they are nearing the day when their hopes will be realized, and when Ireland will have the right of self government. the right of self government. Mr. Condon, Mayor of Clonmel, was not

present, as he is in prison for protesting against the cruel evictions which are being carried on under Mr. Balfour's tyrannical rule, but Clonmel sent its corporation to take part in the magnificent demonstration, the object of which was to congratu-late Mr. Parnell on the collapse of the in-fquitous plot to ruin his blameless reputaest liberty in the management of their local affairs, all have been bound strongly to the Empire. He appealed to the nation The absence of Mr. Condon to give the same liberty to Ireland. A large number of English ladies and strengthens the force of the delegation, as it emphasizes the crueity of the persecu tion under which the country is suffering. The delegates condemned in the most scathing terms the foul conspiracy against Mr. Parnell, and it was a most timely occasion for the latter to expose the under which the country is suffering gentlemen were present to see how Irish evictions were carried out on the Olphert Fourteen houses were cleared out estate. on Friday, 24th of May, and nineteen per sons, chiefly women, were taken prisoners for defending their homes. The English duplicity of the Government in the appointment of a Commission which they expected would drsg itself through the mire for the purpose of furthering the visitors expressed their horror and indigna. tion, and in a telegram to the Queen appealed to her to put a stop to such pro dings, which are a disgrace to England Government's plans. The collusion between the forger Pigott

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

now absolutely certain the popular ver dict will be favorable to the Nationalist

The sum of \$856 was forwarded to Mr. Parnell by Rev. J. C. Walsh, President of the Parnell Defence Fand Committee for Providence, R. I. The Ediaburgh City Council are not to be balked in their determination to confer the freedom of their city on Mr. Parnell. The Lord Provost has refused to offisiate, so the Senior Magistrate who will be present will act as representative of the council on the occasion. The original

council on the occasion. The original majority which voted for bestowing the honor was eleven, but some proved weak under the pressure brought to bear to prevent it, and the majority now in Mr. Parnell's favor is six. Mr. Gladstone addressed a large meeting at Ramsey bareheaded during a thunder-storm on the 7th inst. Next day he spoke at Weymouth. He said the Liberal party was moving in the right direction and at a fair pace. He spoke in favor of limiting the length of a Parliament to four or fire ways. Referring to Lealand he Parnell's favor is six.

or five years. Referring to Ireland, he admitted that crime had decreased there and attributed the improvement to recent remedial measures, to the beneficial in-fluence of Irish members of Parliament and the priests, and above all to the and the priests, and above all to the knowledge possessed by the Irish people that a large majority of the people of England sympathized with them. It re-mained for Englishmen to say whether they will do a further act of justice, which alone would give a true union of the vari-ous countries comprehended under the designation of Great Britain and Ireland.

At Plymeuth Mr. Gisdstone received an upprecedented popular demonstration. He addressed a crowd at Tavistock on the 15th inst., and afterwards another crowd of 7,000 people in Plymouth Drill Hall, of 7,000 people in Plymouth Drill Hall, maintaining, first, that the separation of a dependency had never been caused by the granting of autonomy; sec.ind, that separ-ation had in numerous cases been caused by the refusal of autonomy; and third, that there were abundant cases in which separation had been prevented by the granting of autonomy. Mr. Gladstone supported these propositions by reference to Colonial history. At the beginning of his public career, he said, there was not a Colony that was not held by a precarious

Colony that was not held by a precarious tenure, but since being granted the full-

Mr. Parnell to explain such a draum stance. It was to bear out the statements of the Times that the Commissioners were indges selected were known to be pro-nounced ensemise of Mr. Parnell and his came. On this ground Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals opposed their appoint ment, but the Government would have no other men. There is no doubt they hoped by their spointment to secure Mr. Parnell's con-viction, but the most unarpected dia covery of Figott's deliberate forgeries ex-plode their plans. The sto of all this, it is very freely said their the judges will yet, when they make efforter them. The real issue which indices ment to solve the the Commissioners to dide the great collidence of the first indices and that the Commissioners to the forged letters, and the Times titli indiciounses of the selection of the three judges, and that the Commissioners to the forged letters, and the Times titli indiciounses of the selection of the three judges, and that the Commissioners to the forged letters, and the Times titli indiciounses of the selection of the three judges, and that the Commissioners to the forged letters, and the Times titli indiciounses of the selection of the three judges, and that the Commissioners to the down find event of the letters, was made put before them. The real issue which the undertook the larger issue of declinn the took place on bis motion was unce of Commons commence in the self covernment. The real issue which the suthenticity of the letters, was made by them but a secondary matter, and the Commissioners, it have that second ary matter, and the Commissioners, it issue a discussion so commence to decision brow mission that we been key in the forgeround the thread of the issue of decision brow mission the second of the guestion the translute of Liebardy have been brought onto the cornectioner, it is not which be commissioners, it have the second is and what we contoners withe the present house of the sissue of decision brow mission the the pr

contest the seat which has been vacated by Mr. Hooper. Mr. Morrogh is the Nation alist candids'e, and there is no doubt of his triumphant election over any one whom the Government may select to raise

their standard in the constituency. The tenants of Mr. Studdert, near Kil-rush, have b ught their holdings at four.

teen and a talt years' purchase on judicial rents.

#### HYMENEAL.

# Mr. Edward Haplon, of Themesford, and Miss Maggie McCarthy. dauguter of Mr. Patrick McCarthy. of London Toweship, were married on Wednesday morning, the lith inst. at St. Peter's Cathedrai, by the Rev. Father Tiernan. Mr. J. McCarthy and Miss K. Hanlon did the honors of the occa-sion. After the createmony a pleasant time was spent at the residence of the bride's father, where the bride was the recipient of a large number of handsome presents. The western citles with the best wishes of a large number of friends for their happiness and prosperity in their new sphere of life.

#### LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, June 20. –GRAIN–Red winter, 1.40 0.1.45; waite, 1.40 to 1.45; spring, 1.40 to 1.45; ora, 85 to 90; rye, 1.00, to 1.05; barley, mait, 10; barley, feed, 80 to 95; oats, 78 to 80; peas,

80, **MEAT.**—Bsef by carcass, 550 to 6.50; mut-ton by qr., 8 to 9; mution by carcass, 7 to 8; lamb, carcass, 9 to 10; lamb, qr., 10 to 11; soring, q., 75 to 1.50; veal by qr., 4 to 6; veal by carcass, 3 to 5; pork, per cwt., 6 50 to 700.

To an event by carcass, 3 to 5; pork, per cwt., 6 50 to 7.00. PRODUCE.-Eggs, 12 to 14; butter, best roll, 13 to 15; butter, large rolls, 13; butter, crocks, 12; dry wood, 425 to 4.50; green wood, 4.50 to 4.75; soft wood, 250 to 350; lard, No. 1, 12 to 13; lard, No. 2, 11 to 12; straw, load, 3.00 to 4.00; ciover seed, busn., 5.00 to 5.00; statke seed, bush., 6.50 to 8.00; timothy reed, bush., 140 to 1.50. L, VE STOCK - Milen cows, 3000 to 4500; live hogs, cwt., 500 to 5.50; pigs, pair, per cwt, 4.00 to 4.00; fat beeves 2.50 to 450, spring to 0.00 to 4.00; fat beeves, 2.50 to 4.50, spring row, 4.00 to 4.50; young pigs, per pair, 4.00 to 75; spring chickens, pr., 60 to 75; spring chickens, pr., 60 to 50; geese, each, 50 to 60; geese, lb, 6 to 9; turkeys, tb, 11 to 12. Toronto, June 20 - WHEAT-Fail No. 2.

to s; turkeys, 1b, 11 to 12. Toronto, June 20 -- WHEAT-Fall No. 2. 9(c; spring, No. 2, 96 to 95; red winter, No. 2, 9(c to 97c. Barley, No. 1, 66 to 57; No. 2, 52 to 55; No. 3, cstra, 47 to 45; No. 3, 42 to 45. Peas, No. 2, 53 to 55. Oats, No. 2, 33 to 31. Flour, extra, 41 to 4.30; straight ro.1cr, 440 to 450; strong basers, 450 to 480.

strong basers, 450 to 4 80. Montreal, Que, June 24 - FLOUR-Re-ceipis, 600 bbis, sales, none reported market quiet, unchanged. Grain and pro-visions unchanged. Stocks here this mort. Ing :- Wheat, 42 171 bush; corn, 165 201 bush pens, 202,896 bush; oats, 74 166 bush; barley 27 915; rye none; flour, 94,496 bbis; oatmeai 967 bbis; cornmeat, 103 bbs.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo, N. Y., June 20.-CATTLE-Offerings 12 cars; market dull at a declin

1	THE OUNODE PROTIVAL	
	THE GILMORE FESTIVAL. The fitting up of the Crystal Palace for the	N. 1
	grand concerts on June 27th, is being pushed with all possible speed, and owing to the immense number of seats that have been reserved crowded houses will be the order of	Have the
	the day. Referring to lest week's perform- ances in Toronto the Globe says: "The second day's concerts brought out even larger orwads than the first day and a simi- lar climax was reached in the excel snce and recouldrity of the programmes, for the	and C and d
	selections offered by the performers were of the most pleasing description and the enthu- siasm of the audiences hardly knew bounds at times. An lustance may be cited that of	N.
	the 'Charge of the Light Brigade' which was played six times at the four concerts. The vocalists arcuitted themselves in grand style and delighted everyone who had the pleasure of listening to them. 'The Charge of the	112 D
f	of listening to them. 'Ihe Charge of the Light Brigade" and the famous Anvil Chorus are amongst the numbers assigned to the Matinee programme for London. Secure seats for this performance at once, as the best	WIL
5	are being rapidly sold.	Wh
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	HEAD OFFICE HAMILTON. The Guaranteed four per cent. Insurance Bond issued by the Federal Life Co. is by	
	far the most liberal, the most equitable and the most satisfactory investment in- surance contract ever given to the public.	A few

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surance contract ever given to the public. It is the same as investing money in the Government Savings Bank with the INSUR-ANCE FREE OF CHARGE. For particulars apply to Mr. H. Rae, Dis-trict Manager, 3 Masonic Temple, London, Out

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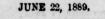
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ing the translation into French and print ing of circulars, stating the objects and benefits of the association, for distribution " Canada, was referred to Canada Grand Council,

Secretary Hickey reported that the association was now in condition, for the first time since its organization, to pay death claims immediately after death on presentation of proofs. Supreme President Mulholland reported

all Grand Councils having complied with provisions of Reserve Fund article. Bro. W. Franklin reported that the

total amount of Reserve Fund from Branches in the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council to March 22nd, was

President Mulholland read a letter from the Secretary of Branch 1, Windsor, inviting the members at the meeting to participate in a reception to be given by id Branch on June 5th to His Lordship the Bishop of London. On motion, the invitation was accepted

with the assurance that as many as could ould avail themselves of the pleasure

of attending. Secretary Hickey was instructed to return to Supreme Treasurer for cancel-lation of draft of \$1,300 unclaimed.

By motion the Supreme Secretary was instructed to prepare a circular stating the objects and benefits of the associa. tion for distribution in localities where there are no branches of the C. M. B. A; and to have it ready for adoption at the next meeting of this board ; also to prepare a notice of assessment with a view of adopting its uso throughout the association

The Supreme Secretary stated that the Finance Committee would meet in September to audit the accounts, and, as the quarterly meeting of the trustees would take place about the same time, to meet in his office. By motion Brook-lyn was chosen as the place for next meeting. extended an invitation to the board

and from the Grand Secretary's office June 5th. It calls for the payment of 10 beneficiaries, 5 in New York State; 1 in Pennsylvanis; 1 in Michigan; 2 in Ohio; and 1 in Canade.

occur on the Queen's birthday. It is the intention of leading Reformers and the Times cannot be reasonably doubted when it is borne in mind that it in England to exhibit at Reform meetings

was part of the settled polley of the Gov-ernment to fix on the leading Nationalists, and especially on Mr. Parnell, complicity with the murder of Mr. Burke, and it was to give plausibility to this accusation that the Times published the Parnellism in London and elsewhere a model of the battering rams with which Mr. Balfour bas furnished the Irish police for battering down the houses of the Irish tenants, and a model also of one of the houses which

the for the

that the Times published the Parnellism and Crime editorials. Contributions were given by prominent members of the Cabinet towards the rewarding of the for gers, Sir Richard Webster so far adopted the forgeries as to declare that they were absolutely proved be-fore the Special Commission was thought of, and it was publicly acknowl. given by prominent members of the Cabinet towards the rewarding of the for gers, Sir Richard Webster so far adopted the forgeries as to declare that they were absolutely proved be-fore the Special Commission was thought of, and it was publicly acknowl-edged by both parties in the House of Commons that the position of matters was such that Sir Richard was so strongly committed to the forgeries that he the model will have such an effect upon English people, what would be the result if the battering ram itself were put on committed to the forgeries that he could not retain his position in the exhibition ? The people of Mallow are determined

to resist payment of a tax which has been imposed on them by the Grand Jury to Government unless the crimes attrib. (dovernment unless the crimes attrib-uted to Mr. Parnell were completely and absolutely proved. It is now a matter of history how completely the accusations were broken down. The compensate a policeman named Stone for injuries received during a street row be-tween himself and a drunken emergencyman. They will not pay the unjust im-position except at the point of the bayonet, and though the amount will probably be collected by selzure, it will cost more to collect it than the compensecret of the letters which were to condemn Mr. Parnell has been made a matter of the greatest publicity, since it has been proved that with the aid afforded by government, Pigott was bribed by the Times to forge tue signasation will amount to. Thus the object tures to the memorable letters, and the Government share the disgrace with will be gained not to leave anything t hand over to the policeman. The Scotch Crofters of Glendale are rewhich the Times has been covered by

lyn was chosen as the place for next meeting. Assessment No. 7 was issued from the Supreme Recorder's office June 1st, 1889, and from the Grand Secretary's office two estates, by which 214 tenants are and from the Grand Secretary's office the exposure. Yet Sir Richard keeps disgrace of all his colleagues. The Times had positively asserted that the letters were genuine. On 18th April allowed an average reduction of 35<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per section of 35<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per

10.

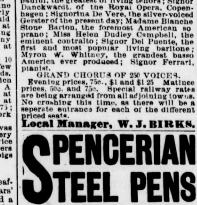
Orierings 12 cars; market dull at a decline from opening prices of week. Some fairly heavy cattle of good quality, which would have brought 4.10 last Monday sold to-day at 3 90 to 3.99, and there was a corresponding decline on all grades offered, except fat pony butchers' steers, which heid their own at 3 55 to 3.7

butchers' steers, which held their own at 3.65 to 3.75. SHEEP AND LAMBS-Offerings, were 10 cars of sheep, and there were only a few lambs here, mixed in to fill out sheep loads. One car of chaice 95 to sheep sold at 4.60, which is slightly below ear ler prices of week. A couple of loads of average quality sold at 4 40 to 4.45, and two cars of fair quality 4 10 to 4.45. Ove lot of ordinary so dat 375; market dragged under dispiriting New York advises.

market dragged under dispiriting New York advises. HOGS-Off-rings 20 cars. The market was slower to-day, and there being a very limited inquiry for mediums tha price dropped 5c, the balk selling for 413. Yorkers held up to 455, yesterday's price, and pigs brought 4 60. ....

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nce of tender. The Department does not bind itself to cceept the lowest or any tender. By order, A. GOBELL; Secretary.

LONDON, ONT., CANADA. References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoll; Cor. sorau, Parkhill, Wohy, Kingston; and Bev. Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

TENDERS. Stated TENDER's addressed to the un-devalanced, and endorsed "Tender for Additions and Clock Tower to Custom House, London, Ont.," will be received at this office until Wednesday, 19th June, 1889, for the several works reduired in the erec-tion of additions and Clock Tower to Custom House, London, Ont. "Specifications can be seen at the Depart-ment of Tubile Works, Ottawa, and at the office of G F Durard, Eq., Architect, Lon-don, Out., on and after Tueaday, 4th June, 1889, and tenders will not be considered with actual signatures of tenderers. "An accepted bank chrque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of amount or tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party deciline the constract or all to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non accept-ance of tender. "The Department does not bind itself to accept the iowest or any tender." POWDER