VOLUME 12.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1889.

No. 582

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We do not desire to be either unfair or ungenerous in referring to the course of the Toronto Mail when it treats of matters Catholic; and we regret we are forced to the conclusion that the object it has in view is the creation of mischief between the Catholic and Protestant sections of our people. We are well aware that its professions take a far different color, but yet its practices almost every day run counter to these pro-

NEARLY every issue of the paper contains one or more articles or paragraphs relating to the Church, its spiritual guides or its adherents. All these articles or paragraphs are written with a pen dipped in gall. In addition to this, other pages of the paper are loaded with lengthy contributions from Protestant clergymen of leisure-"fireside philanthropists and lazy philosophers, great at the pen"-whose chief object in life is to display animosity towards the Catholic Church.

Irs account of the attack on Archbishop Walsh serves as a good illustration of its unfairness towards Catholics. Its reference to the occurrence commerces in this wise : "It is greatly to be deplored that Archbishop Walsh should have been insulted on his arrival here the other night. There appears to be a disposition in some quarters, however, to magnify the effair and make it appear that stone-throwing was carried on by grown-up persons. The police say good order prevailed slong the route except at the point where a stone was thrown through the carriege window. It so happened that those in charge of the reception changed the route without forewarning the police, and that there were no officers at or near the spot where the stone was thrown. . . . It is wholly certain, from all that can be gathered, that the act was committed by some lad." The Globe and the Empire take a very different view of the occurrence and the first mentioned paper places the blame largely on the shoulders of the ranting preachers. We have it on record, as reported by these papers, that Mr. Smith's coachman was hit on the neck with a brick, that the windows of the Archbishop's carriage were shattered with the same missiles and that His Grace received a severe blow on the arm; that the windows of the Lieutenant-Governor's carriage were broken by still another shower of stones or bricks; and that afterwards the windows of the convent were shattered by the throwing of stones. The Mail's report of all this work is simply this: "A boy threw a stone." We are not surprised, we must confess, that the Mail should try to make light of the ruffianly conduct of the Toronto mob. Once before it pursued a like course. When Wm. O'Brien was mobbed, half a stick (an incb) of leaded brevier told the

THE Mail, in its time, has drawn upon itself from many quarters very severe and vigorous denunciation. It is a muchabused sheet, and much cause is there for this abuse. When an attempt was made to corrupt the Ontario Legislature, Hon. Mr. Fraser said it was the work of the brawling brood of bribers who were hatched under the eves of the Mail office. In the political world the paper is now a sort of nobody's child, and it has become the mouthpiece of a brawling broad of bigots.

A TELEGRAM from Ottawa conveys the information that Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C. M. P. for Montreal Centre, is mentioned as the person likely to obtain the position of Solicitor General. It must be conceded that Sir John Macdonald, as a rule, has been very fortunate in the selection of his colleagues in the Minis try. His aim has been to have about him the most influential as well as the most able of those who march under his political banner. The member for Montreal Centre would unquestionably prove a source of real strength as well as an ornament in the Ministerial rank. A man of high character, a brilliant orator, a learned barrister, and one esteemed by all classes is Mr. Curran, and, if called to the ministry, we feel sure Sir John will add another very strong link to the Min-

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To THE Hon. Frank Smith belongs the distinction of being the most prominent among those who made the reception of Archbishop Walsh in Toronto a very becoming one. This conduct on the part of Mr. Smith is not an impulse of recent growth. We can go back in the years and call to mind many an occasion when Frank Smith was always the manly man when faith or fatherland called for workers. On the 27th of November last Mr. Smith chartered a special car and special train to to Toronto, and the hon. gentleman's cardiage conveyed His Grace from the station to St. Michael's Cathedral. Twenty-two

acts of kindness towards Bishop Walsh when he first came to London. And we well remember what happy, cheerful faces were those seen in Mr. Smith's carriage as it was driven from the Grand Trunk depot to St. Peter's Cathedral. Besides Mr. Smith and the Bishop the saintly and distinguished Monseignor Bruyere, who now sleeps the long sleep heneath the altar of our great cathedral, was one of the party. Bishop Walsh has left us to continue the work in another field. Father Bruvere has gone to receive the reward promised to the faithful steward.

THE Evangelical Parliament assembled in Toronto last week. It wou'd puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to point out one practical movement likely to produce anything good as the result of the assembling together of these reverend gentlemen who constitute the Evanglical Parliament. It is an aggregation of contending and disturbing elements-preaching holiness at one time and hate at another. No member dare introduce a resolution having for object a uniformity of Christian belief. That would be dynamite. But is there anything in which these reverend gentlemen may occupy common ground-anything that will call forth applause loud and long-anything in which every member, individually and collectively, are a unit? Yes! most decidedly. At all their meetings in the past, and quite likely at all the meetings to be held in the days to come, the tying up of locomotives on the Sabbath day and Romish aggressiveness have formed and will form the chief subjects of discussion. We do not know what fate awalts them as to the matter first mentioned, but whenever they make a move to run their little evangelical canoes across the bow of Peter's bark, a run down and a ducking is always the outcome.

WHENEVER a number of these grave and reverend Protestant gentleman gather together to compare notes, read papers, offer up prayers, and abuse the Pope and Popery, always look with a positive certainty on the appearance in their midst of some person bearing a French name who wishes to be known as a missionary of the French Evangelization Society. One of them came up in all the wet to Toronto, the city of brick-bat Christianity, to be present at the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance. He attended and was recommended. Every member of ipmost heart that the man is a humbug and that his profession is a fraud. But, no matter. He is fighting Popery, and that fact gives him a reserved seat at all the entertainments of the brotherhood. The dear man is ever in quest of and in need of supplies. He wants bibles, blankets and top boots; tracts, testato feed his dear French children both spiritually and temporally. Will these people ever have sense? The French people are now better Christians than they can ever hope to be so long as they persist in travelling the road of heresy.

REV. J. ALLISTER MURRAY, of London, Presbyterian, attended the meeting of the Dominion Evangelical Alliance in Toronto last week. He spoke thereat. The London Free Press calls Rev. J. Allister Murray's address "an eloquent response." Doubtlers there was some eloquence, but there was some humor also. No one who knows Rev. J. Allister Murray would accuse him of being over humorous, but humorous he was truly, and here is

"It was a pleasure and an inspiration to meet in this city, noted for it beautiful location and rapid increase of population, and famous for its Christian generosity

On Wednesday, 27th of November, while Archbishop Walsh wes being driven in a carriage to his cathedral, the lambs of J. Allister Murray's fold attacked him with a shower of bricks. Mr. Murray! Mr. Murray! what has Toronto done to you that you should thus draw the laughter of the Dominion on it righteous head?

IT is pleasing to note that during the presentation of addresses to Archbishop Walsh in Toronto by the different Catholic societies, on Wednesday last, no disturbance occurred. The police arrange. ments were of such a complete character that the constituency of the Mail and Dr. Wild could not get any opportunity to put in their work.

WE ARE pleased to note that we have in Ontario many fair-minded and honorable editors, who strike out from the shoulder once in a while and deal vigorous blows at the preachers who are suffering from the prevailing mental epi-

but because others can not see eye to eye with him, is that a reason why he must traduce and vilify that which his brother holds most sacred? If Romanism is making headway in Canada, it is because her clergy are ever on the alert. Let the Protestant clergy exert them selves to the same extent, let them preach the doctrine of Christ, and leave politics to others, and they will soon have well-filled churches and be surrounded by a God fearing people, who, while ready to offer up their lives, as did the martyrs of old, for their religion, will be generous enough to believe in the honesty of those who bow at a different altar."

The editor of the Woodstock Sentinel. Review, a Protestant gentleman of prominence, shakes up a Rev. Mr. Topping in a lively manner. That rev. gentleman, it seems, came to the rescue of Rev. Mr. Fulton, Baptist, after he had been almost annihilated by Father Northgraves. The editor, however, refused him admission to the arens, and he waxes very angry. The Sentinel Review speaks of the matter in this wise : 'It may be a hardship for our friend

Mr. Topping not to have his hand in when controversy is abroad; but the recollection of past courtesies from the Sentinel Review should mollify his present grief in not being able to get a fling at those dreadful people, the Roman Catholics. . . . . . . Even Mr. Top-ping will scarcely deny that the Catholics of Woodstock are up to the average of good citizenship; that they and their Protestant fellow-citizens live together in peace and harmony. They are a small minorty here, and in public affairs are seldom or never heard of.

Upon one point we congratulate Mr.

Topping—he has always the courage to

write over his own name. In this respect he differs from some of the sneaks who stab people in the back and then not the output with false and meet them on the street with false and smiling faces."

A VERY significant and most gratifying spectable was the assembling together of all the Catholic societies of Toronto last week. The object was to pay their respects to His Grace Archbishop Walsh. Earnestly and sincerely was this duty performed. It may be said that these gentlemen represented every section of the large and influential Catholic community of the capital of Onterio. We might, indeed, go further, and claim that their voices were the voices of all the Catholic people of the archdiocese. Never has a distinguished prelate of Holy Church entered upon his duties with a brighter future-never has an Archbishop taken his abode in the midst of a people who this Congress of Varieties knows in his one and all hailed his coming with more genuine marks of esteem and more sincere respect and obedience for the authority which it is his divine right to exercise. Knowing Archbishop Walsh as we know him, and knowing him as the people of Toronto know him, this edifying conduct of the laity is not a matter for surprise. Toronto is blessed in its ments, mush and money—all to be used | Archbishop and a bright future is in store to the throne of the Most High that this distinguished and holy prelate may be spared many, many years to carry forward the blessed work he has been called of God

> THE Very Rev. Chas. Vincent, of St. Michael's College, Toronto, Provincial of the Basilian Order, has been appointed Vicar-General by His Grace the Arch. bishop of Toronto. This distinction has been well deserved by Father Vincent, who is most highly honored and beloved by all the clergy of Ontario.

THE Philadelphia Times announces the conversion to Catholicity of a prominent gentleman of that city, together with his wife and family, General Russell Thayer, son of Judge M. Russell Thayer. The General's conversion was brought about in a remarkable manner, a book having been sent to him about a year ago by a friend, which professed to prove that the Catholic Church is hostile to Americanism and Republican institu tions. This led him to examine the religions of the world, until he ended with the conviction that the Catholic Church possesses the one true faith The General is a graduate of West Point Military Academy and he stood high in his class. He was in the army only a short time, but he holds his commission as Brigadier General of the First Brigade of the National Guard, Commission of the city. He was inter-

"I feel very thankful to God that I am now a member of the Holy Catholic Church and a believer in the true faith.

reason is because it brings me nearer to God and a closer communion with Him. It is no sudden decision I have reached, and my course is not the result of a sud and my course is not the restat of a sadd-den determination. I had been study-ing and considering the subject for two years. I have examined all the Chris-tian religions and some that are not Christian, and I have reached the conclusion that the Catholic belief is the true religion of the Lord Jesus Christ."

The moral which may be drawn from this event is that books which misrepresent the Catholic dectrine do not always produce the effects intended by their authors.

GENERAL HENRY B. CARBINGTON, U. S. A., bas been making an official visit to the Flat Head Indian Agency in Montana. He gives an account of his visit, and speaks most enthusiastically of the work done in the Catholic mission and schools, completely refuting the slanders which have been uttered by Dr. Dorchester. Concerning the moral training of the tribe he says:

ful sermon from Father Jerome D'Aster, the Superior of St. Ignatus' Mission, and for twenty years the untiring friend and adviser of the Flat Head tribe. The sermon was afterwards given in Indian, as the majority do not understand Engligh. The thought that impressed me vas this, that 'astronomers and scien. was this, that 'astronomers and scientists might study God's works and yet fail to see God; while the childlike faith of the most humble white or red man would so receive the Holy Spirit into would so receive the Hely spirit into the soul as to make the Heavenly Father, the 'Great Spirit,' the every day companion, friend and support of the believer.' My interpreter, Michelle Revair, a blind Indian, led the singing I watched his face as he sang distinctly the Gloris and the Apostles' Creed. His face wore a rapt expression of joy and true devotion that recalled the last hours of the martyr Stephen,"

He adds the following as regards the secular instruction given to the children "At evening prayers, just after my arrival, a choir of sixteen Indian girls sang with rich melody and distinct articulation worthy of imitation in Boston. When I entered the music room at seven c'clock nearly a hundred boys, with bright and happy faces, arose and saluted; and the brass band of twenty four pieces played 'The Star Spangled Banner,' 'Red, White and Biue,' etc. A short talk to them was received with enthusiasm. On Thursday I visited every class of both the boys' and girls' departments, heard reading even up to the Sixth Reader, put out words from the lessons for applied and pot a word was spelling and not a word was missed. The writing books, sixty in number, which I examined, were models without a single blot or erasure. They use the P. D. & S. series, and there is not a grammar acnool at Hyde Park, is not a grammar across at Tyde Pats, my present home, which can show as handsome results for pupils of the same age. I gave to the drawing class a blackboard lesson in perspective, which blackboard lesson in perspective, which brought hand-clapping, as an interior was developed and the law of receding lines simplified. Upon entering the girls' school, the pupils, a full hundred, arose, until I occupied the chair assigned me by the Lady Superior, Sister Mary, Lord's vineyard. Prayers sincere and when, at the rear of the room, without number will ascend like incense accompanied by a cabinet organ, twenty Indian girss sang very sweetly and distinctly the song, 'You are welcome! Come, come again,' from O T. Ditson & Co.'s 'Hours of Singing.' All the classes read, spelled and recited, one solving on the blackboard, 'What is the interest of \$26.84 at five per cent, for two years and six months? and another, only eight years old, giving in addition, correctly, the profits of a man on his farm from data furnished of successive years. 'How many bushels in forty-eight sacks of wheat, each weighing one hundred and sixty-five poun promptly answered by another little girl. give them as much pleasure as it did my-self." A few words of recognition seemed to

The missionaries who are doing this noble work among the red aborigines are the much-abused Jesuits. This is the kind of aggressiveness of which the sons of Ignatius Loyola are guilty.

THE REV. RICHARD KANE, known as Roaring Kane, said at the unveiling of a they had thus been conquered. The statue of William III, at Belfast that Lord Wolsley will give the aid of his military genius to the Orangemen towards destroying British rule, should the British Parliament pass a Home Rule measure. This is very like the rhodomontade of Mr. Dalton McCarthy at the Orange gathering at Stayner last July, and the bluster will have about an equal effect in both countries. Orange bluster and Orange loyalty are appre ciated at their correct value Colonel Saunderson and Ballykilbeg and he is Superintendent of the Park Johnson spoke in a similar strain to the Rev. Kane at the Belfast gathering. viewed by a reporter, and on being Johnson said: "We will grasp our rifles, questioned as to the truth of the rumor, take our rifles in one hand and our he paused for some time and then Bibles in the other and fight over again the Battle of the Boyne." Saunderson said, bad grammar and all, "Home Rule would subject you and I to a bateful yoke which our fathers would never bear and difference that Christ did not confer on to which you and all the rest of the sons any earthly sovereign the authority which known benefactor.

necessary to put these people on a reservation, as is done with the Indians. We think the Pilot's suggestion a valuable and timely one. As to Rav. Roaring Kane and Ballykilbeg Johnson, were any real fighting within measurable distance, they would each grasp their bible in one hand and their coat tail in the other and run

"No one in Manitoba, so far as we are aware, proposes to forbid the Roman Catholics, or any other body, to establish and support separate schools. The question is simply whether such schools shall be recognised as part of the educa-tional system of the Province, and be aided as such from the public chest. Hence, unless it can be shown that Catholic separate schools existed in such form and sense it clearly follows that the abolition of those now existing could not possibly be construed as a taking away of any privilege possessed even in 'bractice' before Confederation."—The

That is to say, the Catholics of Man-"A week ago, on my arrival, I attended Mass at the chapel and heard a delight in sermon from Father Jerome D'Aster, at their own expense, if they please, provided they contribute generously towards the education of their wealthy Protesthe Week and the Greenway Govern. ment.

MR. J. D. GRACE, secretary of the Glad. stone branch of the National Land League, has just forwarded to Dr. O'Reilly, care of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., editor of the London Star, the sum of \$1,275, subscribed towards the Parnell Defence Fund. This closes the subscriptions from Ottawa. Over \$4,000 altogether have been collected and forwarded. Well done, Ottawa!

THE Ant! Slavery Conference of the powers at Brussels sent no invitation to the Pope to send a delegate, notwithstanding that it was the enterprise of Cardinal Lavigerie, acting for the Holy Father, that urged them to make some movement towards repressing the horrible evils to which His Eminence called their attention. It does not add much to the evidence of the sincerity of the Powers taking part in the Conference that they are attempting to play Hamlet with the character of Hamlet left out; but the fact remains, in spite of the slight offered the Hely Father, that it was the Church which initiated the movement. There is no doubt the jealousy of the Italian Government is the cause of the omission. The London correspondent of the New York Times says that "it is really some. thing more than an affront : it is an indication not altogether unwelcome that European peoples are tired of being estranged and set by the ears year after year by the plots and intrigues of a little group of Italian clerics, whose only ambition in statecraft is to restore their over again repudiated them and their works." It will be found, however, that the power and influence of the Church will still be directed towards the great object which is in view. The influence of the Church in putting an end to the evil will still effect more than this conference, and if the Powers do not desire the co operation of the Holy Father, the Holy Father will, nevertheless, be quite efficient with his influence even though they enter upon the work with coldness, as they probably will do. Moreover, mankind will know how to pay honor where honor is due, even though Italy and the other Powers desire to rob the Church of the glory of initiating the anti-

slavery movement. Some agent of the Irish landlords, probably an attache of the disgraced London Times, last week sent a report by cable that the Olphert tenants had paid their rack rents to the number of sixty and that statement turns out to be untrue. Four tenants were authorized by the combination to pay in order to secure a base of operations whereby they would be able to aid the rest after eviction and thus the combination under the Plan of Campaign. The history of the plan does not show one defeat as yet.

RELIGION IN RUSSIA.

Russia has long been the arch-enemy of Catholicity, but some recent instances have occurred of an apparent change of policy in this regard. Political reasons have hitherto induced the authorities of the Empire to look upon the authority of the Pope as inimical to that of the Czar, as it was supposed that the loyalty of the people to the throne would be rendered stronger if the Czar were regarded as is a conspiracy which, if successful, Christ's vicegerent in religion, as well as being the head of the State. It made no

years have gone by since, on a beautiful November day, Mr. Smith performed like at preachers:

In it. But you have asked me a fair question and there is no reason why I should hesitate to answer. My paramount acts of kindness towards Bishop Walsh

The Boston Pilot lately remarked sovereign of England, the Czar should be acts of kindness towards Bishop Walsh

The Boston Pilot lately remarked that the government will vet find it possess supreme authority on questions of possess supreme authority on questions of morality and doctrine, as well as in civil

> The absurdity of such claims is so evideat that it is no wonder they are ridicaled by all who are able to draw logical inferences, and the claims of temporal princes to exercise the authority which belongs to St. Peter's successors naturally resulted in the spread of Socialistic ideas and Nihilism, which can be counteracted only by the lawful supreme power in religion. We have been informed that this truth has impressed itself upon the Czar to some extent, and that he now is prepared to acknowledge that the recognition of the Popa's authority over Catholics in the Empire will do more towards counteracting the influence of Nibilism than anything the state can do. These considerations make the Czur now look with more favor upon his Catholic aub. jects than he has hitherto shown.

The tyranny exercised over the Cath. olics of Poland could not be expected to make that high spirited people attached to their persecutors, and the insurrec. tion of 1863 was a consequence which might have been expected. Coercion was the policy of Russia towards the tant neighbor's children. This is justice Poles, as it is now the policy of England and "Equal Rights" as understood by towards Ireland, and it had a like result. The Poles were becoming more and more embittered against their oppressors.

The present Czar, a man of considerable good judgment, seems to have arrived at the conclusion that some conciliatory measures will profit more in attaching his Catholic subjects to him than would the continuation of the oppression hitherto exercised, and such measures of conciliation have been to some extent adopted.

A writer in the Koloische Zaltung states that never since the insurrection of 1863 have the people of Poland been so considerately treated as recently. Several Catholics have been recently appointed to command regiments and brigades in the army, and the correspondent states that this has been done in preference to choosing Protestants from the Baltic Provinces. Another instance has also occurred which points to the same conclusion. It

is thus stated by the same correspondent : "Some time ago the post of Ludy of the Bed chamber to the Grand Duchess Serge, the wife of the Czar's third brother, besame vacant. There were many candi dates for this post, all of them members of the highest noblity and schismatics; but, contrary to general expectation, the appointment was conferred, by the Czar's express order, upon the Princess Galaiziu, who, after staying at Rome for a length of time, had embraced the Catholic faith."

This Princess Galatzin was for a lengthened period barished from Russia on account of religious inclinations and belief, but she recently received from the Czar the exceptional distinction and honor of being received by him at Fredensborg. Her appointment now to the authority in the city which has over and household of the Grand Duchess is looked upon as a proof that there is at court a much improved feeling towards Catholics. The same inference may justly be drawn from the recent negotiations with the Holy Father, which resulted in the establishment of a hierarchy recognized by the Court. It may even be hoped that these recent great concessions may pave the way towards the restoration of the schismatical church to communion once more with the Holy See.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

INSPECTION OF SEPARATE SCHOOLS During the past week Inspector White, accompanied by the city clergy, has been visiting and examining the separate schools, which are at present five in number, to be supplemented by a new school at the East End, which will be ready for occupation early in the spring. A new headmaster has been selected by the board who will assume the duties of his position at the beginning of the New Year.

FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION In preparation for the celebration of this feast, under which little St. Mary's cathedral is dedicated, a triduum was beld in the cathedral parish, that all the parishioners might be afforded an oppor-tunity of approaching the Holy Sacraments on the festival. On Sunday morning four Masses were celebrated, at each of which a large number approached Holy Communion. At half past ten His Lordahip the bishop efficiated at Pontifical High Mass and preached a sermon sultable to the feast. The music of the Mass was Gregorian. In the afternoon at half-past three the annual meeting of the united conferences of St. Vincent de Paul was held. The financial report showed an outlay of over one thousand dollars in charity with a small surplus on hand.

The bishop was present by invitations and gave a long, instructive and encouraging discourse to the members.
At 5 o'clock on the same evening a meeting of the Sodality took place at St. Joseph's chapel, when several new members were received by Rev. Father Hinchey. The bishop was present and addressed the Sodality, after which he blessed a beautiful statue of St. Ann

Jeanette's Hair. BY CHAS. G. HALPINE. (Republished by request.)

Oh, loosen the curls that you wear, Jeanette, Let me tangle my hard in your hair, my Por the world to me had no daintier sight Than your brown hair veiling your shoulder white.

It was brown with a golden glows, Jeanette, It was finer than the slik of the floss, my pet. 'I was a beautid mist falling down to your wrist, 'Twas a thing to be braided and jeweled and kiesed; Twas the loveliest hair in the world, my pet.

My arm was the arm of a clown, Jeanette, It was sinewy, bristled and brown, my pet, But warmly and softly it loved to caress Your round white neck and your wealth of Your beautiful plenty of hair, my pet.

Your eyes had a swimming glory, Jeanette, Revealing the old, dear story, my pet; They were gray with the chastened tinge of the sky When the trout leaps quickest to snap the fly.

And they matched with your golden hair, my pet. Your lips—but I have no words, Jeanette, They were fresh as the twitter of birds, my When the spring is young and the roses are

wet
With the dewdrops in each red blossom set,
And they suited your gold brown hair, my Oh, you tangled my life in your hair, Jean

Twas a sliken and golden spare, my pet, But so gentle the bondage, my soul did im-The right to continue your slave evermore, With my fingers enmeshed in your hair, my

Thus, ever I dream what you were, Jeanette, with your lips and your eyes and your hair, my pet.

In the darkness of desolate years I mean, And my tears fall bitterly over the stone That covers your golden hair, my pet.

#### KNOCKNAGOW OR,

THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY.

BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER VII. MORAH LAHY-THE OLD LINNET'S SONG.

Richard's proposal to take a stroll to an old castle within about a mile of the house old castle within about a mile of the house was readily agreed to by Mr. Lowe; and, as they passed through Knocknagow, the latter had a good opportunity of seeing for himself what an Irish hamlet looked Though most of the houses looked comfortless enough, and the place as a whole had the struggling appearance which he was accustomed to associate with an Irish village, there was none of that understanding the struggling appearance with an Irish village, there was none of that understanding the struggling and the struggling and the struggling and the struggling are struggling to the struggling and the struggling and the struggling and the struggling are struggling as the struggling and the struggling are struggling as the struggling as the struggling are struggling as the struggling are struggling as the struggling are struggling as the struggling as the struggling as the struggling are struggling as the struggling are struggling as the struggling as the struggling as the struggling redeemed equalor and wretchedness which certain writers had led him to expect. With one or two exceptions every house had at least two windows. Several had each a small out-house, and the little cart or "car," with a high creel in it, indicated that the owner was the resultant dicated that the owner was the proprietor

of a donkey.

Mat the Thrasher's habitation, with its whitewashed walls and elegantly thatched roof, was particularly noticeable. Mr. Lowe remarked also the little ornamental wooden gate, the work of Mat's own hands, that led to the kitchen-garden— invariably called the "haggart" in this part of the world—which was fenced all round by a thick thorn hedge, with a little privet and holly intermixed here and there. There were two or three small there. There were two or three small farm houses, the owners of which held from ten to twenty acres each. Two pipes "across" a pound of soap, with a button of blue stuck to it, and a very yellow halfpenny caudle in the windows
—If we may dignify them with the name
—of four or five poor cabins, showed that there was brisk competition in the shop-keeping line in Knocknagow.

The title of "shop," however, was

through what seemed literally a deserted willage, till a loud shout called their attention to a pretty considerable crowd in a deep quarry, near a limekiln, by the the attraction which the quarry possessed for the urchins on this occasion being a frozen sheet of water. The shout brought a curly headed boy

in corduroy jacket and trousers to Honor Lahy's shop door. He looked wistfully towards the sliders, as if sorely tempted to join them, when a very weak but singularly sweet voice called to him from

"Ah, Tommy, don't go." "I'm not goin' to go," he replied. "I'm on'y goin' to look at my crib."

Mr. Lowe and Richard, as if moved by the same impulse, walked into the house. Sitting in a straw armchair, near the Sitting in a straw around girl, whose back kitchen fire, was a young girl, whose back was towards them. Her wasted hand, which was laid on the head of a large, rough terrier that sat near her, with its head, or rather its throat resting on her knees, at once attracted Mr. Lowe's atten-tion. She did not seem to be aware of their presence. The dog, however, watched them with no friendly eye; but, as if spellbound by the wasted hand on his head, he remained quite motionless, save that his eyes alternately glared on the intruders and looked wistfully in her

face. "Tommy," said she, "like a good boy, will you hold the prayer-book again, till I finish the Preparation for Confession? I

won't be long."

Richard placed his finger on his lips, and becknoed to the boy to do as she desired. The prayer-book was on her knees, but she had not sufficient strength to hold it up. The boy knelt down, and held the book open before her, so that she could read it. His fresh, round, rosy face and laughing blue eyes contrasted strik-mail laughing blue eyes cont

if the action were almost beyond her strength, and made the sign of the Cross. Then, with her hands clasped, and resting on her knees, she raised her eyes for a moment, as if offering up a short mental prayer, and commenced to read from the book which her brother held for her.

The scene was so touching that the two young men stole softly from the house, neither of them uttering a word till they reached the old castle.

"I suppose that poor girl cannot live long," said Mr. Lowe. "I never saw a human face so wasted away. It will haunt me, I fear, for some time. There is something unearthly in her eyes—and did you remark the long eyelashes, how they contrasted with the pale cheeks? I suppose she is dying of consumption!"

"I can't quite understand her case," replied Richard, with an air of professional importance; "It is rather peculiar. She has not had the use of her limbs for several years back. I think it is the spine, though Kiely says not."

The view from the top of the old castle was very fine, though the breez; was too keen to allow of their dwelling for any length of time upon its beauties. Richard, however, remained so resolutely gezing in one directior, though the wind was

length of time upon its beauties. Richard, however, remained so resolutely gezing in one direction, though the wind was directly in his face, that his companion suspected there was some object of pecu-

liar interest in that quarter.
"That is a pretty house on the side of the bill," he remarked.
"Yes, the white house in the trees," said Richard, turning his eyes in quite a

different direction.
"No, I mean the house on the hill near

"No, I mean the house on the hill near that square grove. Who lives there?"

"A Mr. Hanly."

"I thought so. And have we any chance of getting a glimpse of the beauty?"

Richard stared at him with surprise.

"You forget," said Mr. Lowe, laughing, "that you promised last night to show me where she lived. I dare say the wall near the paling at the end of the grove is the scene of your misadventure?"

The doctor began pulling his moustache.

The doctor began pulling his moustache, and put on a grave, not to say a frowning look. He was trying to recall what he had

and on the subject the night before, but apparently without success.
"Yes," he replied, quite seriously, as if he considered it no subject for jest, "that is the place where the accident occurred. is the place where the accident occurred. Miss Hanly is a highly respectable and very superior young lady. However, he added, fixing another lingering look on the house near the grove, "this would be too early an hour to call. And, besides, we must be back before breakfast." He looked at his watch, and, finding there was no time to be lost, they walked briskly back towards Ballinaclash.

As they passed through the village, Tommy Lahy was in the act of climbing up a rather tall beech tree that stood in front of the old house, the lower part of its truck protected by a piece of mason work which looked like a foot or two of a thick round gate pier. Tommy's laugh.

thick round gate pier. Tommy's laughing face looked down at them over his shoulder, as he mounted higher and higher, with the case and regularity of a swimmer. But after reaching the topmost bough, he came tumbling down with such breakneck precipitation that Mr. Lowe started, under the impression that he had missed his hold and was grasping at the branches to save himself from being dashed to pleces. This view of the case was at once proved to be erroneous, when Tommy reached the amooth part of the tree, and slid down to the low pedestal, which he touched as lightly as a bird. Without a

moment's pause he ran up the hill and into Mat the Thrasher's garden, where the thick hedge concealed him from view.

"What the devil is he up to?" said

out its tail,

"Why have you pulled out the bird's
tail?" Mr. Lowe asked.

"What made he knock my crib?" replied Tommy. "I'd have a blackbird only

Richard explained to his companion that the robin was the plague of boys who had cribs set to catch birds, as he was perpetually getting bimself caught, thereby making it necessary to "set" the crib again. And, as taking the life of cock robin was a crime from which even the wickedest urchin would shrink sghast, pulling out his tail, which was looked upon as a legitimate mode of punishment, was the only revenge they could have for all the trouble and loss he put them to.

"Dld you catch much to-day, Tommy ?" Richard asked. "No, sir; only two wran-boys an' an

"What have you your trap baited with ?"

Mr. Lowe inquired.

Tommy opened his eyes wide, evidently not understanding the question.
"He means," said Richard, "what have

you under the crib to tempt the birds to go into it?"

"A bit of a biled pueata, sir," Tommy answered readily, "an' a shillig-a-booka, and a few skhehoshies."

Richard explained that the "biled

pueata" meant a boiled potatoe, the shilling a books a snall in its shell, and the skibehoshies the scarlet hips of the wild briar. While he was speaking a black-bird flew across the garden and into the holly at the other side; and Tommy knelt

down to put the crib in order for his cap-ture. But as he turned away to leave the coast clear for the blackbird, his counten-

chaken in his resolution not to join them till his mother came home. But the sight of Jacky Ryan gliding over the frezen pool on one leg was so frightful a tempta tion that it was only by instantly shutting the gate that he was able to resist it. He rejoined his cister in high spirits. So proud was he, indeed, of the victory he had just gained, that even the apprehended misery of finding the frost all gone next morning was forgotten.

"Mind," said he to the service wild flowers, and the "bold thrush" on the tree top, and the blackbirds' whistle from the thicket, and, welcomest of all, the shout of the cuckoo, proclaiming that summer was come!

Never again!

next morning was forgotten.
"Mind," said he to his sister, "'twas settin' my crib I was."

settin' my crib I was."

She smiled, and turned her large, sor rowful eyes towards him, but without turning her head, which rested against the back of her staw chair.

"What did you ketch, Tommy?" she asked in her sweet, low voice.

"A robineen," he replied, "bad—" He was going to say "bad luck to him," but checked himself.

"Did you pull the tell out of him?"

"Did you pull the tail out of him?"

who had received some rough handling in

Tommy eat on a stool near the fire, to all appearances on excellent terms with himself. He had acquitted himself to his own entire satisfaction during the morning. The task of "having an eye to the shop" was almost a sinecure, as the customers were nearly all at the Station. So he took the torgs in his two hands and built up the turf fire till it blezed pleasantly.

The twitter of a bird made him turn

round and fix his merry eyes on a cage that hung near the window.

"Norah," said he, "I think the gold-finch will shortly be tame enough for Miss Eille. He's beginnin' to sing aiready."

"That was the old linnet." she said.

"No, 'twasn't," he replied positively.
"Do you think I don't know the call of a all not from a goldfisch? An' look out at the tree—the lower branch at the right hand side—an' you'll see what made him call. Don't lean your head that way. Wait, an' I'll turn the chair."

Wait, an' I'il turn the chair."

He turned her chair round till she faced the window. Then with his chin resting on the back of the chair, and his ropy cheek leaning against her dark hair, he pointed to two birds in the tree.

"Do you see their yellow wings?" he exclaimed, gleefully, as the birds flattered mong the branches they're beautiful!" she replied,

"On, they're beautiful!" she repited, her dark eyes beaming with pleasure. "I could ketch them two, now, if I liked," said Tommy, "wud black buttons. But I won't, as I don't want 'em. But

gallipot. You're not taking care of him since you got the goldfinch for Miss Ellie."

Tommy immediately got upon a chair and filled the gallipot.

"And now, Tommy, put a couple of sods behind the fire, and run to the well for a kettle of fresh water, and put it down to boil, as mother will soon be

Tommy seized the kettle, and after whistling in a peculiar manner to his "Read it," she said at last calmly, and birds, with his underlip bulged out by his sat down again after handing him the lettongue, he trotted off to the well in the "rushy field" near the bridge. But stopping suddenly at the besch-tree he laid down the kettle and climbed sufficiently high to look at his crib in Mat the Thrasher's garden. The crib, however, was standing: so he slid down as slowly as he possibly could with his eyes shut—after the manner of boys when left to "die" on a swing swong—and then, suddenly re-gaining his wonted vigor on touching mother earth, he caught up the kettle, and

Nora Laby watched the linnet as it sipped its water.

"Ah, poor old Dick," said she, "you must not be forgotten for that gay young gentleman. When will he be able to sing like you, I'd like to know? As grand as he is with his golden wings, and his crim-

son-velvet head, and his pretty, sharp bill, I would not give one of your songs, poor old fellow, for all his grandeur." The linnet, as if he understood her praises, regained his perch with a single ance fell, for on looking at his brogues, which felt even heavier than usual, he saw the red clay clinging to them. And this fatal symptom of the awful calamity of a thaw caused poor Tommy Lahy's heart to listened till her bosom began to heave, and the red clay clinging to them. Then, with his and something which we cannot call a blush glowed on her cheek. And seldom and laughing blue eyes contrasted strikingly with her death-like paleness and
the deep melancholy of her eyes, which
were almost black. She raised her
maciated hand slowly and painfully, as

die within him.

Remembering his promise, however,
that he would not leave his sister till his
mother returned from the Station, he
hurried back towards home, merely stopping to climb to the top of Tom Hogan's

Nora Lahy, as she sat there alone in her

gate, and take a look down into the straw chair; though she felt and believed quarry. The boys shouted and waved that God had willed she should never raise their hats at him, but Tommy felt no way unnaesisted from that chair—never sgain join her young companions in their rambles by the hedge rows and through the green fields and along by the bank of the clear, noisy little brook, to gather the wild flowers, and listen to the lark high

> the linnet's song, her whole being, every faculty of her soul, was a hymn of praise and gratitude to God for His boundless

> > CHAPTER VIII

HONOR LAHY'S GOOD LUCK The keitle was just beginning to join ite song to the song of the old linnet when Mrs. Laby -or Honor Laby, as she was more generally called by her neighbours— returned from the Station. She was a comfortable looking dame, enveloped in a "Did you pull the tail out of him?"
"I—I— did." He was on the point of comfortable looking dame, enveloped in saying he did not; but, like the rough blue cloth cloak, with the bood drawn over her head, and her hands encased in over her head, and her hands encased in

saying he did not; but, like the rough terrier, which was now coiled up at berfeet, Tommy seemed under a spell in her presence. He could not curse or tell a lie while speaking to her. Wickedness of every kind seemed doubly wicked when Norah was by.

"Ah! Tommy," sa'd she, "I teld you never to do that again. It is not so had to kill the poor blackbirds, as we can roast 'em an' ate 'em; but to wantonly hurt any living creature—above all, the poor little robin that hops into the house to us, an' that everybody loves."

"That was the third turn wud him knockin' id to day," said Tommy, almost beginning to blabber, for her reproaches affected him as nothing else could. "An' was the third delay had be a liberty, looking fat and healthy are well as the said to the loss of the colt clock, with the hood drawn over her head, and her hands encased in grav worsted mittens.

For honest to make both ends meet. For honest to wake both ends meet. For honest to wake both ends meet. For honest to make both ends meet. For honest weekly score at the public house. His customers dropped off one by one, the few worked mittens.

For honest to make both ends meet. For honest weekly score at the public house. His customers dropped off one by neckson and her hands encased in grav worsted mittens.

For honest weekly score at the public house. His customers dropped off one by neckson and her hands encased in grav worsted mittens.

For honest weekly score at the public house. His customers dropped off one by one, the few worked mittens. hurt any living creature—about hurt any living creature—about to us, an' that everybody loves."

"That was the third turn wud him knockin' id to day," said Tommy, almost beginning to blubber, for her reproaches affected him as nothing else could. "An' sure, what harm did it do bim? On'y ike wat Corcoran, when the bys cut the tail off uv his bodycost."

This logic, and the recollection of Wat tail off uv his bodycost."

This logic, and the recollection of Wat tail off uv his bodycost."

This logic, and the recollection of Wat tail off uv his bodycost."

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This logic, and the recollection of Wat tail off uv his bodycost."

This logic have the artist was set at liberty, looking fat and healthy tail out the necessaries of life by rearing poultry and faitening a pig; the pig going the way of most Irish pigs—to the land-lord. In spite of all her exertions, however, she grew poorer and poorer, till at every him in their own.

Lihy and his goose and lapous."

Lihy and his goose and lapous."

It was the third turn will him in their own.

Lihy and his goose and lapous.

All ther town.

Lihy and his goose and lapous.

All ther town.

Lihy and his goose and lapous.

All ther town.

Lihy and his goose and lapous.

All ther town.

Lihy and his goose and lapous. ever, she grew poorer and poorer, till at last she and her busband returned one fine evening from the fair Ballymullin, and all the neighbors remarked that, instead of the "slip" which, as usual, they expected to see trotting before them, and which was sure to be a good one—for Phil Lahy was acknowledged to be "the best judge of a pig" in the country—Phil on this May evening carried a "boneen"

under his arm.

When the next gale day came round— 'twas an "admiration" how fast and sure gale days did come round in Knocknagow-"Berky," in spite of the care lav-ished on her-including scratching her sides during meal times, to keep her in good humot—was little better them a "slip," and poor Honor looked into her sick child's face with a heart almost break-

ing.
One fine morning, however, Barney
Brodherick tumbled himself out of the
little blue donkey cart in which he made his daily journeys to town, and announced to Honor the startling piece of news that there was an American letter for her at the Post Office.

Honor flung her old cloak on her head,

and set off to town in a very excited state of mind, a proceeding which caused every soul of a pretty numerous female crowd, who were "bittling" in the little stream, to "wonder" where she was going. There was a feeling of anxlety among the younger girls lest it might be that Nora had got suddenly worse, and that her mother was hastening for the priest or the doctor. But a girl standing on the bridge,

there was brisk competition.

\*\*Reciping line in Knocknagow.

The title of "shop," however, was exclusively given to the establishment of Pail Laby—or rather of Honor, his wife—who occapied an old slated house with pointed gables and very thick chimneys, which had seen better days, and which trailition sail had been an ion in the reign of Queen Anne. But a later tradition had fixed the name of "the barrack" on Phil Laby's house, greatly to his annoyance. In spite of all hend with no friendly expression.

"What is it?" Richard asked.

"Omny I she has nice as Miss Ellie!"

"She'l never see the day," said Tommy, with emphasis. "She's as proud as a pealing himself observed, but immediately an however, his neighbors swered:

"A robineen, st." And Tommy deliberately pulled the tsil out of the robin, and conveyed his option of that proud little lady by a very expressive toss of his culf wheat.

"And Tommy mitheded Grace's manner, and conveyed his option of that proud little lady by a very expressive toss of his culf head."

"And then let it fly away. It perched on the little lady by a very expressive toss of his culf head."

"And Tommy mitheded Grace's manner, and conveyed his option of that proud little lady by a very expressive toss of his culf head."

"And the lites.

"When Honor came back and word. She took of fire robak may have been passed Norsh without uttering length."

"She'l never see the day," said Tommy, a word. She took of fire robak manner, and conveyed his option of that proud little lady by a very expressive toss of his culf head.

"And Tommy mitheded Grace's manner, and conveyed his option of that proud little lady by a very expressive toss of his culf head."

"And the lites.

"And Tommy the head have a sign had be hanged."

"And Tommy had head head as a percent with head as the late of the robation of the robation of the robation of the robation of the proud little lady by a very expressive ton

"Well, tell him," said Phil, in a tone of the blandest politeness-"tell him I don't mend. I only make and repair."

The boy tucked the dilapidated garment under his arm and disappeared.

Mrs. Laby took the letter from her bosom, and let the hand which held it drop down by her side, looking into Phil's face as if she suspected he knew all about t, and was playing off some trick upon

her.
"Read it," she said at last calmly, and

Phil put on his spectacles, and studied the superscription and the post-marks with great deliberation, a proceeding which Honor seemed to consider quite necessary, for when she saw him bsfiled by a blotted post mark, she stood up and pulled aside the little window-curtain to give him more

"'Twas posted in Boston, United States,"
id Phil, "on either the first or fourth of said Phil, September, eighteen hundred and-

"Maybe, wud the help uv God, 'tis from Larry,' said she, leaning affectionately on Phil's shoulder. "Open it, Phil, in the name uv God."

Phil did so, and holding back his head, read: "My dear sister—"
"'Tis Larry," she exclaimed, giving
Phil a shake that made him request she

would "be easy."
"Thanks be to God! 'Tis Larry. "Thanks be to God! 'Tis Larry. He's alive. What did I tell you? Eh, Phil?' And she gave him another shake, which had the effect of making Phil deliberately push back his chair and lean against the wall, thereby preventing further assaults from behind. He glanced at the end of the letter, and said after a pause:

"Tis from Larry."

"'Tis from Larry."
But on separating the leaves of the large sheet of letter-paper a slip fell from between them on his knees.

'There's ten pounds in id," said Phil, looking at the writing on the slip.

"Arra whisth, Phil! Where is id?"

"Take this to the bank to-morrow, an' cu'll get ten goold sovereigns for id." Honor fixed her eyes upon his face, as if his words were quite beyond her com-"Phil achorra," said she, in a reproach

ful tone, and trying to recover her breath, "Phil, achorra, read the letter." She drew a low stool towards her, and gently pushing the dog from between Phil's legs, sat down in front of him with her hand under her chin. Phil read the letter in a steady monotonous tone, stopping occasionally to comment upon its contents, and leaving off altogether at one place, and fixing his eyes on the opposite wall, as if he were addressing a rather numerous audience, delivered an interesting lecture on the rapid growth of American cities; dwelling particularly on the fact that the man was still alive when the book from which he had his information was printed, who sold the ground upon which the city of Cincinnati was built for a "pony horse"—greatly to the edification of his wife, who had a pro-found respect for his erudition. -greatly to

"Put that in your hussif," said Phil, handing her the cheque.

She did so; and set about preparing Norsh's boiled bread and milk without

speaking a word.
"Are you goin' to get that cheque cashed?" Phil asked next morning after breakfast, as he unfolded a newspaper the schoolmaster had just given him on his way to school.

"Arra whisht, Phil," was her only reply, "Don't be makin' an oonshugh uv

yourself," said Phil.
"Go get yourself ready, an' as soon as I finish this speech uv the counsellor's

I'll go with you."

During the afternoon of that day Mat the Thrasher observed Honor and Phil from the roof of Tom Hogan's barn, which he was thatching, slowly wending their way up the hill towards the hamlet. When they came opposite the first house Honor went in, and Phil slackened his pace to wait for her. There was nothing extraordinary in this, and Mat pro-ceeded with his work. But when he saw the same thing occur at every house they passed, his curiosity was excited; and instead of looking over his shoulder, he turned round and sat upon the ladder to observe them more conveniently. He now saw that Honor, both on entering and leaving each house, held out her hand as if she were begging for alms, By the time she reached Tom Hogan's there was quite a crowd at her heels, the looks of most of whom expressed wonder and delight; but Mat did not fail to notice a dark scowl of envy in the faces of a few-which only showed, however, that human nature in Knocknagow was than a like human nature all the world Mat came down from the roof of the house to see what it was all about.

"Wishs, more uv that to you, Honor; an' didn't I always tell you the luck'd come when you laste expected id," ex-claimed Tom Hogan's wife, as she fol-lowed Honor outside the door, with the stirsbout stick smoking in her hand. And now Mat's own face assumed the

look of astonishment which it so puzzled him to account for in the faces of those around him. For spread over the palm of Honor Lahy's extended hand he beheld ten bright gold sovereigns shining in the sun.

Honor and Phil spent nearly the whole of that night discussing the important question of how their capital might be invested to the greatest advantage. Pail was divided between the purchase of a "new milk's cow" and turning corn marchant.

merchant.

"As you won't agree to the cow," said
Phil, "what do you think of buying oats?
The loft'd be very handy, by gettin' the
holes mended. I always thought it as beech tree, reading a book, with "Fiskey" on his haunches—"grug" was the word she used—on the "bench," snapping at the files.

When Honor came back from the postoffics she passed Norsh without uttering a word. She took off her cloak and hung ou for her benefit party. But Honor had her own plan, and was resolved upon following it. "I'll talk to Mat Donovan to morrow,"

said she, "an' he'll tell me what things'll be wanted to fit the place up properly." So Mat was conculted; and the second next day after, Wattletoes stopped his little blue cartat Phil Laby's door again; but this time Pail was called out to but this time Pail was called out to assist in carrying in several inch and half-inch deal boards. Tom Carey, the carpenter, was employed inside the house during the remainder of the week. And on a certain memorable Tuesday morning a straw basket heaped up with meal, with a bright tin measure on the top of the heap, was seen in the windew of Phil Lahy's old house; a stand of the finest salt herrings that eye ever beheld—to judge from the three that glistened on the segment of the top of the harrel that was left. ment of the top of the barrel that was left
—stood outside the door; and Honor

Lahy stood behind her new counter, upon was laid a huge square of salt as white as her cap.

From that day forward the world went. From that day forward the world went well with Honor Laby. So well, indeed, that dark hints were thrown out by some people that the ten sovereigns were part of the contents of a "crock" found under the hearthstone in the "barrack," at the left hand side of the fire. There were no fewer than five living witnesses—but four of them bappened to be in America—who could bear testimony to an important cir-cumstance in connection with the story of the crock. The circumstance referred to was this: Three years before—the year of the big snow, in fact—Phil Lahy, while removing a projection of the hob, that en-croached too far upon the fireplace, found a bad halfpenny all encrusted with mortar, which was so hard that Phil altogether failed to remore it from the coin by the application of his thumb. But when it was recollected that Phil himself had told his neighbours that the halfpenny was one of James the Second's—the truth of the story of the crock of gold was considered beyond all reasonable doubt.

TO BE CONTINUED.

There is no lack of so-called cures for the common ailment known as corns. The vegetable, animal, and mineral kinglons have been ransacked for cures. It is a simple matter to remove corns without pain, for if you will go to any druggist or medicine dealer and buy a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor and apply it as directed the thing is done. Get "Putnam's," and no other. THE AGNOSTIC GIRL.

BY MAURICE FRANCIS EGAN. The existence of the Agnostic girl is a fact, although there are elderly people who doubt it, just as some of us have doubted the possibility of the griffin or the dragon. She is generally round in cities. She may have been at college she has at least gone through the course of one of the public high schools. She has read Matthew Arnold's "Literature and the Dogma,"—the most impertinent piece of work done by that master of words; she has dipped into Draper's "Conflict of Religion and Science,"—whose author appears to have been a good physician, but a sciolist in everything else; she knows something of John Stuart Mill, adores the inantities of Vernon Lee and revels in (Pleberger). Vernon Lee, and revels in "Robert Ellsmere."

Thus equipped she faces the "eternal verities." She fancies the can look down on the merch of the ages with the calmness of wise impartiality. She finds the Christian idea of God "repeliant to her," —but she "does not know"; she denies in one breath and takes refuse in Know-Nothingism in the other. She strikes one with more amazement than the Agnostic young man; and one is constantly asking how a young woman can be a fool, for fools are rarer among the youthful female sex than among the male. youthur remaie sex than among the male. She is aggressive: she is always affirming her disbelief in God and Christianity—for to deny so universal a belief amounts to an effirmation—yet she always flounders when asked to take the burde

of proof which reasonably rests on her. It is charming to hear a sweet young thing, in the pauses of the dance, throw out a few fascinatiog nothings on bythibius or protoplasm and the foolishness of faith. Perhaps before '93, young French ladies, who dabbled a little in Voltaire and the Encyclopedia, made similar pleasantries. But if they did similar pleasantries. But if they did, they suffered for it; and when the masked headsman faced them at the guillotine, it was not on Voltaire they

called. In the cultivated society in which the Agnostic girl swims it is thought rather low to be anything but a Know Nothing or a Buddhist. The fashion may change next year; but this year Buddhism is still the rage, and the visit of Sir Edwin Arnold will no doubt give an impetus to a form of opinion delightfully vague and deliciously incomprehensible. As the Bud-dhists themselves have not yet settled what the nirvant is, or the exact meaning of their adored golden lotus, it is easy for the Agnostic girl to pass from Agnos ticism into a more romantic form of Know-Nothingism. And when the em-pire gown and the directory bonnet go out of fashion, she will need a new relig-ion. When she no longer shocks her friends by her "advanced" assertions, she will cease to assert.

An analysis of the state of mind of the An analysis of the state of mind of the Agnostic maiden has led us to the conclusion that it is made up of two very compatible elements—a little learning and a great deal of vanity. She will tell you that she grounds her opinion on facts. Facts! Why, her beloved apostle, Matthew Arnold, tells us that facts have failed the new helivage! These is a state of the state o new believers! There is nothing now left to them but poetry. And Mr. Arnold was almost infahible in his time—in his time; but, poor man, he had but a short day as an authority on religious opinion!

And has it ever struck his infallible young disciple that, if his slurs on the manners of her countrymen were as well considered as those on the Christian faith, they are valuable indeed?

Given a course of garbled history, a

habit of discussing conclusions without knowledge of premises, a tendency to the reading of pessimistic novels and woman.

Your wasted cheeks may have all the plumpness and bloom of health through your use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This time-honored remedy still leads the van. It improves digestion, purifies the blood, and languages the system. Climate the system of the system of the system. and invigorates the system. Give it

trial. Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

HOSPITAL REMEDIES.

Hospital remedies of reliable remedies of unquestionable merit, the Hospital Remedy Company obtained the prescriptions of the celebrated hospitals of the Old World—London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. These hospitals are presided over by the most brilliabt medical minds in the world, and to obtain the prescriptions, elaborate and place on the market the remedies in use and endorsed by such eminent medical authorities was a bold and brilliant plece of enterprise, and worthy of the success which has attended it. Shoals of quack remedies crowd the market, each absurdly claiming to cure every ill from one bottle. The public will turn with relief from such blatent and shameless catchpennies, and patronize, not a remedy, but a list of remedies, each of which is a specific for a single disease, and has the recommendation of having been originated (not by the old woman or the beastly Indian, as the quack advertisements read), but by educated gentlemen, who are physician and specialists of the highest standing in Europe, and whose patrons have topay from \$25 to \$500 to command their services. This is the greatest depart he known to modern medicine. The specifics, which are sold at one dollar each, are eight in number, and cover the following alments: No. 1, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Rose Cold. No. 2, Diseases of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds. Eronchitis and Consumption. No. 5, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Neuralgia. No. 6, Fermale Weskness, Leucorrhot, Irregularities. No. 7, System Tonic and Development of Form and Figure. No. 8, a golden remedy for Nervous Debility. We send a circular describing the above disease and treatment on receipt of stamp. The remedies can be had of any druggist. If your druggist does not keep them remit price so us and we will ship direct. Address all letters to Hospital Remedy Company, 305; West King St., Toronto, Canada.

Ton can make a large sum of money at work for ure in your own locality. Duration of the past few years, those who have not the past few years, those who have sufficient of the past few years, those who have will be past few years, the work is the past few years, pleasant, adapted to both your and old of either set. You can work all the past few years who was the time or in spart time only. Any can work at the standard of the work after studying our distributions for a day or two. This is the standard of the work after studying our distributions for a day or two. This is the standard of the work after studying our distributions for those who apply at once my force the most favorable conditions, earn der the most favorable conditions, earn of the most favorable conditions. 320 a du and upwards. No class of people in the world are making so much money, without capital, as those at work with the many of the most are so that the world are work with the world are work with the world are work with the world with the wor

smount of their fents and the litigation.

Mr. Peter O'Brier, now Attorneral for Ireland, succeeds Sir Mich ris as Lord Chief Justice of Irelan A correspondent of the Irish writes from Liverpool: "I pleasure of seeing the victim of rule in Donegal, Father Stephe he was on a short visit to St. A recently. I was indeed glad to look so well after sil his st and his spirit is not broken rigors of Derry jail and the in sought to be heaped upon locasion requires he is again retthe man in the gap in defence struggling poor of his flock."

Mr. T. W. Russel maintains result of the bye-elections in Equ result of the bye elections in Enno index to what will be the rest next general election. He si between 1880 and 1885 the Cons won twenty seats from the whereas the latter won only f the former were badly beate general elections which follow William Harcourt meets this stat the situation as follows: "The situation was chief the situ lesses in bye-elections were chief towns, and in the towns the Lib heavily at the general election, if firming the impression the bye had given. Of the twenty Convictories in the bye elections fift in boroughs. Of these fifteen Berwick, St. Ives, Evesham, borough and Sandwich were a county divisions by the R tion Act, so that the Cor successes went for little general election came. Seven the boroughs, Brighton, Covent pool, Oxford, Southampton, and the Wigton District, did at the general election as in elections, and returned Cons only three reversed the pre cision, and of these Stafford had years in which to change its mi bury three years and York to The bye-elections, from 1880 to therefore fairly indicative of the

DECEMBER 14, 1889.

IRELAND'S STRUGGI A cable despatch states that the Campaign has collapsed on the estate. Sixty tenants have paid amount of their rents and the

the general election, as there reason to believe they will be present administration." The late bye elections, occ over the country, and in cons which were unchanged in the undoubtedly indicate a great r public sentiment, and the Li cesses have been so marked b gain of seats and in reducing servative majorities that a con

Liberal success is certain.

Mr. Gladstone, in an arti
Nineteenth Century, ssys he
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would return a Home Rule m Parliament of 109.

The Government have under

tion a £10,000 000 land purcha but as the proposal discriminate very considerable portion of of Ireland who are entitled benefits of any such scheme, it ably be strongly objected to b and Nationaliets as well as man

atives.

Rev. Father O'Reilly, Treas
Irish Land League of Am
Colonel Atkinson, both of I
ceived an ovation at the Natio
meeting in Dublin before their

for America.

In the fifty cases for ejetements on the Ponsonby escame up for hearing at M November 5, decrees were the court. The Tenants' Details and the state of the court. the court. The Tenants Del ciation will provide shelter for hundred and fifty persons wh thus deprived of their homes. The Donneale tenants have

great victory, their dispute landlady, Mrs. Foley, having cessfully settled by arbitration.
The rents are to be reduced per cent, for the next five large amount of arrears will out, and all law costs incu

late proceedings against the be settled by the landlady.

On the estate of the Dra pany in Londonderry, eject been served on all the tenant in whose cases the land con have sanctioned the advan said that it is the intention of pany not to press for decreases where the tenants have have the sales proceeded vecoming session, and also is which the tenants sign agr purchase and pay a propor arrears due. In every case sale falls through the ejected be proceeded with. In all dred and fifty ejectments

This is worse than even the The editor of the Wate has been sentenced to t imprisonment for printing of trary to the views of the (which is called intimidationalled by Mr. Balfour, "free

served on the Drapers' Com

A cartoon issued by Un represents an evicted far notice up: "No trespasses First prize, Irish bull Boyc possession until rightful or restored. The Prize Bull is in an attitude ready to gor being labelled "Public Of "Ridicule." Just before u terror stands a land grabber cloth, which the buil is in th ing to bits. An emerger represented sprawling at off where he has been by the bull, with a wflying out of his pocked cloth are inscribed the time. Protection, Coercion Prosecone side is the old home ant in ruins, one the other ing which has been erecte Plan of Campaign, the tenar it contentedly waiting his the land-grabber not su the land-grabber not su planting himself upon the fo His Grace the patriotic A Cashel has sent a donation Tenants' Defence Associa perary with his best wishe cess in the context. His ch

#### IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

A cable despatch states that the Plan of Campaign has collapsed on the Olphert estate. Sixty tenants have paid the full amount of their rents and the costs of

Mr. Peter O'Brien, now Attorney Gen-eral for Ireland, succeeds Sir Michael Mor-ris as Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

ris as Lord Chief Juttles of Ireland.

A correspondent of the Irish Catholic writes from Liverpool: "i had the pleasure of seeing the victim of Balfour's rule in Donegal, Father Stephens, while he was on a short visit to St. Anthony's recently. I was indeed glad to see him look so well after all his sufferings, and his spirit is not broken by the rigors of Derry jail and the indignities sought to be heaped upon him. If occasion requires he is again ready to be the man in the gap in defence of the struggling poor of his flock."

Mr. T. W. Russel maintains that the result of the bye-elections in England are

result of the bye-elections in England are no index to what will be the result of the no index to what will be the result of the next general election. He says that between 1880 and 1885 the Conservatives won twenty seats from the Liberals, whereas the latter won only five. Yet the former were badly beaten at the general elections which followed. Sir William Harcourt meets this statement of the situation as follows: "The Liberal lesses in twe-elections were chiefly in the losses in bye-elections were chiefly in the towns, and in the towns the Liberals lost heavily at the general election, thus con-firming the impression the bye elections had given. Of the twenty Conservative victories in the bye elections fifteen were in boroughs. Of these fifteen boroughs, Berwick, St. Ives, Evesham, Knares-borough and Sandwich were merged in ccunty divisions by the Redistribu-tion Act, so that the Conservative successes went for little when the successes went for fittle when the general election came. Seven more of the boroughs, Brighton, Coventry, Liver pool, Oxford, Southampton, Wakefield and the Wigton District, did the same at the general election as in the byeelections, and returned Conservatives. Only three reversed the previous de cision, and of these Stafford had had four cision, and of these Stanord had had four years in which to change its mind, Salis bury three years and York two years. The bye-elections, from 1880 to 1885, were therefore fairly indicative of the result of the general election, as there is every reason to believe they will be under the present administration." The late bye elections, occurring all

over the country, and in constituencies which were unchanged in their limits, undoubtedly indicate a great reaction in public sentiment, and the Liberal suc-cesses have been so marked both in the gain of seats and in reducing the Con servative majorities that a coming great

Liberal success is certain.

Mr. Gladstone, in an article in the Nineteenth Century, ssys he believes if an election were held now the country would return a Home Rule majority in

Parliament of 109.

The Government have under considera tion a £10,000 000 land purchase scheme, but as the proposal discriminate segainst a very considerable portion of the people of Ireland who are entitled to all the benefits of any such scheme, it will probably be strongly objected to by Liberals and Nationalists as well as many Conservatives.

Rev. Father O'Railly, Treasurer of the Irish Land League of America, and Colonel Atkinson, both of Detroit, received an ovation at the National League meeting in Dublin before their departure

In the fifty cases for ejectment of tenants on the Ponsonby estate which came up for hearing at Midleton on November 5, decrees were granted by the court. The Tenants' Defence Association will provide shelter for the two hundred and fifty persons who are to be

thus deprived of their homes.

The Donnesle tenants have gained a great victory, their dispute with their landlady, Mrs. Foley, having been suc-cessfully settled by arbitration.

in whose cases the land commissioners have sanctioned the advances. It is said that it is the intention of the Com pany not to press for decrees in any cases where the tenants have agreed to have the sales proceeded with at the and also in cases in coming session, and also in cases in which the tenants sign agreements to purchase and pay a proportion of the arrears due. In every case in which the sale falls through the ejectments will be proceeded with. In all three hun-dred and fifty ejectments have been served on the Drapers' Company estate. This is worse than even the Clanricarde

The editor of the Waterford News has been sentenced to two months imprisonment for printing opinions con-trary to the views of the Government, which is called intimidation. Tais is called by Mr. Balfour, "freedom of the

A cartoon issued by United Ireland represents an evicted farm with the notice up: "No trespassers allowed:" First prize, Irish bull Boycott being in on until rightful ownership restored. The Prize Bull is represented restored. The Prize Builts represented in an attitude ready to gore, its horns being labelled "Public Opinion" and "Ridicule." Just before it in dreadful terror stands a land grabber with a red cloth, which the buil is in the act of tearcloth, which the built is in the act of tearing to bits. An emergency man is represented sprawling at a distance off where he has been thrown by the bull, with a whisky bottle flying out of his pocket. On the cloth are inscribed the titles "Police Oversion Prosecution." On Protection, Coercion Prosecution." one side is the old home of the ten-ant in ruins, one the other a neat dwell ing which has been erected under the Pian of Campaign, the tenant residing in it contentedly waiting his restoration; the land-grabber not succeeding in

perary with his best wishes for its success in the context. His cheering words

impart great consolation to the people. Mr. Wm. O'Brien has also sent from his prison £5 for the Galway branches of the association.

Five hundred carts were brought to the assistance of the Tipperary tenants of Mr. Smith Barry on the 16th ult. to bear away the property of the evicted tenants before the landlord's agents could seize them. Comfortable huts are also being rapidly erected in which to shelter the evicted families.

shelter the evicted families.

Fity families were evicted on the Clauricarde estate on Monday, 18th November. Among these evicted was Patrick McDermott, who had spent several thousands of pounds in improving his halding. his holding.

The tenantry on the O'Farrell and

Tenlon estates have refused to pay rent through the legal firm of Hussy and Townsend, owing to the connection of the firm with Mr. Smith Barry. They are funding their rents till the obnexious

Clonpriest. The solicitor objected that if it were levied on the parish, the land-lord would have to pay it all himself. The magistrates answered that they were aware that Mr. Smith-Barry was the only occupier there now, as the whole parish had been depopulated; nevertheless the judgment was sustained. A Hudderfield Justice of the Peace was recently surprised to hear for the first time, apparently, that combinations similar to trades unions in England are suppressed in Ireland. The information reached him only through Mr. Glad-stone's Southport speech, and he wrote to Mr. Gladstone enquiring if it were really the case. The latter informed him that it is undeniably so, and that any persons combining on "the princi-ples which were the basis of the recent strike would be liable to six months imprisonment with or without hard labor, without a jury, and under the judgment of a resident magistrate whom the Viceroy could at any moment dis miss." It is no wonder that it takes so long for the people of England to feel the justice of Ireland's demands when a fact which is made evident in the courts every day is thus unnoticed by the magistrates who may be presumed to be better informed on such matters than

the generality of the people. Commenting upon this fact, United Ireland "In England men are allowed to freely advocate a strike, and use all argument and persuasion in its favor; in Ireland it is a grave criminal offence to so much as point a finger at a land-grabber, or wink at a boycotted pig in the market place. We must not, however, get angry at the ignorance and incredulity of Englishmen who can scarcely be brought, even by the plainest proof, to believe such things possible. They are not possible in English."

This is no exaggeration, for such acts as pointing the finger or winking have actually been, over and over again, held as sufficient reason for most

severe sentences.

A Coroner in Donegal, while holding A Coroner in Donega!, while holding an inquest over the body of Magee, who died in Derry jail, of neglect, directed the jury to express no opinion except on the single question they were commissioned to try, the disease of which he died. In spite of this absurd direction the jury, selected by the police, and with two Protestants among the majority, placed the responsibility for his death on the neglect of the prison doctor, Sir William Miller. William Miller.

It is now certain that it was Mr. Bal-

four who persuaded Mr. Smith-Barry to begin his exterminating campaign just as the latter was about to come to an agreement with his tenants. The plea was that it was against principle to let the plan of Campaign prevail. The Recorder of Cork had adjourned proceed. The rents are to be reduced twenty per cent, for the next five years. A large amount of arrears will be cleared out, and all law costs incurred in the late proceedings against the tenants will be settled by the landlady.

On the estate of the Draper's Company in Londonderry, ejectments have been served on all the tenants save those in whose cases the land commissioners for an accommodation were at once for an accommodation were at once atopped. The success of the Tenants' Defence Association, however, is a premonition that the tenants must gain their point, and, judging from Mr. Smith Barry present attitude, he must feel this. He was at first defiant, and threatened to terrorize the tenantry all over the country to such an extent as to force them to yield. Now his addresses are concilia-tory, and boastful of his kind intentions, but the tenants who have thrown them selves into the struggle for the sake of their country are resolute in the stand they have taken and confident of success, knowing that the end of the struggle will be at furthest, immediately after the general election.

The harsh, drastic purgatives, once deemed so indispensable, have given place to milder and more skilfully prepared laxatives; hence the great and growing demand for Ayer's Pills. Physicians every where recommend them for costiveness indigestion, and liver complaints.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our column some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., J. KENDALL Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and Ins Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address to B. J. KENDALL & CO., and encosing a two-cent stamp for maining amely is renewed for a limited period. We constitute the service of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the Horse it is indispensible, as it treats in a simple manuer sightly and the seases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenominal sale throughout the United Sales and to anada, make it standard authority. Mention this paper when sending for "Treatise."

A Night Alarm. Plan of Campaign, it contentedly waiting his restoration: the land-grabber not succeeding in planting himself upon the farm.

His Grace the patriotic Archbishop of Cashel has sent a donation of £50 to the Cashel has sent a donation of Tip-Tenants' Defence Association of Tip-Tenants' Defence Association of the completely cured.

John Elliot, Eglinton, Oat. I awoke last night to find my little bo

WHAT THEY KNOW ABOUT THE

For the CATHOLIC RECORD.

The present anti Jesuit agitation has been the means of bringing before the Catholic and intelligent Protestant public a vast amount of apparent ignorance regard to Catholic teaching, practices; history, displayed by a certain class of preachers, politicians and writers. I have said apparent because I am satisfied many know that the statements they make in regard to these matters are false in every respect. I will give you a few samples of regard to these matters are false in every respect. I will give you a few samples of this ignorance: On June 4th last an anti-Jesuit meeting was held in Wirgham; the speeches were of the usual cut and-dried sort then very common, and which no doubt by this time, on account of their reiteration in nearly every town and village in Ontario, have created a feeling of disgust in the minds of all liberal and intelligent Protestants. As for Catholics they pay very little funding their rents till the obnoxious agents be removed.

An amusing incident occurred at Imckilly Presentment sessions on the 18th ult. Mr. Smith-Barry's solicitor applied for £61, 52. compensation for injury done to some farms by ploughing before the tenants were evicted. The magistrates admitted the claim and ordered it to be levied on the parish of Cloppriest. The solicitor objected that if it were levied on the parish, the landlord would have to pay it all himself. The magistrates answered that they were aware that Mr. Smith-Barry was friends think that the Jesuits are a sort. fiends think that the Jesuits are a sort of society that the Jesuits are a sort of society that embraces many lay people living in the world as well as cieries, and the learned Doctor wished to have it understood that all the Catholics are not Jesuits; or did be mean to say that all Catholics do not sympathize with the Jesuits. In either case pathize with the Jesnits. In either case he has displayed a most profound ignorance in regard to those good men, to whom Catholics all the world over lock up with the greatest love and respect, for they know that S. J. is no empty title; for they know that S. J. is no empty title; it means that the bearer has spent many years in preparation for his work in the holy priesthood; it means that he has proven his fitness for the good work by his zeal, his piety, his ripe scholarship and his love for his follow-men. To him all the world is as nothing were it not for the many precious souls it contains; and to bring those souls to Ohrist he labors uncessingly. For the fatherance of this glorious object he has abandoned home, if riends, worldly honors, pleasures, comforts—in fact, all that is precious in this world—and thinks only of his work. Add to this a kind and gental manner that endears him to all and draws them almost irresistibly into his net that he is continually casting forth to bring in precious

irresistibly into his not that he is continually casting forth to bring in precious souls to lay at the feet of his Divine Master, whose name he bears. I am digressing from my subject, but how can any one who has come in contact with these holy men speak of them without paying them a passing tribute.

To return to my subject. As usual the Orangemen of Wingham and the surrounding country got up a demonstration on the 12th July. Dr. M'Donald was not invited. A friend of his in the columns of a local paper asked why the Doctor was not invited to the celebration; had he not by his vote in the Jesuits' Estates Bill shown himself in sympathy with the main objects of the sympathy with the main objects of the Orange organization, etc.? In the next Orange organization, etc.? In the next issue of the paper a letter appeared from Mr. Davison, the Grand Master of the local lodge, in which that gentleman gave the reasons, the purport of which it is un necessary to recapitulate except to say they were political ones, and in Mr. Davison's eyes were sins not to be at oned for by sacrificing "an imaginary Jesuit vote" (The Italies are mine), particularly when this sacrifice was made with the object of gaining the Orange votes, etc. "An imaginary Jesuit vote" sounds queer to Catholic ears. Again this learned (!) writer says that as a matthis learned (?) writer says that as a mat-ter of fact he does not think there is a "single Jesuit in East Huron."

Now, here are two representative Protestants—one a doctor, and otherwise rocestants—one a doctor, and otherwise intelligent, another a Grand Master of an Orange Lodge—who show that they have no idea what a Jesuit is. When such men show an ignorance of these matters what must be the state of affairs in regard to the average Protestant who aquires his knowledge of Catholicity from the Widdows, the Chiniquys, the Fultons,

December 2nd, 18 9.

away precious time and money and trifle with your health experimenting with un-certain medicines, when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovey is so positively certain in its curative action as to warrant tis manufacturers in guaranteeing it to cure diseases of the blood, skin and scalp, and all scrofulous afflictions, or money paid for it will be refunded.

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all that it is claimed to, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED.

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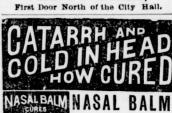
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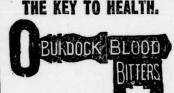
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' Toronto Empire, Dec. 5.

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Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infideks"
REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY.
THOMAS COFFEY, Publisher and ProprietorMESSER, LUKE KING, forth Night and
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Locatch,—Mr. Donald A. McDonald.
Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line
sach insertion.

Asproved by the Bishop of London. and recommended by the Archbishops of St. Boniface and Ottawa, and the Bishops of Hamilton. Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Oatholic Clergymen throughout the Dominion.

ondence intended for publication, so that having reference to business, a directed to the proprietor, and oh London not later than Tuesday must reach London not later than Tuesday morning.

Arrears must be paid in full before the

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## Catholic Mecord

London, Sat , Dec. 14th, 1889

A POLITICAL ELIXIR OF

The Mail of the 5th inst. bas an elabor ate editorial instructing the Equal Rights Party how they are to secure a moral victory when the next elections come on, and, by its plan, it declares that "the independent voter," that is to say, the party of fanaticism, "may be, if he so wishes, allpowerful." We are fully aware that the fanatics so wish. However, cunning as the Mail may think itself, we are not very much alarmed at its proposals, which are simply the dying thross of the whole abortive concern. Speaking of the West Lambton election it tells how each of the great parties of the Province is claiming a moral victory over the other, from the fact that neither obtained an actual majority of the votes cast. This is a thing that frequently happens in Canadian elections, when there are three candidates: still it has never yet operated in such a way as to the hands of an insignificant minority, and, by no combination with other parties or factions, has such 'a minority ever been able to grasp the reins of Government, Neither is it likely that such a thing is going to happen in the future : yet this is precisely the feat which the Mail recommends the fanatics to accomplish.

That journal says : "It is not, of course, the duty of the partisan to see the actual lesson which the result (in West Lambton) teaches." Of course not : so the Mail is not disposed to see the lesson, which is that fanaticism is at a discount in Octario.

But let us see how that journal proposes to accomplish its object. It gives a list of forty-six Ontario constituencies which the Equal Rights Party are to win by their astuteness. The majorities in these constituencies ranged, at last local general election, from two hundred down to one. The Mail acknowledges that where the difference between the two parties is very much greater than these figures, Equal Rights candidates have not the ghost of a chance; but cannot the fanatics manage to get in one of their own candidates under the colors of one or other of the two great parties, at least in these fortysix constituences? This is evidently what is meant when it cays: "Let the nonpolitical element, that is, the element that is not tied to party, purify the representation in these constituencies, or where pure, keep it pure, and the higher forces will have a pretty strong and decidedly useful influence in the next Parliament. Not only so, but the freedom of the electorate from heeler control which independent men can bring about will be an advantage of incalculable value in the country."

It is, surely, a humiliating position in which the fanatics find themselves when they are reduced to the open advocacy of this disgraceful artifice. Politicians are pretty well skilled in election tricks. and it is well known that this very trick has been tried before; so that the Mail cannot even claim the merit of its discovery now. The only merit it has in the matter is that it has openly dignified this corrupt mode of manipulating elections with the name "purifying the representation," and has styled the party which could stoop to such courses "the higher forces." In this, we believe, the

Mail is original. We confess we notice with gratification the evidence afforded, by this leading article, of the total collapse of the party of fanaticism which was established amid so much boasting and with such a flourish of trumpets. The parsons and the press that hatched it into existence proclaimed that through them Ontario spoke, and vigorous were their appeals to make no peace with either political party. A war of extermination was preached, which, in the language of ex Bishop Carman, was to "sweep the boards" of both parties, for they were equally corrupt, equally sold to Rome. The Mail's recommendation for the fanatics to attain "influence," as they need not expect dominancy, is She begen to count up the money she putting her receipts into her business, to help his cause through.

they would gradually increase until she would be rich, happy, and respectably married. The thought made her dance with joy, and the eggs, falling to the earth, her prospects, equally with her property, were totally destroyed. So with the influence of the "Equal Rights' Association," in spite of the new dodge recommended by the Mail. An alliance with the Equal Rights party, or the adoption of its principles by any considerable portion of either political party in the Province, would be as fatal to it as the suspicion of being tainted with similar principles has proved before now. We believe that both parties will as carefully shun the contamination in Ontario as they did the other in

Between this new policy which the defunct party proposes to adopt and their pretence that they are seeking for Equal Rights, whereas their real object is to inflict grievous wrongs upon Catholics, the name "Party of hypocrisy" would suit them much better than the names by which they desire to be known. viz, "the Party of Purity and Righteous. ness," and "Party of Equal Rights."

AN IMPUDENT FABRICATION.

The Toronto Mail of the 21st ult. published an item which was pretended to be part of a despatch received from its regular correspondent at Winnipeg and it gave such news as was indeed alarming enough to friends of constitutional government. It was an account of a plot entered into between the terrible "Church," which is always so aggressive, and the Ottawa Government by means of which the Greenway Gov ernment was to be overthrown by trick, in which Lieutenant Governor Schultz was to take part. The corres pondent was represented as saying :

"Mr. Prendergast end his friends have become quite confident of late of their ability to save both the French language has never yet operated in such a way as to and the separate schools. They talk in throw the Government of the country into deed of being able to defeat the Green way Cabinet by some kind of a combination. One of them is authority for the statement that they have received great encouragement in Quebec. The Church there will, it is said, put the screws on Sir John and Mr. Laurier, and compel them to throw out Greenway's legisla tion. If necessary the Ottawa Government will instruct Lieutenant Governor Schultz privately to dismiss Mr. Green. way on some pretext, and on the appear to the people, the Canadian Pacific wil do its utmost to beat the Liberals. This story is certainly believed by the French party, though, of course, it looks some what improbable."

There was a species of wisdom in putting in the last clause, about the improbable features of the story, but the whole thing is so much of a piece with the usual news furnished by Mail correspondents, that it was not unlikely that such balderdash had been sent over the wires. To the Free Press of Winnipeg is due the honor of the discovery that no such despatch was sent from Winnipeg. Of course the inevitable conclusion is that Caven spoke on the institution of the it was a piece of news especially manu factured in Toronto for the Mail, and as Mr. Greenway was in Toronto at the time this characteristic despatch was concocted, and as there is good ground for believing that Mr. Greenway was in the identity of the Christian with the communication with the Mail, the Free Jawish Sabbath and the various theories Press has no hesitation in saying:

"This rubbishy report was not tele-graphed from Winnipeg, but it neverthe-less appears in the Mail as a part of the regular despatch. The correspondence, therefore, must have been doctored in the Mail office. No one connected with that paper would be likely to forge the item without some suggestion from the outside. Mr. Greenway was in Toronto at the time, and, as we have reason to know, in communication with the Mail. . . . . There is then every reason to believe that the despatch was forged by the Mail, at the instignation of Mr. Greenway."

The transaction is just such a one a dovetails well with the antecedents of both parties concerned. The proprietor of the Mail'is well known as the chief operator of the celebrated plot whereby the Mowat Administration was to be overthrown, by bribing those members of the Legislature who were thought to be not above temptation in 1884. The plot, however, was foiled by its premature discovery. On the other hand, Mr. Greenway's treasons towards both parties, while he was a poli tician in Ontario, are well known at the scene of his transactions, and especially in the County of Victoria. We must say that we are much inclined to believe the solution of the problem afforded by the Free Press. We are aware, besides, that it is no new thing for the Mail to concoct correspondence to which are attached the names or noms de plume of persons at distance. Concerning the whole trans action the Mail is now observing a very discreet silence, leaving us to infer that there is something in the egg which smells not sweetly. Why does not the Mail furnish an explanation ?

The whole affair gives good reason to believe that Mr. Greenway is not so sure simply the last gasp. It is the story of the as was proclaimed of carrying out his maiden going to market, told over agair. school programme which was introduced with such a flourish of trumpets. If would receive for the eggs which she success were certain, it would be uncarried in a basket on her head, and that necessary to concoct such fishy stories

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. The Protestent Evangelical Alliance

met in Toronto last week and held two searions. The principal aims of the Alliance seemed to be, as announced, "the best means of preserving the sanctity of the Sabbath," "the promotion of tem perance," and "Christian union among the various Protestant denominations. What practical efforts were made to secure these much coveted blessings re main to be seen. A good deal of bluster was indulged in, and several speeches delivered that, no doubt, left upon the listeners a vague idea of earnestness on the part of the speakers. But for the life of us we could not see in any of the speeches one practical suggestion. It is no wonder, then, the whole object of the Alliance—if it had a clearly defined object, which we fail to see-should remain unsettled, and that, as on all such cocaslone, even such as Pan Anglican or Pan Presbyterian synods, things would remain in the end exactly as they were before. No dogma of faith was promulgated or subscribed to ; no rule was laid down to bind men's actions or guide or direct men's consciences. Every man was allowed to depart as he came, perfectly free to pursue the even tenor of his way, and believe what he liked best, and practice what was most comforting and conformable to his own views and habits The executive report was read by Rev. A. Campbell, who, on behalf of the Alliance, had travelled seven thousand miles, written six hundred letters and preached seventy times. "The people," he said, "were at first interested, but as they became absorbed in the Equal Rights movement the holding of meetings became more difficult." The fact is the people became disgusted with the bigotry of Rev. Campbell's lectures, and refused to attend them. He misrepresented the teschings of the Catholic Church and told such abominable lies about priests making money out of dead men's boncs. and had recourse to other such low and unpriestly modes of polemical warfare, that in some places he was opposed, and riots were with some difficulty avoided. Rev. Campbell's report went on to sav that petitions for disallowance of the Jesuits' Estates Act had been sent to the House of Commons, to the Governor Gen. eral and to Her Majesty the Oneen. And large numbers of lying pamphlets on Romanism, by Rev. Drs. King and Mc-Vicar, had been circulated. It must have been very consoling to the Evangelical Alliance to learn that so much labor had been labor in vain, and to be forced to the admission that all their nefarious plottings sgainst justice to the Jesuit Fathers had resulted in their own discomfiture and shame.

In the afternoon session Panelpal Caven presided. He was accompanied on the platform by the arch-hypocrite, ex-Mayor Howland, and Col. E F. Shepherd of New York. After prayers and praise and the reading of Scriptures Principal Sabbath. He was glad to see so many present accustomed to handle the Sabbath question in various ways. He said : "There were various points of view from which it might be considered : for example, respecting Christian arguments: whether they had their basis distinctly on the fourth commandment (3rd Com.) or or whether the Sabbath was an ecclesiast! cal institution." Principal Caven made no attempt to throw light upon so varied a subject, but allowed every man to think for himself. He did not even hazard a distinction between the Jewish Sabbath and the Christian Sanday, and wound up by acknowledging the folly of the whole movement and the utter absurdity of the Evangelical Alliance in trying to enforce better observance of the Lord's day, whereas it would be absolutely necessary to have the co-operation of the United

States, and that they cannot get. Col. Shepherd, a representative American, acknowledged as much when he stated that very little heed was paid to the Satbath in his country, and that the first to lift the bar of Sabbath preservation in New York was a Christian minister who obtained permission from the Elevated Railway Company to carry his Sunday school children two miles to an anniversary service. This was made the excuse for running the Sanday cars. "The remaining contentions were," said Mr. Shepherd, "to lead men to the Lord, to make the earth fruitful in increased capital, and to bless mankind."

When Mr. Shepherd prayed for an increase of capital, or an accumulation of "filthy lucre," he forgot, no doubt, all about the sermon on the Mount, "Blessed are the poor in spirit." He certainly cannot be of the same mind as our Blessed Lord, who said "that it is harder for a man of capital to go to Heaven than for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle."

Rev. Principal Grant drew a distinction between the invisible and the visible Church, without defining either. "The invisible church he declared to be a unit. But visible divisions, such as Congrega-

substantially wise, necessary, and of domestic choice, etc.,

It is surprising how men distinguished for learning, elequence and worldly tact and wisdom are so inconsistent, and, we would venture to eay, childish, if not foolish, when deprived of the light of Catholic teaching. They flounder about from one spiritual quegmire to another. What does Principal Grant mean by an Invisible Church ? The office of a Church is to teach men heavenly truth and lead them to God. How can men go to Church for instruction and guidance if it cannot be seen, if it be, as Principal Grant says, Invisible? It would be rather a curious sort of Church that people would have to be groping in the dark after. It certainly would not be the Church of God, to which was promised that "thy light shall come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee and thy gates shall be open continually; the nation and the kingdom that will not serve thee shall perish." [(Is. 40) The Prophet Micheas (iv. ch.) speaks of the Church as "being prepared on the top of the mountains and high above the hills, and the people shall flow to it. And many nations shall come in haste and say, come, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, and to the house of Gad and He will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths, etc." This is the Church of God-a visible Church, seen by all, sought for by all, except by those who are determined, like Principal Grant, to keep on groping in the darkness and floundering in the quegmire of an Invisible Caurch. The Rev. Principal, however, gives credit to the Papacy, "which has preserved its unity, and performs a most useful pur-

pose in upholding a common and stable centre of intelligence to Europe." It certainly forms a striking contrast to a Church that is visible only in its divisions, Especially is it comforting to us Catholics to feel, even on the admission of our opponents, that our Church is visible at all times, and perfectly united; one body, one faith, one baptism, fully realizing the will of Him who prayed : "that they all may be one, as Thou Father in Me and I in Thee, that they also may be one in Us." (St. John xvii., 21). "What," continued Principal Grant, "is to hinder the two largest Protestant Churches in the Dominion, the Methodist and Presbyterian, from uniting at once ?" (Hear, hear and applause.) The sequel will plainly show what are the opposing forces to this unity.

On the last day of the session Ray, M: McLiren "spoke of the obligations of Christian unity, maintaining that no one was obliged to work for such unity. The Church of Rome," he said, "was quite right in claiming that there is only one Church, but wrong in claiming that one Church is the Church of Rome, or any other Church visible whatever."

Rev. Principal Sheraton said the Church of England had been borne away from reformation ground by political alliances and doctrinal perversions.

Rev. Dr. Autliff "could not accept Dr. McLaren's understanding of Christ's idea of unity." Dr. McLaren explained that he believed the unity of Churches "would be a good thing." No doubt, when he secures it, which will be at St. Tibb's eve, which occurs neither before nor after Christmas.

Rev. G. M. Milligan thought we should pray for greater unity, but protested strongly against a "close communion exclusively on New Testament authority, church, where a man may preach and then ities, as the public school trustees occupied have to walk when the sacrament is served."

Rev. Principal MacVicar rose in vigorous protest against the last statement. He asked if unity meant the crushing out truth.

Rev. Le Roy Hooker believed that God purposely split up the Protestant Church as a protest against the idea of Rome, that the Church must be cutwardly one.

Rev. D. J. McDonnell feared that the lessening of men in a village "would not necessarily mean more men for the Hea then, but simply more money for c'gars." He supported Mr. Milligan's charge against the close communion Baptists, and wanted to be a member of a Church that permits both infant and adult baptism both extempore and liturgical prayers."

With such diverging opinions and contradictory beliefs as these how is it possible to form a united Protestant Church ? After conning over the speeches of those leading and shining lights of Evangeliciem, one would be tempted to contradict Rev. Principal Grant, who said, in the morning session, that the "spirit of unity was in the air." It looks all the other way, and it appears as though wherever Protestant. ism exists "division is in the air." Bat division means separation of parts, dissolution or annihilation. "A house divided cannot stand." Rev. Le Roy Hooker spoke like one inspired when he said, as above: that "he believed God had purposely split up the Protestant Church." At the closing session Ven. Archdeacon Evans presided and spoke of the French problem. He said that the French-Canadian people are not a bigoted people, and he urged that their efforts be not against the Catholic Church as such. This is the character given of the French-

mutual forbearance too wall to be bigoted It would be well if the preachers who go amongst them encouraging rebellion to pricetly authority would learn a lesson of Christian charity from those innocent habitants and return to Toronto to look after the bigoted hoodlums who attack Catholic processions and stone Archbishops.

In contradiction to Archdeacon Evan's policy "of letting the Catholic Church alone," Rev. Dr. Stafford, in samming up, said that the Protestant Churches needed unity, "for doctrinal liberty, for business, and for its effect on Heathenism, intemperance and Romanism." Whatever may have been the stand taken by the Protest ant churches against the two former, they certainly have always been a unit against the latter. All the Protestant Churches, with Ir fidelity, Agnosticism, Mahomedan. ism, Socialism and Mormonism, have at calumptate and destroy if possible, the Catholic Church. They were so many impotent waves dashing against a rock. The Church is there to-day as young, as vigoroue, as defiant, as at any age of her distory, and all the Churches in the world would be better employed standing idly on the roadside whistling jigs to a mile. stone than attempting to pull down or even to weaken the Catholic Church, which is built on a rock.

MR. MOWAT AT WOODSTOCK.

On Taesday evening, the 3rd inst., the Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, addressed his constituents of North Oxford in the Court House of Woodstock. The occasion was a favorable one for the explanation of his policy and for the vinlication of himself and his colleagues from the attacks which have been made apon him recently, and we are pleased to be able to say that his explanations were clear and satisfactory, and that they manifeeted a spirit of broad statesmanshin which should command itself to citizens of Ontarlo of every creed and race. It is not our purpose to take sides in the political issues which are at stake between the two parties of the Province, but it must be borne in mind that on merely political issues we can scarcely say that Mr. Mowat has been attacked at all. The race and religious cry has been raised against his administration, unjustly indeed, but it is a subject in which we cannot but feel profound interest. Mr. Mowat reminded his audience that

already the religious cry had been raised twice against his Government. In 1883 the cry was that Catholics were not treated fairly, that patronage was not extended to them in proportion to their population. Mr. Mowat acknowledges that in this respect Catholics have perhaps some reason to complain, but he declares it to be his wish to act fairly towards all classes. How unfairly, then, is the cry that has been more recently raised against his Government, that his administration are "obedient servants of the Catholic hierarchy' and "traitors to their faith in giving everything to the Roman Catholics," It will be remembered that in the elec-

tion campaign of 1885 Mr. Mowat's administration was fiercely attacked because certain amendments had been passed by means of which the separate school laws were more easily worked. By these amend. ments nothing more was done for the separate schools than to render the task of the separate school trustees less onorous, and to place them some what in the same position in relation to municipal author-This of itself was but just, yet it was made the basis of an outcry against the adminis. tration, and a demand was made that the amendments should be repealed. The object of such a demand could only be to injure Catholic education or make it im. possible.

The natural consequence of the raising of such an issue was that in that year even Catholic Conservatives were obtiged in self-defence to sustain the Government. Mr. Mowat says : "The cry of 1883 lost us some Roman Catholic votes, and the cry of 1886 lost to us some Protestant votes. A religious cry, however little reason it may have, has always some effect: but in neither year was the effect great enough to accomplish the purposes aimed at. Our public record was so satisfactory to the country that we were able to stand our ground against even a misleading raligious cry."

Mr. Mowat continued by showing the want of foundation for the religious cry which is now being raised against him. The excitement created among Protestants by the passage of the Jesuit Estates Act of Quebec has revived old hopes from a no-Popery cry. One would think that the most zealous Habbakuk Mucklewrath could scarcely blame Mr. Mowat for an Act with which he had nothing whatever to do, and over which he had no control whatso. ever. Suffice it to say that Mr. Mowat stated that he did not know anything of this Quebec Legislation except what was known by everyone through the newspapers. We readily believe that this was the case, and there has been no evidence which could be called even plausible to show that he was ever consulted in reference to the Jesuit Estate Act.

tional, Presbyterian, Episcopal and others, dividing to suit the times, each being amongst them. They know the gospel of as it was in 1886. Mr. Mowat tells us that The question of the separate school

they were passed because they were thought nable. They were considered reason. able both by the late Dr. Ryereon and the Hon. George Brown, the "great champion of Protestantism," and they were passed by the Legislature without any opposition. It is fair to infer that the attacks now made upon them are not intended for the purpose of making either the pub. lic or the separate school system more efficient, but solely for the purpose of raking up some objection against the Ontario Government which may have the effect of withdrawing from them as many voters as can be influenced by an appeal The French school question has also

seen raised as an issue. I; has been represented that Mr. Mowat had agreed with Mr. Mercier "to put no serious obstacles in the way of prepagating Nationalism in all times united their efforts to belie, the schools of Eastern Outario." It is almost needless to tell our readers that such a statement is absurd. There is not a particle of evidence that such an agreement was ever made; but Mr. Mowat shows that since 1885 it has been the policy of his Government to make the teaching of English more efficient in the French schools of Ontarlo, and that they have succeeded, so that at the very moment when the charges were brought up that the administration was plotting to make French the predominant language of part of Oatarlo, English was taught more efficiently than ever before in French localities; and this was done with the full consent of the French Canadian people themselves. Mr. Mowat says: "The Government had moved in this matter before the Opposition moved in it. before their newspaper, now so zealous, moved in it, before the Protestant clergy moved in it, and I may add before Orangemen moved in it, as Orangemen generally claim a prominent place in such matters."

In this English-speaking Province, we have certainly no reason to object that the study of English should be encouraged and enforced, and the French-Canadians of Ontario are themselves anxious to have English efficiently taught in their schools; out they very properly object to the total exclusion of French with which they have been threatened, both because French is their mother tongue to which they are attached, and because children whose language is French would be left in ignorance f French were suddenly disallowed in the

Mr. Mowat states that the raising of the no-Popery cry in 1886 had the effect of giving his goverment a majority of the Catholic votes in that year; but he reminded his audience that he had also a majority of Protestant votes. A majority of Baptlets, a majority of Presbyterlans, a majority of Methodists and of Congregationalists supported him. He added very reasonably that it was no wonder that under the circumstances he was supported by a majority of Catholics; for "I venture to say that if any political or municipal party should adopt as a battle cry 'No Presbyterlanism' Presbyterians like myself would not be found all voting for that party, whatever our previous relations with them had been," and the result would be similar if the cry of "No Methodism," or "no Episcopalianism" had been raised.

Mr. Mowat's concluding words are well worthy of being recorded :

"I claim that in this matter of French schools we have been true to our duty as trusted Ministers of the Reform Party. We have had to deal with a mixed community of different races and creeds We have been fair and considerate towards the minorities who belong to other races and hold other creeds t of the majority of our people; and at the same time we have not forgotten our obligations to the majority who are of the same nationalities and speak the same language as ourselves, and have the same religious creed as most of us. The policy we have pursued I claim to be the policy of true Liberalism, and the policy best suited not only for pro-ducing mutual confidence and good will among our people, but also the best policy for advancing the common interest of the people without injustice to any."

THE OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

A very interesting and what will at the same time prove a most valuable work is the neat volume just issued by the Owl Publishing Oo., Ottawa, being an account of the ceremonies connected with the inauguration of the University and the unveiling of the Tabaret ctatue. The work opens with the beautiful addresses of Rev. Fathers Ogier and McGuckin, followed by the sermons in the chapel of Bishop Rogers and Archdishop Tache. Then comes the elequent and touching address of the distinguished member for Montreal Centre, J. J. Curran, Esq., Q. C., and that of Mayor Taillon, of Sorel; tele grams of congratulation; lines on the statue, by J. K. Foran; the Banquet; the caremonies at the Baeilica, with the address of Archbishop Dubamel; the Autumn Bonfire, by M. L.; the three Doctors of Laws-Sir John Thompson, Principal John A. MacCabe and Hon. R. W. Scott, with portraits; Hon. L. A. Olivier, LL D, with portraits; Ottawa University-a historical sketch; Rev. W. M. Bennett, O. M. I., M. A., with portrait; Archbishop Duhamel, with portrait; Rev. O. Ogier, O. M. I., D. D.; Rev. Jas. McGuckin, O. M. I., M. A.; Our benefacters, with portraits—Rev. Fathers Byrne, Michel, Mackey, Boucher, Whalen and Mr. M. Davis; the orators of the day, with portraits; etc., otc. The volume rightly deserves a very large sale, and we trust such will be the reward attending its production. storical sketch; Rev. W. M. Bennett,

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORO THE CATHOLIC SOCIETIES PRE The public parade of the various olic societies of the city, and the

sentation of their addresses to His Archbishop Walsh came off last ev Everything passed off in a manne creditable to the societies and all concerned. To provide against t currence of any unpleasantness a currence of any unpleasaunces a police force was massed at the from which the procession start St. Michael's cathedral. The so assembled at their several lodges six o'clock and all marched to the B. U. Hall at St. Lawrence marke eight o'clock the procession had marshalled along Jarvis street from to Front street. A large crowd the sidewalks to see the turnous everything was most orderly. P this orderliness would have be served in any event, but it cou well have been otherwise in face well have been otherwise in lade police arrangements that had beek Chief Grasett, who was in con stood on the centre of the cross King and Jarvis, and the strengt was best seen when the prohad got in motion. Taking the societies and the

force together the procession of

described thus:

Guard of Mounted Police.

Mounted Marshals of the Societ
John Brennan, George Ford, Georg
ard Edward Sneehau, Thomas B
1. C. B. U. Band of Branch No.
Double File of Police 1. C. B. U. Band of Branch No.
Double File of Police
Emerald Branch, Nos 2, 7, 8, 11,
shailed by Messrs Matthews, K.
ing and McGuffin.
Heitzman's Band.
Catholic Celtis Leegue.
Thomas Hekey, Marshal.
Double File of Police.
Ancient Order of Hiberchans, Marsh
Messrs, P. Darragh and J. Wilss
Knights of 8t John, Lee Comman.
C. Dandes, Marshal.
Knights of 8t John, Lee Comman.
T. Haffey, Machall.
U. M. B. A.

The procession numbered in a ifteen nundred persons, exclud police force, the members of w ddition to the files already mer were stretched all along the line procession. Police were also at at all the corners of all the stre sings along the route, which Jarvis and Shuter streets to the dra!, and detectives and police clothes were scattered throu crowd. The bands played Irish p

AT THE CATHEDRAL.
Arrived at the cathedral the marched to the seats which b side alies were crowded as mu was possible to crowd them. His Grace Archbishop Walsh t seat on the throne, and around h

the following clergymen:

Vicar-General Rooney.
Vicar-General Laurent.
Father McBride, Father McBride, Father McBride, Father McFather Morris, Father McFather Morris, Father McFather Klernan Father Cruf Father Klernan Father Gun Father Father Hand was master of cer

throughout. The addresses win the following order:

C M. B A. ADDRESS.

The address of the C. M. B
read by Mr. P. J. Culhane as followed. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE-We

cers and membars of Branches 15. Ill of the Catholic Mutual Basevoic isition of Toronto, bld you hearty to the metropolis of Ostario. As we rejeice in the sequisition of and learned spiritual interer; as Bran organization of which Your of active member and grand Spiritual we feel justify proud of the district of the Providence was provided in the Providence was provided was pro

you shall find the C. M. B. A. s willing auxiliary. Msy your years be many amon nath be unstrewn by the thorns and your regime one of glory's salvation to the faithful of of diocese. Deign, most reverend bestow upon ourselves, our fa rieads your episcopal benedicti-(Stened)

(Signed)
Rev. J. L. Hand, Chairman C.
P. F. Carey, President Branc
Thos. Quinn, President Bran
James Kyan, President Bran
Rev. H. J. McPhillips, Pres. E
N. J. Clarke, Hon. Sec. of C
C. H. Lehane, Hen, Sec. of C

I C B U ADDRESS by Mr. Wm. Hart, as follows :

by Mr. Wm. Hart, as follows:
We know full well the loving
which you were held in your
the city of London, and with
you let it. Obeying the call of
Father, you, like a true son
Church, left all to take upon
burden and care of this Metr.
The load is heavy and the way
to botter keeping the Church
Ontario could not be given, an
Your Grace not only on behalf
Catholic Benevolent Union, but

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CATHOLIC SOCIETIES PRESENT ADDRESSES TO HIS GRACE.

Toronto Empire, Dec. 5. The public parade of the various Catholic societies of the city, and the presentation of their addresses to His Grace Archbishop Walsh came off last evening, Everything passed off in a manner most creditable to the societies and all others concerned. To provide against the ocnce of any unpleasantness a large currence of any unpressantness a large police force was massed at the place from which the procession started for St. Michael's cathedral. The societies assembled at their several lodges about six o'clock and all marched to the I. C. B. U. Hall at St. Lawrence market. At eight o'clock the procession had been marshalled along Jarvis street from King the sidewalks to see the turnout, but everything was most orderly. Perhaps this orderliness would have been observed in any event, but it could not well have been otherwise in face of the well have been otherwise in face of the police arrangements that had been made. Chief Grasett, who was in command, stood on the centre of the crossing of King and Jarvis, and the strength of his was best seen when the procession

THE PROCESSION. Taking the societies and the police force together the procession may be described thus:

had got in motion.

Guard of Mounted Police.

Guard of Mounted Police.

Mounted Marshals of the Societies.

M. O Rourks, Grand Master.

John Brennan, George Ford, George Loonard Edward Sheehan, Thomas Burus.

1. C. B. U. Band of Branch No. 1.

Double File of Police

I. C. B. U. Branch No. 1.

Emerald Branch, Nos 2, 7, 8, 11, 12, Marshalled by Messrs Matthews, Keating and McGuffin.

Heizman's Band.

Catholic Celtis Lesgue.

Thomas Hickey, Marshal.

Double File of Police.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Marshalled by Messrs. P. Darragh and J. Wilson.

Knights of St. John, Lee Commandery,

C. Dundss, Marshal.

Kutghts of St. John, St. Paur's Commandery,

T. Haffey, Marshall.

C. M. B. A.

The procession numbered in all about

The procession numbered in all about fifteen nundred persons, excluding the police force, the members of which, in addition to the files already mentioned, were stretched all along the line of the procession. Police were also stationed at all the corners of all the street crossings along the route, which was by Jarvis and Shuter streets to the cathedra!, and detectives and police in plain clothes were scattered through the crowd. The bands played Irish patriotic

AT THE CATHEDRAL Arrived at the cathedral the societies marched to the seats which had been assigned them in the centre pews. The aisles were crowded as much as it

was possible to crowd them.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh took his seat on the throne, and around him were the following clergymen:

Vicar-General Rooney.
Vicar-General Laurent.
Father McBride,
Father Lawlor,
Father Lawlor,
Father Morris,
Father McCann,
Father McPhilips,
Father Walsh,
Father Walsh,
Father Cruise,
Father McPhilips,
Father Father Hand was master of ceremoni

throughout. The addresses were read in the following order:

C M. B A. ADDRESS.

The address of the C. M. B. A. was read by Mr. P. J. Culhane as follows: MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE-We, the offi-MAYIT PLEASE YOURAGE—We also only on the control of the Catholic Mutual Benevoued association of Toronto, bid you hearty welcome to the metropolis of Ostario. As Catholics we rejoice in the kequisition of a beloved and learned spiritinal lateer; as Branches of an organization of which Your Grace is an active member and grand Spiritual Adviser, we feel justly proud of the distinction of your promotion to the Metropolitan See and free city of the Province.

an organization of which Your Grace is on active member and grand Spiritual Adviser, we feel justly proud of the distinction of your promotion to the Metropolitan See and first city of the Providene was pleased to call to his reward the distinguished and filustrious Archbishop Lynch the eyes of his bereaved people turned wistingly towards Your Grace. Their pravers were not unheard. The Vicar of Christ, the glorious Pontiff Leo YIII., prompted by the Holy Spirit, who is ever with his Church, appointed Your Grace—already chosen in the nearts of the people—to the widowed Arch diocese of Toronto. We han that appointed Your Grace—already chosen in the nearts of the people—to the widowed Arch diocese of Toronto. We han that appointment with glad acclaim and tressure it in our inmost hearts with profound gratitude. Your great labors and magnanimous sacrinees to the diocese of London nave not escaped our notice. Enduring and colossal monuments attest the genuine nature of your solid and fruitin work. With zealous pricests of God, majestic temples of worship Catholic houses of charity, and attractive homes of learning you have adorned and beautified the field of your twenty-two years' labor in the episcopate. Amid the multiplicity of your duties the work of organized benevolence have received your fostering care and close attention.

Your Grace was chiefly instrumental in introducing the C. M. B. A. to Canada. The diocese of London is still its home on Canadian soil. You have been its spiritual counsellor and steaufast friend. The eclat of your name and marks of high appreciation have commended it to many Catholics. They have not been mistaken. Under Your Grace's spiritual direction, within the brief period of nine years, 112 Branches, while a membership of 4,500, have been organized in that portions of this association; for your interest in the C. M. B. A. the widew and the orpan bless and revery your name. Great as has been the growth of the C. M. B. A. in Toronto we are not without hope that in the near future with t

you shall flad the U. M.-B. A. a vour willing auxiliary.

May your years be many amongst us, your path be unstrewn by the thorns of adversity and your regime one of glory to God and salvation to the faithful of Toronta Archadocese. Deign, most reverend father, to bestow upon ourselves, our families and friends your episcopal benediction.

(Stened)

Rev. J. L. Hand, Chairman Committee, Rev. J. L. Hand, Chairman Committee, P. F. Carey, President Branch 15. Thos. Quinn, President Branch 49. James Kyan, President Branch 49. James Kyan, President Branch 111. N. J. Clarke, Hon. Sec. of Committee, C. H. Lehane, Hon, Sec. of Committee.

I C B U ADDRESS.

The address of the I. C. B U. was read by Mr. Wm. Hart, as follows:

by Mr. wm. Hart, as indows:
We know full well the loving esteem with
which you were held in your old home in
the city of London, and with what regret
you lett it. Obeying the call of our Holy
Father, you, like a true son of Mother
Father, you, like a true son of Mother
Church, left all to take upon yourself the
burden and care of this Metropolitan See,
The load is heavy and the way stormy, but
to botter keeping the Church of God in
Ontario could not be given, and we assure
Your Grace not only on behalf of the Irish
Catholic Benevolent Union, but in the name

of all the Irish Catholics of this country, to do our utmost to make your life in the city of Foronto a happy one, and so to deport our selves as to be worthy of your esteem and sincerest friendship. And now Your Grace, we wish you a hearty "Caed Mills Failtier" to the city of Toronto, and that your stay may be long and prosper us, and that when the final summons is given your award may be an eternal membership in that great Catholic nation of which the Master Himself as Grand President which the Master Himself as Grand President Hickey. J. W. Morgan, E. McLague, M. L. Hart, E. Finnegaa, J. J. Henry, J. Roy, J. B. Gauther, L. V. Bschant, Daliy and Tierney.

E B A. ADDRESS. The address of the E B. A. was read

The address of the E B. A. was read by Mr. W. Lane. It said:

When the Archiepiscopal See became vacant by the death of our late lamented Archiephop, John Joseph Lynch (of happy memory), it was the desire of our hearts that Your Grace would be appointed to fill the vacanty. Thanks be to Gou our prayers, in common with those of our fellow-Cathodies in the city of your early priestly administration, have been heard, and a general seeling of delight and exultation against those over whom you have been placed in spiritual charge has followed. We are, therefore, filled with gladcass, knowing, as we do, that Your Grace comes to us laden with precious glifs for the children of your flock; and we behold in you the dignified representative of all that is dear to us ha holy Mother Church. We are fully aware of the kindly interest Your Grace taxes ha associations formed for the benefit and instruction of the members over which you have included the members over which you have included the members over which you have included the members over which pout have included the members over which you have of the kindle of the members over which you have of the kindle of the members over which you have of the kindle of the members over which you have of the kindle of the members over which you have of the kindle of the members over which you have of the kindle of the members over which you have of the kindle of the members over

The address of the A. O. H. was read by Mr. J. J. McCauley.

The address of the Knights of St. John was read by Mr. T. Haffey.

DE LA SALLE ART SCHOOL The address of the De La Salle Art School was read by Mr. Caas, Macnamara, as follows :

We, the members of the De La Salle Art School, most eagerly embrace this golden opportunity to present our congratuations to Your Grace upon your elevation to the Archiepiscopal see of Toronto, and to ex-send a cordial welcome to so worthy a suc-cessor of the late beloved patron of our art school.

cessor of the late beloved patron of our art school.

Like all other truly apostolic prelates in the Caurch of Jesus Christ, who is the beautideal of art, you, too, have proclaimed to the world the miss! n of Christian art—the handmaid of religion—by your Christian eliquence; for eloquence in the meuth of a concerated teacher is an art bissed by our Christian eliquence; for eloquence in the meuth of a concerated teacher is an art bissed by our Christian eliquence; for eloquence in the meuth of a concerated teacher is an art bissed by our Christian eliquence; and teach all mations.

You also have shown your appreciation of Christian art in raising threughout the diocess of the Forest City noble monuments of religious architecture which rear their lofty towers and tast spires to heaven's vanit, sunouncing to the world Jesus Christ, "the most lovely and beautiful conception of the divine mind itself."

We therefore have every reason to feel confident that we shall have Your Grace's approvat of our work by encouraging and promoting a taste for Christian art among the Catholic young men of the city.

While pledging to Your Grace our filial love and submission and fervently supplicating our Heavenly Father that you may be long spared to guide the destinies of our holy Church in this Archdoses, we, the students and lovers of art, humbly beg Your Grace's bisssing.

Signed, Chas, MacNamara, E. Schell, T. Winterbury, J. McCarthy, D. Desrochers,

Grace's blessing.
Signed, Chas. MacNamara, E. Schell, T.
Winterbury, J. McCarthy, D. Desrochers,
Bro, Macmentius.

THE ITALIANS' ADDRESS. The address of the Italian society was ss follows :

as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—On behalf of the Italian Benevolent Society, we offer you the assurance of our high esteem, not alone because of the exalted and sacred alguity you possess but siso for your personal worth, virtues and profound erudition.

Our countrymen dwelling in your former episcopal city of London have repestedly assured us of your kindness and good-will towards them.

episcopal city of London have repeatedly assured us of your kindness and good-will towards them.

Permit us, therefore, to join in welcoming you as the chief pastor of tais Archdicese. We desire that the heppiest relations shall exist between us, and becoming more intimately acquainted we may reasonably hope to pront much from so wise and learned a teacher.

It shall be our continuous duty, as well as pleasure, to supplicate the Most High that He may shed His choicest blessings on you, with pleasare we subscribe ourselves. Your Grace's duifful sons.

Rocco Lauria, President.

Ginsseppi Massia, Vice-President.

Micheie Stefani, Secretary.

Vincenzi Glionna, Treasuer.

Nunzio Lobriaco,
Egidto Glionna,
Faspuale Pietrapertasi,
Donato D'Alessandro,
Gficers of the Umberto Primo Italian Benevolent society.

THE CATHOLIC UNION.

The address of the Catholic Union was as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—The mem-

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—The members of the Catholic Union are delighted to have this opportunity of giving public expression to their unfeigned loyalty to the Caurch of which you are the distinguished representative, and of adding their numble words of welcome to those grander manifestatins of respect and homage which greeted you a few days axo.

We are a body of Catholic young men, who meet and work together, and our object is to foster amongst outselves and, so it as possible, amongst others, a love for mother Church and for the higher and better things of Catholic Our society is one of the youngst of the Catholic organizations in Toronto, and as yet its name has not travelled far abroad, nor has its influence been extended beyond a narrow sphere. But already we feel that it has done us a great service, and the good work is going steadily and surely on, It has brought us into closer contact with the Church and with the things of the Church; it has intensified our Catholic life and Catholic feeling.

Yet our purposes are not altogether religi-

creased our love for things Catholic and has intensified our Catholic life and Catholic feeling.

Yet our purposes are not altogether religious. As men of the world we have to fight the world's battle, but we expect to be stronger and readier for the tray when marching under the Church's banner, equipped with scund Catholic principles and trained to view the things of the world from a sound Catholic standpoint.

These are our objects, and upon them we invoke with all earnestness and confluence Your Grace's biessing. Already we have learned to know Your Grace's keen regard for and kind encouragement of all that has a tendency to promote the moral and intellectual advancement of young men, and we have no fear that either will oe now withheld.

With these feelings of confidence we lay before Your Grace our tribute of respect and homage. And we pray that God may spare you and keep you long years in Historyic, and that the neavy responsibilities of the high and holy office to which you have been called may be lightened by the rearty and zealous co-operation of all classes of Catholica in your flock, as well as by the recollection of Your Grace's former associations with them.

Dated at Toronto this fourth day of December, 1889.

Signed on behalf of the Catholic Union.

per, 1889, signed on behalf of the Catholic Union.
W. McBrady.
Vice President.
J. C. Roisertson,
President.
Jos. C. Walsh,
Secretary.

REPLY OF HIS GRACE. After the reading of the address His Grace from the pulpit spoke as follows:
Dearly beloved brethren and members
of the various Catholic societies of the city-My heart is full of gratitude to you for the warm reception which you have given me this evening, and for the exellent addresses which you have been kind enough to present to me. The sentiments to which your addresses have

given expression do you honor; they do ou honor as members of the Catholic Church; and they do you honor as mem-bers of the various Catholic societies to which you belong. In these addresses you profess obedience to the Divine authority which I hold as your Archbishop; you profess reverence to the holy Church of God, you profess loyalty to its laws and docility to its teachings. And I am sure that your professions are the honest sentiments of your hearts. Therefore they do you credit; therefore they give me happiness, because I have the assurance that your hearts and your minds and your sympathies are with me, and that you will stand by me and support me and sustain me in my undertakings in this city for the moral improvements of our people, and for the faith amongst us. And, my dear brethren, I can assure you, for my part that I take a great interest in your vari ous societies; that I shall symphatize with you in the prosecution of the ob-jects for which your societies have been established; that you will find my ser-vices shall always be with you; that as long as God gives me breath in my heart and in my soul all my services will be at the disposal of the Catholic societies of the city and of the Catholic citizens at large. In professing your loyalty and affection for the holy Church of God, desrest brethren, you pay but a debt which is due to her, for I take it the various members of your societies be-long, as a rule, to the artisan class, and to the laboring class of our people, and when I say the artisan class and the laboring class, I include, also merchants and students and others who have to work with their brains and minds, and are part and parcel of our people. And I say that your associations, as far as I understand them, recommend themselves to reason and to religion, and I say that their objects when confined within the boundaries of civil and religious law, will always have the approval and the blessing of the Church of God, Now, my dearest brethren, in your loyalty to the Church I have said that you have but her in the day of gratitude, which but paid the debt of gratitude which mankind, especially the artisan and laboring classes, owes to the Church of laboring classes, owes to the Courch of God, which has always been in sympathy with the toiling masses of the people. In every sge since her foundation she has been the mother, friend and protector of the laboring men and artisan class. They needed her protection, for before the advent of our Lord the condition of the laboring classes was most deplorable indeed. The law of labor is as old as the world. It was imposed by God even upon unfallen man, for when God created man and placed him in the garden of delights He ordained that he should cultivate it. After the fall of man part of the penalty imposed on him was that he should win his bread by the sweat of his brow. The law of labor is as universal as mankind and as lasting as time. It has stood is as universal as as lasting as time. It has at as lasting as time, it has at a second in the world through all centuries, it has stood erect among the ruin of thousands of institutions. come down to us, and it will prevail down to the end of time. But the con-dition of the laboring classes in the lapse of time became most deplorable and sad. At the time of the advent of our Saviour the civilization of the pagen world had reached its height, but it was a cold and heartless civilization. By the freek and Roman civilization there was no consideration for the working classes. In fact, the laborer was looked upon as degraded and became a slave. One of the writers of the time says that slavery under the Roman law was something terrible. The slave was not considered a man or a The slave was not considered as a human chattel. The Roman law never entered the domain of the slave holders, and within those demains men and women having immortal souls, and having the best blood of Europe running in their veins, were subjected to the despotic will of their masters who had will over the right of life and death. It must be the right of life and death. It must be remembered that these slaves were not only tolling men, but they were men of skilled labor. In the reign of Augustus Cæsar there were sixty million slaves in the empire. This will give you an idea of the honest laborer was reduced to under Greek and Roman civilization. Now, my dearest brethren, the Son of God came down from heaven to right those terrible evils. He looked down upon upon man-kind and He came not only to redeem us, but also to institute the right princi-ples that should regulate the relations between man and man. He began with the laboring man ; He cast his lot with the laboring man; He cast his lot with the laboring man. He began at the lowest rung of the ladder of society, just as the architect when he wishes to build a great temple to God begins with digging the foundations deep order to build the beauteous te towards heaven. So it was that the Son of God began with the low-est grade of society in order to build the glorious temple of religion and justice to mankind. So the Son of God began with egan with mankind. So the Soin of Got Segar with a laborer. He worked in the carpenter's shop at Nazzreth. He earned His bread by labor and He dignified labor. He made it a holy thing. He gave it the power of merit before God, so that every drop of sweat that falls from the brow of the laboring man is a prayer to God. the laboring man is a prayer to God when offered in the proper spirit. And the Son of God having Himself become a laboring man, raised the laboring man a mooring man, raised the mooring man in the estimation of mankind, and under His teaching the laboring man was restored to the right of liberty. Before men became divided into classes, the

the northern barbarians, and when those barbarians descended and settled down upon the plains of Europe the Church men went out among them : monks missionaries and priests taught them not only Christianity, but also taught them how to cultivate the fields and acquire the arts. In the eleventh century an order of men, called the Order of the Blessed Trinity, taught young men the various professions and trades, and so it was through the centuries. In the middle ages, when the Church was strong, when she embraced all the civilization of the world, when Christian society was no rent asunder by the thousand churches that have since sprung up, the Church, as the mother of society, protected the laboring men, the artisans and the men of professions. She established trade corporations in all the great cities of Europe, and thousands and thousands of Catholic men were thus organized under the sanction of the Church. were the trade corporations of England and of continental Europe. Ever since the holy Church has always reached out her arm and embraced her toiling sons. No wonder, therefore, that in return the laboring men, the artisans and others look to the Church as a friend and protector and guide. Even lately, when there was a question of condemning the labor organizations in the neighboring public, who stood between and decided that the laboring men should have protection but the Cardinal of the Church In Ireland to-day who stands by the poor oppressed farmer, the man laden down with unjust laws, and the oppress-ing landlords but the Church! You see the Church men standing up and declar-ing on behalf of right for the laborer. You do right to make return to the Church. I know that you come here this evening to present me with these ad dresses, because I am a representative of the Church among you. I have in myself done nothing to deserve honor from you, but I may say that for the reecause I am a representative mainder of my days my services in the sacred office which I hold will be at your disposal. I thank you must heartily and sincerely. But, dearest brethren, I will say to you that there is but one society established by Jesus Christ, and that is the holy Church of God. All societies owe religion and obedience to it. I am addressing noble men, who I know are in sympathy with the great mother of our holy faith : men who pay obedience to the Church of God, who recognize it as their anchor and salvation. Brethren before I close this evening let me speak to you on one other subject, the evils which intemperance has inflicted on soci ety, and especially on the laboring classes. Rich men who have homes and leisure may be exposed to less danger and temptation, but the young men in the city of the artisan and laboring class have deadly enemy to their and prosperity in intemperance, in the sin of drunkeness. How many men do you know whose homes have been ruined by this sin of drunkenness ; how many families have been torn asunder by it and scattered over an unfeeling world? How many men has this sin of drunken-ness wrecked and ruined? Therefore, men of Toronto, therefore, members of

the various associations here this even ing, let me implore of you, let m beseech of you, to be sober men, to avoid the grogshop to avoid the corner saloon; to avoid the snare that lies in wait for our young men. If you are sober menas I am sure you are-you can always look your fellow man in the face fairly, The sin of drunkenness is something too terrible for me to dwell upon this even ing. His Grace then pronounced his blessing on the congregation.

CONCLUDING CEREMONIES

Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, Vicar General Rooney sang the benediction, assisted by Father Ma-Bride as deacon and Father Gibbons as sub-deacon. There was a full choir. Miss Barrett sang a beautiful solo. The return march from the cathedral

was as orderly and creditable as every To day at 3 p. m. the Catholic school children will present addresses to the Archbishop at the cathedral.

HIS GRAGE AT ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

On Monday it was the turn of the pupils of St. Joseph's Convent. They pupils of St. Joseph's Convent. They tendered a reception to Archbishop Walsh which, as His Grace remarked at the close of the entertainment, was a credit to themselves and to the institution. The children were all delighted to meet their parents, who, no doubt, had watched with pride the entertainment from start to finish. The decorations were exquisite, the hall being a perfect flower show when all the bouquets had been laid at the feet of the Arcabishop. Quite a number of designs in autumn maple leaves, with welcoming inscriptions, were set up all round, and over the platform in gaslights

was the word "welcome." Bannerettes with appropriate mottoe decorated the entrance corridor and hall and a band of rosy-faced little chaps, each with a similar bannerette in his hand, met the Archbishop at the front entrance, and escorted him in among the visitors,

Archbishop Walsh was accompanied by Vicars General Leurent and Rooney and Fathers Teefy, Hand, McBride, McCann, O'Donohue, O'Reilly, McPhillips, Lynch, Vincent, Hours, Egan, Murray, Kternan, Cruise, Galnana. An andience number Cruise, Gainane. An audience number-ing over three hundred and fifty, filled the hall to overflowing; a fine programme of music had been prepared for the occasion, and its rendition was excellent. The singlaboring class, the great men of society, were tabooed. The Son of God ing of the children was expecially winning, and the presentation by the little ones of ety, were tabooed. The Son of God came and taught the brotherhood of man a lyre of natural flowers to the Archbishop was a graceful and charming incident of the entertainment. and the fatherhood of God. When those

sixty millions of slaves heard His words sixty millions of slaves heard His words they sounded like strange music in their ears; they lifted themselves up, they raised their eyes to heaven and hoped again. The teaching of the Son of God became the teaching of the Holy Catholic Church. Animated by the Spirit of Christ, the Holy Catholic Church took care at all times of the laboring classes. In the fourth century we find the great bishops of the Church teaching schools for mechanics and artisans. The Church His Grace thanked the pupils in very affectionate language for the pleasure which the entertainment had given him. for mechanics and artisans. The Caurch encouraged the young men to devote themselves to the various trades neces-

Me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Christ loved the kingdom of heaven." Christ loved the little children, and His Church takes them up into her arms and protects them. He influences of St. Joseph's in moulding the character of the young women and making them fit to fill the noblest sphere in life to which woman is called -Toront Catholic Review.

Reception by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

Toronto Emipre, Dec. 9. Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society was held in St. Vincent's Hall, corner of Shuter and Victoria streets. Perhaps never before in the history of the society was such an attendance of members seen at an annual meeting, but yesterday was a red letter day by reason of the a onoring its new patron, Archbishop Valsh. Shortly after the arrival of His Grace in the city the president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society waited upon him and asked whether he would be pleased to attend the general annual meeting. The Archbishop consented readily, and there was in consequence an overflowing attendance yerterday. His Grace was accompanied by Vicars General Rooney and Laurent and Fathers Hand, O'Dono-hue Teefy Morris Laurence and Walch hue, Teefy, Morris, Lamarche and Walsh.

PROMINENT LAYMEN. Among the prominent members of the society were: Messrs D A O'Sullivan, Q. C. Juseph J Marphy, Thomas Lung, D Millar, Wm. Kelly, Alex. Mactonneil, H Mactatosh, A Gendrou, John Wilson, E J Mactatoeb, A Gendrou, John Wilson, E J
Wheaton, P Curran, Patrick Bylla, Rob
ett Thompson, Dr. GA Fere, J Gormally,
Wm. Thomson, J C Bobertson, Com
mander Law, C Lafrancole, J J Mallon,
James Malligan, Alexander Robertson,
Martin Burns, Peter Costello, Matthew
Meyer, Charles Burns, John French,
Patrick Hughes, Patrick Hynes, M J
Hynss, John Rogers, Hugh Ryan, J F
Kirk E Cooke Wm. Burns, P Jobin.

Roohael car Kirk, E Croke, Wm. Barns, P Jobla, ADDRESS TO HIS GRACE.

The vice-president, Mr. Joseph J. Muroby, read the following address to His Grace:

To the Most Reverend John Walsh, D. D. Archoishop of Toronto:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—The mambers of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul offer their respectful congratulations upon your accession to the Metrapolitan See of Foronto

your accession to the Metropolitan See of Toronto Your Grace is no stranger to us. The kindiy interest in our operations evinced during you incumbency of the parish of 84. Mary, in this city, is still held in grateful remembrance, while your fatherly care of our conferes in the city of London commands our cordial appreciation.
The society was organized here in 1850, by the late Chevatier G. M. Muir, aided by six associates, most of whom have passed away. Its progress, though slow, has been certain. In 1875 it had attained sufficient importance to warrant its incorporation, and it may now be considered permanently established.
We have a conference in each of the city

we have a conference in each of the city parishes and one, under the title of the sacred Heart, for the especial benefit of our French-Canadian fellow-citizens.
Your Grace's knowledge of the objects and operations of the society renders unnecessary any explanation on our part.
We will therefore close by wishing you a long and successful career—ad multos amos—soliciting you to honor, the society becoming its patron, and craving your benediction upon our works, our families and caresives.

The secretary read reports from each of the eight conferences of the society in the city. These reports called attention to the amounts that had been collected, the money expended and the relief granted thanked the sodality and the boarders.

during the past year.

The vice-president followed with the reports of two special works—the hospital and prison board—covering the work done in the Toronto General Hospital and in the Toronto jall. He also read the report of the night school at the St. Nicholas home. He had been requested by the president to refer to two or three matters which had occurred during the matters which had occurred during the year. The annual report had been distributed among the branches of the society at home and abroad, and repites had been received from several quarters acknowledging it. Among these was a reply from the president general of the society at Parls complimenting the Toronto society on its work. He ing the Toronto society on its work. He also referred to the garden party held during the summer. There had been received from this \$595, which was applied towards liquidating the debt on the hall. He also read a letter from the president of th of the superior council of Quebec enclosing two letters of aggregation for two new conferences established in this city, Lady of Lourdes and the Sacred Heart. He also reported the organization of a new conference at St. Helen's, which would make the number of conferences in the city nine. (Applause). REPLY OF HIS GRACE,

His Grace, in addressing the meeting, thanked the society hearthy for the kind expressions in the address presented to him. They had said be was not a stranger to the society. The first inteduction which he had to it was by Mr. Macdonell, their president, who told him that he would have to make a speech before the society, and being a young priest at the time his heart jumped into his mouth. waich the entertainment had a who organized the society. He means the education which is best for their young minds, the love of their parents for them, and the care and solicitude of their instructors. He spoke of the beauties of Christianity, which counts the child something sacred and worthy of especial care. Christ sald to His disciples one day when they would have ciples one day when they would have ciples one day when they would have he children which His could recall nearly all the names the associates of Chevalier Mulr themselves to the various trades neces: turned back the culturen which its macdonel and Mr. Hughes were now left. srry to society in that time. The Roman presence always attracted around him, He next referred to the charitable work world was destroyed by the invasion of "Suffer the little children to come unto carried on by the society, making par-

ticular mention of the hospital and prison

Recention at Notre Dame des Anges.

Yesterday evening His Grace Archbishop Walsh visited the Notre Dame Academy, on Bond street, where he was persented with an address by the members of the sodality and the boarders, and given a welcome which must have very clearlest in property and him. Natra, Dame bleasingly impressed him. Notre Dame des Auges, it well be remembered, was founded by the late Archbishop Lynch, and was intended to accommodate young women and older ladies also whose circumstances obliged them to board out. The house has been most successful. Its accommodation for boarders is always taxed fully, and at the present time there are ninety ladies in the house. To make the benefits conferred by the institution as widely felt as possible, the accommodation is arranged in this way. Those who can do so pay the full rate, others pay according to their means, and some poor ladies are taken free. There is in connection with taken free. There is in connection with the institution an important charity carried on by these laddles, who work for the poor by making clothes, which are distributed under the supervision of the sisters. This work is growing largely. The visit of the new Archbishop to the chool had been anticipated for days. There were decorations all over the house yesterday and welcoming mottoes and bunches of flowers. The parlors were tastefully adorned, and the little where the address was presented had a lovely appearance. There was no room to space for the boarders, and the visitors were sufficiently numerous to take up all the seating accommodation of the little

Shockary.

His Grace was accompanied by VicarGeneral Rooney and Fathers Hand and
Waish. The address was read by Miss Varie O'Brien. It was made up in a Rophael card of rare beauty. The centre picture inside was the famous "Ausidel" from the Duke of Mariborough's collection, acquired in 1885, by the National Gallery for the sum of £70,000. The side pictures incide were from a celebrated painting in the South Kensington museum, copied from Raphael's original cartoon in the Vatican. The front design was "Christ's Charge to Peter," from the original cartoon in the South Kensington museum. The back design also was from the painting in the South Kensington museum, copied from Kaphael's original cartoon in the Vatican. The angels at the foot of this design were copied from the famous "Madonna" in the Bilder Gallerie, Dresden. A more beautiful and unique cover for an address could not have been chosen. On the front page was the inscription: "Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me; feed my sheep." The parch-ment on which the address was engrossed was embellished with shamrocks crosses. This was the work of one of the sisters. The wording of the address was

as follows:
To the Most Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Arch-bishop of Toronto:

will therefore close by wishing you a long and successful career—and multos annos —soliciting you to honor, the society by becoming list patron, and cravity your benefiction upon our works, our families and ourselves.

Signed on behalf of the society,

This address was in the shape of a handsome album, covered with morocco leather. Its pages were beautifully illuminated. The illumination and engrossing was the work of Mr. William Revell, of the Ontario Society of Artists.

His Grace received the address and said he would return his acknowledgments at the close of the business meeting.

The Business Meeting.

Father Teefy opened the meeting with prayer, after which Dr. O Sullivan read a chapter from the Imitation of Christ.

The vice-precident, Mr. Murphy, stated that he had been requested by the president of the council, Chevalier Macdonell, to express his regret at not being able to attend the meeting and to receive His Grace. Mr. Macdonell, although he had been some time unwell, had taken a great interest in the arrangements of the meeting and to receive His Grace. The secretary read reports from each of the Grace, and the reception of His Grace.

The secretary read reports from each of the Grace and the reception of His Grace.

The secretary read reports from each of the Grace and the arrangements of the meeting and to receive fits of praid the adversa of the meeting and to receive fits and graces, and to render your life strength of the councily of the meeting and to receive fits and graces, and to render your life of the council of the meeting and to receive His Grace.

The secretary read reports from each of the Grace, and the reception of His Grace.

The secretary read reports from each of the Grace in replying, said the address had been read in a manner that would.

His Grace, in replying, said the address in any convent in the country. He thanked the sodality and the boarders exceedingly for it. He then spoke of the charitable work of the house, especially that carried out by the sodality of the Blessed Virgin. Some of them, he said, perhaps had lost earthly mothers, some perhaps had their hearts wounded by the memory of a kind mother lost, but they should ever remember that they had a kinder mother than the earthly mother in the mother of the Saviour Jesus Christ. He gave his blessing to all. Benediction of the blessed sacrament was then given by His Grace, assisted by Fathers Rooney and Hand.

NORA CLENCH -Canadians have reason to feel proud of the magnificent and deserving reception attending the appearance of this gifted young lady in the citles of the American Union. The Buffslo Cyurier says: "It is not bestowing too rouch praise to speak of her as an artist, for she has the true artistic expression, combined with marvellous facility as an executant. Her playing of the "Airs Hongroise," by Ernst, was repeatedly inter-rupted by the audience with applause, and she was compelled to play an encore after deciming twice to appear. The prophecy of the Courier years ago is cer-tainly fulfilled, and Miss Clench is now one of the most charming concert players upon the stage."

HYMENEAL .- On the 28th November Hymeneal.....Oa the 28th November Rev. Father Noonan, of the Cathedral, London, united in the bonds of holy matrimony, Mr. John M. Keary, clerk Police Court, and Mrs. Catharine McCann, both of this city. The happy couple left on a trip to the east in the afternoon. Both bride and bridegroom have hosts of friends in the Forest City, all of whom extend their warmest congratulations. extend their warmest congratulations, coupled with the wish that every blessing and happiness may be the portion of the happy couple through life.

A handsome new church has been recently erected on the Island of Caylon, at Alutgana. It was dedicated to our Lady of the Holy Rosary on the feast of the same name, 6th October. The Catholics of the locality form a small congregation in the midst of a Buddhist population. DIVORCE STATISTICS.

The statistics of divorce in the United States have been recently prepared by the Honorable Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor for the use of the Senate. As partial statistics had been already published for many States, revealing the disastrous consequences of the existing divorce laws, it can scarcely be said that the state of affairs has been much of a surprice; and the attention of the stateemen of the country had already been cailed to an evil which has been increasing so rapidly as to threaten the destruction of society at its very foundation. Nevertheless the figures which are now made known show that the danger has not been exaggerated. In 20 years, from 1867 to 1886 inclusively, the Courts have granted 328,327 divorces, returns of 4 per cent. of the counties being not included. Illinois leads in these figures with 36,072. Ohio is next with 26 327, Indiana and Michigan follow with 25,198 and 18,433 respectively. The emaller States are not behind when the difference of population is taken into account, Maine showing 10,248, New Hampshire, 4,979, and Rhode Island 4,462

It is worthy of remark, too, that the rate of increase has more than doubled relatively to the increase in population, the increase in the last year being more than 150 per cent. over the first year of the period indicated, and it is remarked by Mr. Eiward J. Phelps, LL. D., a writer in the Forum, who was second Comptroller of the Treasury under President Filmore, that if the number of divorces continued at the figures of 1886, without further increase, 20 years would give 510,700, instead of 328,716. Mr. Phelps is now professor of law in Yale College.

In different States the proportion varies very much, being in some as high as one in seven marriages, and in others falling to one in twenty; and they are always almost exclusively confined to the Protestant white population.

It is further remarked that the figures given do not include divorces which were applied for but not obtained. Most of the applications succeed, but there is still a large number which fail, and in these cases, as well as those which succeed, a separation takes place. The breach in the family is, of course, so great when matters reach this stage, that a reunited family becomes an impossibility in practice.

Another remarkable feature of these statistics is, as stated by Mr. Phelps. that: "Divorce is most frequent in the States where churches are most numerous, educational machinery most elaborate, and the theory of morality maintained at the highest point." Is it to be inferred that the kind of morality which it is proposed to introduce into the schools of Manitoba and Ontario, a morality which is based upon mere human reason without motives of religion, is just the kind of teaching which is calculated to produce this "disgrace to the country, and menace to social order ?"

There is food for reflection in these figures, and those who are clamoring for the abolition of separate schools would do wisely to ponder on them carefully.

A PROTESTANT ON GODLESS SCHOOLS.

The New York Journal of Commerce speaks out plainly and boldly on the public school question, and it finds the same fault that we do with the exclusion of religion. We would not go so far as to say that the State should do nothing in the matter of education, but we do say if it cannot make any but Godless schools, let it leave the work to those who can. We are quite satisfied to let the State assist in the work of education, and encourage it, but it must do so, aiding those equally who do the work of education satisfactorily, and who educate religiously. The Journal says:

"It is not the Catholic alone, who de-nounces the public schools of our day. Look at the private institutions througn-out all the older communities where out all the older communities where careful and thoughtful parents of the Protestant faith are compelled to send children to be educated. If any one will take the trouble to examine the new text books that are coming into use under state authority he will find that we are none too severe in our represen tation of their character. We have a People's College here in New York which ought to be in the hands of the Jewish rabbis and supported entirely by our fellow-citizens of that faith, so com pletely does it ignore all Christian teaching. We feel strongly on this subject ing. We feel strongly on this subject, because, although intensely Protestant, we hold with our Catholic brethren that religious training is essential to all proper education of the young. We ad-mit that in this country the state can not undertake such training, and there-fore it has no right to collect money from the people and set up schools, academies and colleges for the purpose of education at the public expense. It

mon schools are growing worse in this respect with each succeeding year. When the state cannot establish schools that will train the pupils in the fear of God and in the fundamental doctrines of the London, Sat., Dec. 14th, 1889. Caristian religion (and it is conceded that it cannot under our constitution), we hold that it has no right to appropri-ate money for their support from the pockets of Christian people."

FANATICISM A FAILURE.

As we anticipated, the Brome election has proved the utter failure of the fanatics to excite the Quebec Protestants to assist them in the no Popery crusade. In Quebec Protestants and Catholics live harmoniously together, and it is only in Ontario that a considerable faction can be got to dance to the music of such firebrands as have led the anti-Catholic movement ; yet, even in Ostario, to the credit of the Protestant population be it said, the fanatics have succeeded scarcely any better. The Montreal Witness, in order to encourage those who follow its views, attributes the Conservative victory in Brome to the assistance given to that party by the Prohibitionists and the pseudo Equal Rights men, but Mr. George C. Foster, to whom, more than to any other, the Conservatives attribute their victory, repudiates the statement of the Witness most emphatically.

A correspondent of the Enpire waited on Mr. Foster to ascertain the true history of the case. Mr. Foster acknowledged that many temperance men had supported Mr. England, individually, but he says:

"When I take into account the appeals that were made to those who opposed the Scott Act, I positively deny that the temperance party are entitled to the credit of Mr. Duffy's defeat in Brome. Mr. Fisher, M. P., as President of the County Alliance was able to whip a good many Liberal temperance men into line before election day came round."

As regards the Equal Rights movement having helped Mr. England Mr. Foster is still more emphatic. He

"This is totally void of truth, for, instead of helping us, we lost dozens of votes by it, and my assertion can be proved. The Equal Rights people had two meetings in the county, one at East Farnham, and the other in Sutton, and the result of the polling in Farnham shows that instead of our getting a majority of experts fire to one hyndred and ity of seventy-five to one hundred and two ahead. In Sutton, where we expected a majority of at least one hundred for England, he only received thirteen, and this in the face of the fact that there of one vote in those two places. I tell you, therefore, frankly, that I do not know of one vote that we gained in the county on account of these meetings, but I know personally of many that we

He explains that many French Canadlans looked with suspicion on the Conservatives, because the Equal Rights men professed that they would support Mr. England, for the sake of beating Mr. Mercier's candidate, and it was in conse quence of this suspicion that the usually large majority of the Conservatives was reduced. The Conservatives as a party, he says, had nothing to do with the meetings : "We absolutely repudiated on every platform, all connection with the Equal Rights movement in this province, and the French Canadians in the County as a body acted a noble part." He states, however, that one of the Cares, who was a personal friend of himself, was opposed to Mr. England, though he did not believe that he had spoken as harshly of that gentleman as had been represented. The influence of the Cure, he said, had certainly contributed to the diminution of teaching is Godless Yet though Dr. Sutherland and other ministers now in conclusion: "I am sure that if the acknowledge this to be the case, they are tainly contributed to the diminution of in conclusion: "I am sure that if the Equal Rights people had kept out of the county, and had not such vast sums of money been poured over the constituency we would have shown you a majority that would have surprised many outside the constituency."

Mr. Foster claims to know almost every man in the county, as he is "a Brome County boy," and his opinion is the more valuable, both on account of the prominent part he took in the election, and because of his knowledge of the people. It is evident, therefore that the Equal Rights movement is at s discount among the people of the most Protestant county of the Province, and this shows that if the Quebec Protestants are so grievously oppressed as the fanatics of Ontario pretend, they are not aware of it themselves.

Would it not be advisable for the Equal Rights leaders to circulate a lot of free copies of the Mail broadcast in Brome to let the Protestants there know how badly they are treated by the Government of a Catholic Province? The people of Brome seem to be as completely incredulous about "Romish ag-gressiveness" as are those of West

Passed His Examination —It is with leasure we notice that A. I. McDonald, Esq, Barrister and Solicitor at Law has tly passed his final examination in Law with high honors, standing fitth out baw with high notices, and high substitution of forty who passed. Mr. McDonald is a their own pockets; that is to say, we young man of considerable ability and must be punished by a heavy fine for an ardent Catholic. He obtained a desiring to impart to our children such second class certificate when but sixteen an education as cur would be perse-years of age but decided to study law, cutors themselves acknowledge to be who protests against contributing by taxation to the support of schools where the
best part of all training of the young is
purposely omitted. We protest against in the honest conviction that the comin the hon

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The persistence with which the enemies of Catholic education keep before the publie the party war cry of "Abelition of Separate Schools" makes it extremely probable that a determined effort will be made to deprive Catholics in Ontario as well as Manitoba of the rights now enjoyed of sustaining separate schools. The so-called Equal Rights Party are not, platform which will give annoyance to or in flict injustice in any shape upon Catholics. These have not learned the lesson of toleration, and they are not willing that the Catholic Church or Catholic people should enjoy the freedom of opinion which they so loudly claim for themselves. themselves.
We have too good an opinion of our

Protestant fellow-citizens to suppose that a majority of them would willingly cooperate in the infliction of a gross injustics upon us, yet in the conflict of numerous interests which are always at stake between parties, the ins and the outs, any considerable body of the electorate is frequently able so to exects its influence as to gain the co-operation of other interests for the purpose of carrying its measures through Parliament or the Levikeure. the Legislature. The danger has not yet become imminent that the begus Equal Rights party will succeed by adopting these courses in Ontario, yet it cannot be denied that the danger exists, and Cathodefined that the danger exists, and Catholics must be prepared to meet it by appealing to the sense of justice and fair play which the major part of the population entertaine, and by being in earnest in maintaining our rights. The anti-Catholic crusaders have already experienced their impotency, but they have not been slow in reconstitutions. but they have not been slow in recogniz out they have not been slow in recogniz-ing that as they form but a miserable faction in the country they must seek by new alliances to attain their purpose, and their organs have not hesitated to proclaim their intention to compass it by "making and unmaking parties." This policy has been recommended by the Mail. That is to say, they will sell their votes to the hightest bidder. Bidding has not been briek, and we imagine that the fanatios will find that others besides themselves can help in shaping legislation. We feel confident that Catholics will watch care-fully all candidates who seek alliance-with the party of fanaticism, and if they act with ordinary prudence and courage the bogus Equal Rights party will soon be a thing of the past, if it be not so

already.

Thoughtful Protestants do not generally deny the desirability of imparting a religious education to children in the schools. The powerful and convincing addresses delivered by Bishop Machray of Ruperts' Land and Dr. King, of the Manitoba Presbyterian Theological Col-lege, sufficiently demonstrate this, and even in Ontario we have witnessed the spectacle of a deputation from the Ministerial Association to the Government to urge the introduction of a and no one more strongly than Dr. Southerland maintained recently its importance, if the rising generation is to be saved from the dreadful alternative of unbelief and godlessness. Nowhere more strikingly than in Kentucky have the disastrous consequences of non-religious schooling been made manifest recently. It is not so much that two prominent citizens could meet in a public place and kill each other with pistol and knife, and kill each other with pistol and knife, but rather the matter of course manner in which the barbarous deed was spoken of by the press, exhibits the character of the education which has been imparted to the present genera-tion under a school system which has been purposely invented and introduced by unbelieving propagandists in order to supersede Christianity. These are the results which Catholics predicted as the consequence of the exclusion of religion from the schools, for religious sentiment moving Heaven and earth to deprive Catholics of the advantage of religious schools. The position they occupy is very fairly expressed in the Hallfax Presbyterian Witness of the 23rd uit:

"If it (secularization) means that the

schools are to be converted into engines of atheism and infidelity, then there need be no doubt as to the attitude of evangelical Protestants. But we respectfully maintain that the abolition of eparate schools involves no such issue, and we point for proof to the Maritime Provinces of Canada."

This means that Catholics must have in their schools no more religion than their Presbyterian neighbors are willing

We maintain that we have ourselves the inalienable right of deciding what amount of religious teaching is to be imparted to our children, and we cannot hand over to the Presbyterian Witness or to Dr Sutherland and his Party the right of judging for us in this matter. Theirs is the dog in the manger policy. Tuey know that they cannot nemselves agree on anything more than the most vague outline of Christianity as matter to be taught; and they are un-willing that Catholics should be allowed to teach anything more. The aboli tion of separate schools means that Cath olies should be obliged to con-tribute for the education of their wealthy Protestant neighbors, white, it they wish to impart to their own children such an education as their consciences approve, they must do so out of their own pockets; that is to say, we

and seminaries in Toronto, London, St.
Thomas, Woodstock and other places
through the Dominion? Is it not
because they are convinced that the
children of the rich should be religiously educated? Catholics wish to extend the same advantages to the poor. The injustice of inflicting a penalty for doing so cannot be better illustrated than by relating an incident which is to'd by the Right Rev. Bishop McQuade of Rochester, in the Forum for Decem-The so-called Equal Rights Party are not, ber. Last summer a Catholiaboy attending a parcebial school in Rochester, in power in the land, yet we must not in one of those serious discussions which power in the land, yet we must not, in fancied security, thut our eyes to the fact that there is in every Province of the Dominion a considerable section of the population who are ready to adopt any platform which will give annoyance to or inflict injustice in any shape upon Catholics. These have not learned the lesson generous youth, the lad repelled the imputation on his and his father's sense imputation on his and his father's sense of honor and justice. . . for in his honest heart it did not seem possible that such a gross wrong could be perpetrated. . . When the truth, without exaggeration, was made clear to the fair minded boy that he was a recipient of another boy's charity through his father, he was abashed and hung his

father, he was abashed and hung his head for very shame."

The Third Party and the advocates of what they fradulently call Equal Rights are equally proclaiming themselves paupers, since they wish their children to be educated, partly at least, at the expense of these Catholics who will continue to of those Catholics who will continue to support Oatholic schools. That Catholics will do so is sufficiently evident from what they are doing in the United States, where 700 000 Catholic children are attending Catholic schools, at an expense to their parents of over \$10 000 000 annually, while they are also contributing to the education of their Protestant neighbors children. We rely upon the sense of justice of the general public to prevent the same iniquity from being perpetrated here, to the disgrace of all who have a share in introducing it.

COMMUNICATION.

To The Editor of the St. Thomas Times: SIR-In Thursday's issue of your pape appeared a long editorial devoted to "Illiteracy in the Province of Quebec,

in the course of which you attribute all this ignorance to the Catholic Church, "which believes that ignorance is the mother of devotion," etc. Were you an impartial editor you would be likewise an impartial reader of history, and then you would never have given vent to such an untrue statement as the one I just cited. No fact is better authenticated than that the Catholic Church has at all times and under all circumstances been the mother of education, and in particu-lar the education of her favorite children —the poor. This is especially true of the Church in the "illiterate province of Quebec." In the city of Quebec, besides the large number of public schools—in which poor children are educated free artisans and laborers may receive for their children the highest classical edu-cation for little or nothing. In the Quebec Little Seminary alone, of the three hundred or more day pupils who follow classics there, at least two-thirds receive their education gratis, provided they present notes of good standing in their respective classes. The same may be said of the Levis College, Sperbrooke, Rimouski, Chicoutimi; St. Anne's, St. Mary's, Montreal (Jesuit college), and last, though not least, the Montreal College, under the direction of the Sulpician Fathers, who even admit a number of boarders free. As no man is prophet in his own country, let me refer you to a Protestant work on education in Europe, viz: "The social condition and education of the people in Eugland; showing the results of the primary schools and the division of landed property in foreign countries; by Joseph Kay, Eq. M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; London, Liman's, 1850; 2 vols." If you open the second volume and read page 231, and again page 477, you will learn from this bigoted Protest ant, statistics which will show you the infinitely greater number of schools and teachers found in Catholic countries mit a number of boarders free. As no rescars found in Catholic countries (proportion to population always kept in mind) than in Protestant countries. Mr. Kay very anwillingly shows that while Germany, with her compulsory laws respecting education, occupies an intermediate position, France ranks first and England last! Of course some secret Jesuit was hid den in Mr. Kay's pen, or perhaps Jesuits
were so common in Protestant countries
they prevented the erection of schools. The
Catholic Church has always and will always continue her grand work of education among the masses. I said in the beginning you were not an impartial editor, for were you such you would have joined your contemporary and other liberal journals

to denousing the infamous outrages perpetrated by some ruffians of the righteous (?) city of Toronto on the occa sion of the welcome the Catholics were giving their venerable Archbishop. On, no! The young men who took part in this riot ranged from the ages of 18 to 24. You cannot suppose anyone of that age to be literate in Oatario! Such are to he illiterate in Ontario! Such are to be found only in the priest-ridden, Jesuit Province of Quebec, where, however, no such event would have taken place despits their ignorance. Perhaps, Mr. Editor, in your zeal for general education you might propose through your columns to organize band of volunteers who would go to Quebec and bring there "the daylight of education." I might suggest the Wilds, Hunters, Dumoulins, Fultons, and other ministers of the Gospel who would help to "drive to the wall" that "Church whose intents are not harmonious wit freedom and general intelligence." I preaching open murder and rebellion, a these men teach, tend to freedom and in elligence in Ontario, a thousand times do I prefer the tillteracy of my native prov-

nce, Quebec. Yours respectfully. FATHER AYLWARD, St Thomas, Nov. 30, 1889

CATHOLICITY.

ITS INFLUENCE ON THE INTELLEC If it be asked, how is it that when the mens of secular training were to so great an extent torn from the Catholic body by the persecution of the law, there yet re-mained to them any such powerful in-strument for preventing the entire steg-ration of the natural feculties; I reply ration of the natural feculties; I reply that, taken as a mere means for cultivating the intellect, the Catholic religion stands pre-eminent among all the branches of human knowledge. Bird and fetter the Catholic as you may; tread him under foot; trample upon him; robhim of every earthly good; drive him from all intelligent society; burn his books; shut up his schools; denoance him as a slave, till you have done your utmost to make him one; still, so long as he retains hie religion, he has that long as he retains his religion, he has that within him which feeds the intellectual flame, and suffers it never to be wholly cating aid at first it never to be wanny extinguished, and preserves in every faculty of his soul a marvellous clasticity which will make it spring forth anto lite and action the moment that the repressing power is withdrawn, and he enters the lists with his fellow countrymen a free and unpersecuted trans.

and unpersecuted man.

The source of this intellectual discipline is to be found in the nature of those sub jects of thought to which the Catholic religion directs the minds of its followers. While every division of Protestantism is of so vague, inconsistent, varying, and de-pressing a character, that minds of a high order, free, energetic spirits, find pleasure and training for their powers only in critic zing its statements, destroying its foundations, and detecting its absurdities, Catholicism calls forth the energies of the mind by a directly opposite process. It is by contemplation of the perfections of Catholicism, by repeated examinations into the strength of its basis, by the study of its wondrous scientific completeness, that the Catholic intelligence is disciplined. The Protestant exults in the destruction of the follies which he sees to have enthralled his Protestant brethren of less keen penetration than himself. The more he searches into his own belief, the more inconsistencies he discovers, the more he is startled at the intellectual imposture to which mankind have been giving credence. Protestant theological science consists in a system-atizing of unbelief, in the gradual erection and completion of a system of philosophy which, while it assumes the name of Christianity, is virtually a denial of everything positive and distinctive in Caristianity as a revelation, and is noth

ing more than Deism, Pantheism, or

Atheism, under a new name.

With us, the very reverse is the fact.

Every fresh addition to the philosophy, the poetry, the moral or dogmatic science of the Caurch, is an addition to the strength and durability of her entire system. We destroy nothing. We develop, we add, we expound, we illustrate, we enforce, we adapt, but we never take away or deny what was once held. And thus it is that the employment of the faculties of the mind in the contem faculties of the minu in the contractions of the theology and practices of Catholicism, even when every means of education is rent away, is sufficient to communicate a certain meas ure of intellectual vigor and keenness The mind is perpetually directed to the examination of a vast far-stretching body of truths, relating to the profound-est possible subjects of thought, ar ranged, defined, analyzed, and connected by the labors of centuries and centuries; expounded in books in every language, embotied in devotion of every kind, embodied in devotion of every kind illustrated by innumerable ceremon ies and customs, and accompanied with the practice of a system of morals in comparison of whose scientific com-pleteness it is not too much to say, that the ordinary moral and physical sciences of secular life are but as the guess work of a speculator or the crotchets of an empiric. Under the influence of this extraordinary system, the pure reasoning powers, the imagination, the taste, with the whole of our moral bale taste, with self-sacrificing, shrewd, and practical, undergoes a degree of drilling, so to say, which I believe to be utterly incompre-heusible to those who judge of the effect of theological science upon the intel-lect by the results which they see produced by the positive creeds of Protestantism, such as they are.—J. M. Capes, Four Year's Experience in the Catholic Relig-

The snowdrop, in purest white arraie, First rears her hedde on Candlemass date while the crocus hastens to the shrine Of primross lone on St. Valentine. Then comes the daffodie beside Our Lady's smock at Our Lady's tide, Aboute St. George, when bine is worn, The bine harebells the fields adorn: Against the date of the holle cress. The crowfoot glids the flowing grasse. When St. Barnable bright smiles night and date, Poor-ragged-robin blooms in the hole. An Early Calendar of English Flowers

date,
date,
Poor ragged-robin blooms in the hay.
Poor ragged-robin blooms in the hay.
The scarlet tychule, the garden's pride,
Flames at St. John the Baptist's tide;
From Visitation to St. Switten's showers,
The lille white reigns queen of the flowers
And popples a sanguine mantle spread
For the blood of the dragon St. Margaro
shed.

And popples a sanguine mantle spread For the blood of the dragon St. Margaret shed,
Then under the wanton rose agen,
That blushes for penitent Magdalen,
Till Lammas dale, called August's wheel,
When the long corn smells of cammomile.
When Marie left us here below.
The virgin's bower is full in blowe;
And yet anon the full sunflower blew,
And became a starr for St. Bartholemow.
The passion-flower long has blowed,
To betoken us signs of the holie ro d:
The Michaelmass dalsie among dete weeds,
Blooms for St. Michael's valorous deeds,
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me."—A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middleton,
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"Several years ago I was saveraly ill.

Tennessee.

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"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

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A BEARTY WELCOME.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECOFD. Last Monday evening will long be cherished in the memory of the Catholice of Merritton. It was the event of the zeturn of Rev. Father, Allain, from Europe, after an absence of nearly four months

Upon the arrival of the Rev. Father on the 8:20 p. m. train he was met at the G. T. R. station by Very Rev. Dean Harris, Rev. Father Smyth and James Cogan accompanied by Branches 15 E. B. A and accompanied by Branches 15 E. B. A and 61 C. M. B. A., when a hearty ovation was tendered him, after which the Rev. Father was escorted to St. Joseph's Hall, where the ladies of the congregation had prepared a sumptuous repast. As soon as congratulations were over the whole com-pany repaired to the dising room, where full justice was done the inner man, after which the cloth was removed and toasts, which the cloth was removed and toasts, speeches and songs were the order of the evening. Very Rev. Dean Harris acted as master of ceremonies. It is needless to say that he was the life of the company. The following toasts were proposed and responded to in an arthurisate proposed.

sponded to in an enthusiastic manner:
"His Holiness Leo XIII." "Her Gracious Majesty the Queen," 'Our Guest." Upon this toast being proposed Mr. James Cogan came forward and read the following address of welcome to Rev. Father Allain:

ling siddress of welcome to Rev. Father Allain:

Very Rev. And Dear Father—Your dutiful parisnioners beg to tender you a most heartfelt and cordial welcome on your arrival nome from your extended European tonr, and in the language of ever hospitable Erin we bid you a "Caced Mittle Fatthte"

We are pleased to know that the first land which freeted you on your arrival in the od world was that of our foreighters, and which from its geographical position on the map of Europe, would seem to be destined by nature as the connecting link between the old and the new worlds.

We are nappy, also, that the opportunity was afforded you of visiting the land of the Gaul. the home of your ancestors. La Belle France, a land of brilliant achievements in intersture, chivarry and arts; a land between which and our own unfortunate country there has for ages existed close bounds of sympathy, a land which, from the earnessage of the Christian era, has done and the promote and wancement of civil zation and the promote an another evidences of the progress of these and other promote and the promote and another evidences of the progress of these and other evidences of the progress of the aring you at some future time recount the remitiscences of your travels.

We cannot let the cocasion pass without offering thanks to God for His goodness in protecting you in your long and perilous journey and for bringing you safely nome.

We are pleased to know that you that the distinguished honor of meeting our Holy Faher, Pops Lee XIII., and receiving from him his poathficial cendeletion. We beg to assure you of our eathre and sincere confidence in your zeal and integrity for our spiritual and moral welfare. We are pleased to know that your tour has been a pleasant one; also that you had the distinguished honor of meeting our Holy Faher, Pops Lee XIII., and receiving from him his poathficial cendeletion. We beg to assure you of our eathre and sincere confidence in your d

the old world which can be obtained only by sight. Upon your departure from among us we told you that you would be missed, but not until it became a reality did we comprehend how much we were attached to you, and our earnest prayers have always been for your safe return.

safe return.

In conclusion, beloved pastor, we hope
and pray H is Grace our Archbishop, will, in
his wisdom and goodness, permit you to
remain as our pastor for many years to

ome.
Signed on behalf of the congregation:
HENRY HOREY,

The rev. gentleman in his reply spoke as follows: On occasions like this it would require silver tongued orators and clever artists to give color, shape or form to one's feelings. It was impossible to overdraw the portreying of his gratitude and admiration. He knew full well that one of the characteristics of the Irish people was their proverbial he ole love and warm-heartedness for their neighbor, often forgetting themselves to think of others, always ready to draw good out of evil, which accounted for their being the most tolerant people in the world, but their love and respect for the priests springs from another and holier motive. They see in them not only neighbors

see in them not only neighbors they reverance them not only on a count the sacredness of their mission. They see in them the ambassadors for Carist. As their pastor, though an unworthy one, he gratefully accepted their kind words and their grand reception and offered the same in their name to Him who ruled over all. He then spoke of the pleasant trip he had through the different countries of Europe and thanked them for their good prayers for his erfe return. He claimed their request had been granted. He had never enjoyed such good health and his journey had been a very pleasant one. In return be had not forgotten them. Specially did he remember them at the hely altars in the shrines of Lourdes and Loretto, and again, when it was his privilege to have an audience with the Holy Father he had obtained his paternal bless he would give them a more detailed account of his travels. He claimed he was more pleased with the natural sceneries and beauties of Ireland and felt more at home with the faithful sons of St. Patrick han in any other country in Europe. He had met bishops, priests and laymen in Ireland and conversed with them on the great question of the day. All seemed firm in the belief that the grand old man, Hon. Mr. Gladstone, will soon succeed in his noble task and make Ireland once more a noble task and make Ireland once more a happy nation. He thanked God that he had around him but one class of people—good, honest, hard-working men. "We have no landlords here," said he, "and we don't want any." After thanking the Catholic societies and all members of the congregation for the active part they had taken to do him honer on his raturn, the work. his return, the rev

guest resumed his seat, amidst rounds of polause. applause.

The following toasts were then given:

'The Clergy,' by Rev. Father Smyth;

'Gladstone and Home Rule," by Mr.

James Cogan; the fraternal societies,

'The E. B. A.," by Thos. Sulkin, 'The

C. M. B. A.," by H. Horey. The last, but

not the least, was the toast to "The Ladles,"

which was ably responded to by Messra. which was ably responded to by Mesers.
D. Cogan, M. Haley and Jno. P. O'Reilly.
The Misses Napter and Cogan and Mr.
Byron contributed largely to the evening's
entertainment by choice selections of vocal and instrumental music. Upon the singing of the National Anthem the reception was brought to a close, long to be remem-bered by the Catholics of Merritton.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS BANNER.

SACREDNESS OF PROPERTY .- DOU CEUR TO PLACATE OR CORRUPT, WHICH? THE MERCIER GOVERN-MENT.-MOWAT DURST NOT-PHIL-OSOPHY OF JESUIT HISTORY.-THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

SIR-Passing along Sparks street on the ever-memorable fifth I had a solilo-quy too good to be let die still born, On seeing the banner "Equal Rights to all, and special privileges to none," I put to myself the ancient question: What's in a name?" Logicians explain that a name proper is a metaphorical chalk mark for classifying or distin guishing one thing from another, which thing denoted. Hence savants assure us "there's nothing in a name." Had there been left any room for a doubt about the magic of a name to conjure with, we would unhesitatingly pronounce selection most felicitous.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL attracts recruits from every point of the compass, comprises among its disciples the best and most humane of our race. t has been, as it will continue to be, in all ages and nations the shipboleth of every great benefactor of mankind. All races and creeds could securely and peaceably nestle under its ample folds. The platform is universal as space, illimitable as divine love. The concep tion of the millenium constitutes the realization of equal rights to all. But never has the truth of the aphorism, "nothing in a name," been more aptly illustrated than on this occasion, with the glorious emblem in the van, the consecrated shibbo-leth of the most intolerant faction which the convulsions and corruptions have ever brought from its lowest depths to float a noisome carcase on its surface. The a nosome careage on his surface. The cup of hope that they have tarned a new leaf is ruthlessly dashed from the lips ere yet tasted, when the objects, the mission of this Equal Rights Association are con-templated.

SACREDNESS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY. Methinks, sir, with all their ingenuity in devising a name, these equal rights folk, with their pulpit allies and instigators, have all this time been BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE,

their fine-spun resolutions, vigorous pro-tests and imaginative rhetoric to the contrary notwithstanding. It will, I presume, be conceded by the most turbulent and communistic of the leaders that the inviolabilty of the rights of property forms the chief corner-stone of the social edifice as at present constituted. I am not now discussing whether or not this is the test which human ingenuity could devise. Whoever, be he monarch, Government, legislature or mob, lays violent hands on this institution, or wrongly, whether according to law or not appropriates the fruits of others' industry without compensation, is as much a communist and anarchist as the bomb throwers of Chicago or the levellers of Garmany. There are only three possible ways of acquiring property, that is, having an interest in it: 1st, by labor; 2nd, by gift; 3rd, by theft. The most extra vagant of the advocates of the Quebe minority will scarcely contend that it was by the first method, labor, nor yet by the second, gift, so that if Quebe Protestants have acquired any interes at all in this property, it must be through the only remaining method— theft. It will not, it cannot, be denied that the property in dispute belonged to the Jesuits, acquired through the lawful and honorable methods of labor and gift, nor yet will it alter or modify the issue that the Jesuits are this, that, or the othe thing. The confiscation of these estates was a gross violation of the fundamental laws of properly, to which the Jesuits, not merely on high moral grounds, but on the common plane of justice, equity of some personal qualities or accompilshments they may possess, but with a true
Christian spirit they revere them on account of the holiness of their calling,

of circumstences in the slightest degree invalidates their claim. If the Jesuits have voluntarily, without undue pressure or coercion, been content to com-promise their claims, and taken a much less sum than the market value of the property, that is their business; and the apparently aggrieved, if it has aught to say in the matter of the settle-ment, should feel thankful that the com-promise results to its advantage. If, on the contrary, the Jesuits on their representatives were coerced into an unfair settlement by holding in terrorem over them that their claim was outside the law, and irrevocable by the modes called legal, which are not always just, they are as badly wronged as in the original confisca-

> unfair dealing, and a valid claim for further compensation hereafter. A BRIBE TO PROTESTANTS.
>
> Where, it may in the name of common sense be saked, in this whole transaction comes in the claim of the Quabec Protest-anisto a share in the apolis? Why should they get sixty thousand out of the Jeanits? estates? Where is their title? What was it intended for? Was it an attempt to corrupt or placate? Why should a settlement with the Jesuits involve a douceur to Quebec Protestants? Where is the money to come from? Evidently either from the Jesuits estates or the Provincial tressury. If from the former then have the Jesuits been cheated out of so much of their property. Were the Jesuits consenting parties in making a gift of that part of their property to the Protestants? If the money has come out of the consolidated exchequer then in all fairness the Catholics of the Provinces should get a properties. Provinces should get a proportional amount for sectarian purposes, as is this avowedly given. These questions require answers; nor will it do to say that the Jesuits got the money for sectarian purposes. They got it simply and solely as any other owner as compensation for a very valuable property; and they are at liberty to make such use of it as they liberty to make such use of it as they think proper as would any other individual or corporation, who made over his title. Where is the analogy for an en-downment of Protestants for sectarian purposes, contrary to the sound principle of entire separation between Church and

tion, have good cause of complaint for

State? bered by the Catholics of Merritton.

THE MERCIER GOVERNMENT.
There is, in my opinion, just cause of complaint against the Mercier Government, to internal medicine in the treatment of scrofulous sores, ulcers and aboesses of all kinds.

THE MERCIER GOVERNMENT.
There is, in my opinion, just cause of complaint against the Mercier Government, not in the settlement of this vexed guestion, but in the codicil to that kinds.

TATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions, removing all obstructions, where the reliable to the complaint against the Mercier Government.

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There is, in my opinion, just cause of complaint against the Mercier Government and cause of complaint against the Mercier Government and cause of complaint against the Mercier Government against the Mercier THE MERCIER GOVERNMENT.

should come from the other side, the complainants should be the Catholics of Quebec, for they are the aggrieved and outraged parties. Mr. Mercler and his organs with a great flourish of trumpets claim support for the generosity of his government to the Quebec minority in handing over to them public money for sectarian purposes. But they forget to tell that it has been at the expense of the majority; and has not even the pretended virtue of robbing Pater to pay Paul. A man can, and it may be laudable to, be generous with his own money, but a public man has no right to be generous with public funds, of which he is only a temperary custodian or trustee, or divert porary custodian or trustee, or divert them from their legitimate use, no part of them from their legitimate use, no part of which is the endowment of sectaries. Such division is not generosity but public robbery; and he who ventures to practice it should receive reprobation instead of applause. In accepting this bribe, for there is not the least doubt it is so intended, we get, not with standing their bluster, a glimpure at their true inward east bluster, a glimpse at their true inwardness. Show them the skin of a shekel, or something, though spurious, which glistens like a shekel, and all their high sounding resolutions. It is a skin of a shekel, and all their high sounding resolutions. utions, like Bob Acre's courage, ooze out at the tips of their fingers, or vanish into at the itos of their fingers, or vanish into thin air like the baseless fabric of a vision. What would be said of the Mowat Government if in settling such a legacy belonging to any Protestant association they coupled with the compact a gift to the "Papists" of Ontario for sectarian purposes under the filmsy gaise of educational? They would be literally ridden on a rail. Yet this is precisely what Mr. Mercier has done. What's sauce for the goese should be sauce for the gander.

goose should be sauce for the gander. A word in conclusion about the much abused Jesuits. The standing charge, amongst others of their opponents is their expulsion from every European court, and their suppression in every European country. Nothing possibly could so strongly commend them to my judgment as these very incidents in their history. What good institution has exaped the suppression or persecution of the suppression or persecution of European monarchies? What project for the amelioration of mankind has not encountered the determined opposition of the governing classes of these nations? What schemes can European aristocracles father as theirs for the diffusion of knowledge and the growth of freedom amongst the masses of the people? Have not they (the governing classes) done all in their power to stunt and minimise human progress all over

Europe? "To reign!

In that word see, ye ages, comprised The cause of the curses all annals contain. These suppressions and expulsions should be the Jesuits' highest titles to favor, esteem and honor, instead of re-proach. Does it ever occur to the sage. clous heads of the Jesult mud-slingers to account for the anomaly that instead of being expelled and suppressed they are charlshed, and regarded as one of the great props of enlightenment and constitutional freedom, one of the most potent civilizing influences in the United States, the home of democracy, the citadel if not the cradle, of civil and religious liberty? Perhaps the United States is not

orthodox enough for the equal righters. Yours etc., J. L. P. O'HANLY. Ottawa, 8th November, 1889.

A FRIEND GOD-GIVEN. Alone no more forever! In the dark ness of the night, in the solitude of the desert and of the sea, and in that more awful solitude which the stranger in a strange land knows and suffers, feeling himself the unrecognized decimal in the infinite multitude, thou art with me, my ever-watchful and protecting Guar-dian Angel! I know not thy name, nor the fashion of thy form or features; but in my dreams, waking or sleeping, I seem to see thee, clad in robes of beauty, thy wings folded in perfect peace, thy shining brow half shaded by locks ceiestial, and thy calm eyes, that never close in slumber, fixed on mine with a glance of love unspeakable. Often I must grieve thee, for I am human and thou art divine; but because thou art divine thou wilt pity and forgive my human weakness. How can I sin in thy sight, immaculate spirit! How can lyield to the temptations of the traducer With what anguish must thou follow my wilful and stumbling steps, throwing thine arms about me in the moment of my fall; seeking, alas! vainly, to lead me back into the straight way : pricking my conscience with the thorn of reproof till it cries out against me in thy name and with thy voice!

Silent counsellor how often hast thou stood between me and the unseen or unstood between me and the unseen or unheeded danger that was threatening me!
How tenderly hast thou smoothed the
pillow on my bed of pain, and witnessed
with grief the torments of this poor body!
In my saddest hour, perchance, thou hast
mingled thy tears with mine, and folded
me to thy heart to compassionate me—and
I not mindful of thee! Heavenly guest,
whose home is in my heart I give thee a whose home is in my heart, I give thee a thousand times ten thousand welcomes! Let me not lose thee, nor forget thee, nor cease from reposing trustfully in thee, O loving and beloved! In my last hour may by erms receive my fainting soul, and thy bosom sustain it in its agony!— "A Troubled Heart, and how it was Comforted at Last,"

Not Only For Man.

I can say that your Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best thing I ever saw for croup, coughs, colds, cuts or burns, and it is good for man or beast. Miss E. M. Hopkins, Claremont, Ont. Yellow Oil cures rheumatism, neuralgia and all pain.

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; safe, sure, and effectual. Try it, and mark the imprevement in your child.

Valuable To Know.

Consumption may be more easily prevented than cured. The irritating and barassing cough will be greatly relieved by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam that cures coughs, colds, bronchitis and pulmonary troubles.

THE MARTYRDOM OF FATHERS BREBŒUF AND LALLEMANT.

Brekenf was led spart, and bound to a stake. He seemed more concerned for his captive converts than for himself, and addressed them in a loud voice, exhorting them to suffer patiently, and promising Heaven as a reward. The Ircquois, incensed, scorched him from head to foot, to ellence him; whereupon, in the tone of a master, he threatened them with everlasting flames for persecuting the worshippers of God. As he continued to speak, with voice and countenance unchanged, they cut away his lower lip and thrust a red-hot fron down his throat. He still held his tall form erect and defiant, with no sign or sound of pain; and they tried another means to overcome him. They led out Lallemant, that Brebouf might see him tortured. They had tied strips of bark, smeared with pitch, about his naked body. When he saw the condition of his superior, he could not hide his agitation, and called out to him, with a broken voice, in the words of St. Paul: "We are made a spectacle to the world, to angels and to men." Then he threw himself at Bret out's feet; upon which the Iroquois selzed him, made him fast to a stake, and set fire to the bark that enveloped him. As the fismes rose he threw his arms upward, with a shriek of supplication to Hessen.

his arms upward, with a shrick of suppli-cation to Heaven.

Next they hung around Bretæuf's neck a collar made of hatchets heated red hot; but the indomitable pricat stood like a rock. A Huron in the crowd, who had been a convert of the mission, but was now an Iroquois by adoption, called out, with the malice of a renegade, to pour hot water on their heads, since they had poured so much cold water on those of others. The kettle was accordingly slung, and the water boiled and poured slowly on the heads of the two missionaries. "We baptize you," they cried, "that you may be happy in heaven; for nobody can be saved without a good baptism." Bretwaf would not flinch; and, in a rage, they cut strips of flesh from his limbs and devoured them before his eyes. Other renegade Hurons called out to him : You told us that the more one suffers on earth, the happier he is in heaven. We wish to make you happy; we tor-ment you because we love you; and you ought to thank us for it." After a succession of other revolting tortures, they scalped him; when, seeing him nearly dead, they laid open his breast, and came in a crowd to drink the blood of so valiant an enemy, thinking to imbibe with it some portion of his courage. A chief then tore out his heart, and

Thus died Jean de Bretouf, the founder of the Huron mission, its truest hero and its greatest martyr. He came of a noble race, —the same, it is said, from which sprang the English Earls of Arundel; but never had the mailed barons of his line confronted a fate so appalling with so pro-digious a constancy. To the last he re-fused to flinch, and "his death was the

astonishment of his murderers."
Lallemant, physically weak from childhood and slender almost to emaciation. was unequal to a display of fortitude like that of his colleague. When Bretouf died, his companion was led back to the house whence he had been taken, and tortured there all night, until, in the morning, one of the Iroquois, growing tired of the pro-tracted entertainment, killed him with a hatchet. It was said that, at times, he seemed beside himself; then, rallying, with hands uplifted, he offered his sufferings to Heaven as a sacrifice. His robust companion had lived less than four hours under the torture, while he survived it for nearly seventeen. Per-haps the Titantic effort of will with which Bretouf repressed all show of suffering conspired with the Iroquois knives and firebrands to exhaust his vitality; perhaps his tormeutors, enraged at his fortitude, forgot their subtlety, and struck too near

the life. The bodies of the two missionaries were carried to St Marle, and buried in the cemetery there; but the skull of Bretonf was preserved as a relic. His family sent from France a silver bust of their martyred kineman, in the base of which was a recess to contain the skull; and to this day the bust and the relic within are preserved with plous care by the nuns of the Hotel Dieu at Quebec.—"The Jesuists in North America in the Seventeenth Century," Francis Parkman.

A CONVERT.

A lady of some note in Dublin society has became united to the Catholic Church. The fact is worth noting, as showing the liberality of some of the Tory Protestants. Miss Madden, the lady in question, is the Miss anadom, the lady in quantum of the daughter of a prominent dignitary of the Disestablished Church, and eister of the member for the Dublin University and Solicitor General for Ireland. She was a deaconess of the Protestant hospitals connected with the North Dublin Union, and the guardians, many of them Orangemen of the most flaming tint, were almost extravagant in their laudation when she resigned. But at this time it was not known that she had resigned to become a Catholic. The leading Tory organ, the Mail, now apologizes for the unanimous encomiums passed upon Miss Madden for the conscientious and energetic discharge of her duties by telling its readers that the fact of her having joined the Catholic Church "was not known to the Protestant guardians at the time." This is very good, or, perhaps, very bad.

A Plain Statement.

All poisonous waste, and worn out matter ought to escape from the system through the secretions of the bowels, kidneys and skin. B. B. cleanses, opens and regulates these natural outlets for the removal of disease.

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

The New World. Eupepsia is derived from the Greek, and means a condition of perfect digestion.
This condition is always attained by those who use Burdock Blood Bitters, the only

Branch No. 4, London, on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of anoth, at 8 o'clock, at their ball, Block, Richmond street. Martin President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec.

#### C. M. B. A.

## C. M. B. A. Address to Archbishop Walsh.

NOVEMBER On the evening of the 4th inst. His Grace Archbishop Walsh, Grand Spiritual Adviser of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association in Canada, was presented by the various Branches of the association in Toronto with a beautiful address in a magnificent frame. The address which meguificent frame. The address, which will be found in another part of this issue, reflects great credit on our Toronto

Grand President D. J. O'Connor and Grand Secretary S. R. Brown were present by special invitation, and during the reading of the address were given a place in the sanctuary by the committee of management and Rev. Father Hand, Master of Ceremonics. As soon as the services in the cathedral were over, a large number of the C. M. B. A. members assembled in the St. Vincent Hall.

Mr. Ryan, President of Branch No. 85, took the chair. Rsv. Fathers McPhillips and McCann, Brothers O'Connor, Brown, and the Presidents of the various Branches and the Presidents of the various Branches in Toronto, were requested to take seats on the platform. The chairman stated that the chief object of the meeting was to do honor to their Grand President and Grand Secretary who had favored our Toronto brothers with their attendance here this evening.

A vote of thanks was tendered the

A vote of thanks was tendered the Grand Council officers, who replied in fitting terms. The Grand Secretary, as usual, made a very instructive address, filled with information on C. M. B. A matters. We regret not having his speech reported.

Speeches were also made by Ray.

reported.
Speeches were also made by Rev.
Fathers McPhillips and McCann, Brothers
McMahon, Quinn, Landy, Reilly, Carey,
Millar (formerly of Branch 52, Winnipeg), Kelz, Clark, Lehane, Kavanagh and
others; each of whom spoke in the highest
terms of the manner in which the guests

of the evening discharged their duties as Grand Council officers. Brother Reilly, Grand Council Trustee, having announced, "supper is waiting," the meeting adjourned, all delighted with the evening's proceedings.

Mr. T. D. O'Hsgan, M. A, is prepared to make arrangements for readings ba-tween the 20th Dec., 1889, and the 10th of January, 1890, under the auspices of the C. M B. A. Branches in Canada and the O. M. B. A. Branches in Canada and the United States. As an elecutionist Mr. O'Hagan has very few equals. His reper toire embraces gems, humorous, pathetic, and dramatic, from all the popular authors and poets, together with an extensive collection of character sketches and dialect selections. Wherever Mr. O'Hagan has given an entertainment, the press speaks very highly of him. Should any of our Branches require his services his address is Walkerton, Oat.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

1. If "there were only 16 votes, of which A received 7, B 5, C 2, and D 2, on the first ballot," A was not elected. If "on the second, third, and fourth ballot A and B received 8 votes each," we are of the opinion that the presiding officer had the casting vote, even if he had voted before the same as any other member.

- 2 The presiding officer has not the right to speak upon the merits of any question or motion before the Branch, while pre-siding, except for an explanation.
- 3. A question cannot be debated until it has been seconded and stated from the chair, and it must be put in writing if two or more members request it.
- 4. The District Deputy, or a regular passed Chancellor, may act as installing officer. Any Chancellor present not elected to any office in the Branch may, in the absence of the Grand President or his Deputy, install the officers elect. See section 2 of article vi. and section 1 of article vil. page 78 of constitution.
- 5. Any member in arrears to his Branch to the amount of three months' dues, cannot hold office or vote; and if in arrears for twelve months' dues, he is ipso facto expelled from the association, and so atered on the records of the Branch.

We have now one hundred and thirteen Branches and five more about ready to be organized. The Grand Council of Canada is making greater progress than any of the other Grand Councils in the increase of Branches.

Branch Secretaries are requested to send us the list of new officers as soon as possible after election; also any news of interest to our C. M. B. A. brothers.

Branch officers, in forwarding "Notice and Proof of Death" to the Grand Secretary, should accompany same with the Beneficiary Certificate of the deceased

#### New Branch at Merrickville.

On Wednesday evening, 27th November, District Deputy Braniff, of Brockville, with Brothers O. K. Fraser and R. C. McHenyof; ame piace and Brothers Ryan, McGill, McCarney and Fitzgerald of Almonte Branch, visited the pleasant little village of Merrickville for the purpose of organizing Branch No. 112, and met with most gratifying success. The officers of the new Branch are:

are:
Spiritusl Adviser—Rev Father Duffus
President—W J McCarnev
First Vice-President—M J McDonnell
Second Vice-President—M Fitzgerald
Treasurer—J Keegan
Financial Secretary—C F McCarney
Recording and Cor. Sec—E J Kyle
Assistant Sec—Caneles McGill
Marshal—Edward Kyle
Gund—Patrick McCabe
Trusters—For one year, W M McKenna, D
O'Neili, J Quinn; for two years, P McGill
and E Brislan

and E Brislan
Representative to Grand Council—W J
McCarney

Representative to Grand Council—W J McCarney
Alternate—M Fitzgerald.
The new Branch is known as St. Anne's Branch and has a charter roll of twenty-one members, a large mejority of whom are young men. The meeting nights are second and fourth Thursdays in every month. After installation of officers District Deputy Braniff and Vice-President Fraser gave the members exhaustive instructions on the constitution and the method of conducting the affairs of the Branch, giving particular attention to the pay ment of assessments and dues, the duties of officers and the requirements of the obligation. The officers for the coming year were nominated at this meet

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#### From North Bay.

From North Bay.

Last Wednead yevening. 27th ult., Branch 64. C. M. B. A., North Bay, had their second annual reunion and benquet as T & W Muriay's Pac no Hotel of this town. We always knew Mr. and Mrs. Muligan to be very able in keeping a first-class hotel, but we are safe to say that on the evening of the 27th they surpassed anything organized in North Bay so far. The spread was unimpeachable, the catering being done in first-class shape; the tables were very tastefully arranged for eighty guests, and, although the reason was far advanced, flowers were as profuse as they might be in midsummer. After the supper loasis were given in honor of the Pope and Catholic Hierarchy, responded to by Rev. E. Bloem, the Spiritual Adviser: "the Queen and our Country," by D. J. McKeown, President of Branch 64; "the C. M. B. A.." by kev Joseph Bloem, pastor of North Bay and District Deputy; the "Judiclary Magistrates," by Judge Doran; the "Legal Profussion," by J. MoNamee. Assistant Recording Secretary; "Our Railways," by B. W. Coyne, Assistant Superintendent of Methodist Mission of Nipissing; "the Ladies," by J. Mackle, First Vice President, North Bay; "Our Host and Hostess," responded to by Rev. S. Huutingdon, Superintendent of Methodist Mission of Nipissing; "the Ladies," by J. Mackle, First Vice President, North Bay; "Our Host and Hostess," responded to by Mr. Mulligan, the manager of the Pacific Hotel. At a late bour the banquet broke up and the guests were unanimous in declaring that the banquet had been a "great success. Branch 64, of North Bay, numbers now forty-five members.

#### Progress in the East.

Brookville, Dec. 2, 1880, S. R. Brown, Esq., Grand Secretary;

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In my travels through the eartern part of the Province I am much pleased at the great progress that has been made by the C. M. B. A. At Peter borough there is a very good Branch of, I believe, about seventy members. The Branch at Campbelifor 4 is comparatively new, but from the personnel of the present members and the great interest taken by the respected assert and President of the Branch, Rev Fa her Casey, this Branch will ere long be one of the best in Canasa At Trent n i experienced many acts of kindness from the members, articularly the worthy Chancellor and bistrict Deputy T. D. Kins-lia, Esq. The Branch has a nics, coay hall over the sparse school in which they take great pride The Branch has a nics, coay hall over the sparse school in which they take great pride The Branch has a nics, coay hall over the sparse school in which they take great pride The Branch has a nics, coay hall over the sparse school in which they take great pride The Branch has a nics, coay hall over the sparse school in which they take great pride The Branch has a nics, coay hall over the sparse school in which they take great pride The Branch has a nics, coay hall over the sparse school in which they take great pride the Branch humbers about seventy-five members, and meet in s nics hall. I was pre-est at one of their meetings and was accorded a very warm reception from the members, who are slwas s gleat to receive a visiting Brotter, and en passant I might say that this is the case among the breaking sparse should be sufficiently. For a pace like Kingston this seems small, but I suppose this is owning to the large membership in other Catholic societies established before the C. M. B. A. At Peten Lessen the flourishing condition. On the first night of my arrival in the beautiful city of Brockville I attended a meeting of the Branch there; they have the beautiful city of Brockville I attended a meeting of the Branch there; they have the beautiful city S. R. Brown, Esq., Grand Secretary;

ing. On the following morning a meeting of officers was held, at which special instructions as to detail Branch work were given—the blanks, books, etc., being fully explained.

After the blanks, books, etc., being fully explained.

After the meeting on Wednesday night the visiting brethren were sumptiously entertained at the residence of President McCerney and all through their stay in McTerney and strict attention to the manuer in which it was conducted—order, regularity, and strict attention to the ordivate order. The report sent to the Grand Recorder. The report sent him will be printed in the OATHOLIC RECORD. When the stay in this proposition of the proposi

#### Resolutions of Condolence.

Oustic, Dec. 2nd, 1889.

To the Editor of Catholic Record:

We, the members of Branch No. 73, Oustic, tender our most sincers and heartfelt sympathy to Brother M. J. McCann in his sad beveavement in the death of his fond and most respected mother, who died a Rockwood. November 26th, after a short illness, with true Christian resignation to God's call, after duly receiving all the rites of our hoy Courch. Mrs. McCann was more than ordinarily endowed with nature's gifts. She was most meek and humble to all who had the happiness of making her acquainta-ce. Sne. with her much-revered and highly-respected hu-band, were among the early ploneers of Esquesing and owing to their generosity, warm hospitality and amiability of character won a large circle of friends, who slways entertwined for them the deepest esteem and undying gratitude. Although her life was a most sputiess and plons one, adorned with the virtues of charity, patience, and entire resignation to God's holy will, yet we, tpon whose friendship she holds a lasting and well merited claim, must not become oblivious and foreake her now perhaps in her hour of distress. Let us prove ourselves charitable and efficacions friends to ber departed soul and the suffering souls in general, by reconling to memory the words of a by-gone poet:

"If thou art a friend of mine
For my repose say an Ave Maria."

JAMES NYNOTT, Pres.
NICHOLAS LYNETT, Rec. Sec.
Ottawa, December 4th, 1889.

#### Election of ficers

Branch 18, Niag sta Falls.

President—Louis Drago
First Vice-President—Patrick Griffin
Second Vice-President J Medadrew
Record ig Secretary—Garrett O'Connor
Assistant Secretary—Garrett O'Connolly
F nancial Secretary—J J Bampfield
Tressurer—George Seals
Marshal—Patrick Glynn
Guard—John Lauzeau
Trustees—T McCarney, E Kelly and P
Kelly
Deiegates to Grand Council—Patk Kelly
Alternate—John Fry Branch 18, Niag sra Falls.

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Oustle, Dec. 2nd, 1889.
To the Editor of Catholic Record:

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

Branch 23, Seaforth.

Spiritual Advisay—Rev P J Shea, P P
Chancellor—J B Weber
President—R Coleman
First Vice-President—W Hanover, M D
Second Vice-President—P Keating
Recording Secretary—P Klinkhammer
Assistant Recording Sec—J Weber
Financial Secretary—J Killoran
Treasurer—J Dorsey
Marshel—J Kale
Gunri—J P Dopp
Representative to Grand Council—W HanOvor, M D
Alternate—J B Weber
Trustees—For two years, J Kale, P Krating
and E leverenx: one year, R Colman and
T Purcell.
Fraternally yours.
P KLINKHAMMER,
Rec. Sec. Branch 23,
Branch 22, Wallaceburg.

Branch 22, Wallaceburg. Branch 22, Wallaceburg.
Chancellor-Thos Forhan
I piritual Adviser-Rev John Ronan
President-James McCarron
First Vice President-Joseph Delorm
Treasurer-William E Boulton
Recoroing Secretary-John Jay Duggan
Aa.istar t Secretary-U Milord
Financial Secretary-Andrew McCarron
Marshal-A Martin
Guard-B Hurley
Representative to Grand Council-Thos
Forhan
Trustees-M Doyle, M McCarron, Thos
Forhan, U Milard and Andrew McCarron.

E. B. A.

At the regular meeting of St. Joseph's Branch, No 17, in their ball on Monday evening, November 21th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call from amongst us our much esteemed and worthy Srother, Patrick Doyle, and whereas in his death the society has lost a useful and devoted member

Resolved, That, while meekly bowing to the decrees of an all-wise Providence, we cannot refrain from expressing the sorrow we feel in the loss we cave sustained, and of tendering to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement. Fur-ther

ther Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the official organs, and to the Oskville Star for publication, and copy be also sent to relatives of occassed.

J.J. McDermorr, Pres.
WM. Hewitt, Jr., Sec.

DEATH OF AN IRISH NUN IN INDIA.

With much regret we have to record this week the death of Rev. Mother Mary Deiphina Hart, the saintly foundress of the Loretto Convents in India. The sad the Loretto Convents in India. The sad event took place on the 24th of July, in the seventy-first year of her age and the fifty third of her religious life. So far back as 1836, being then eighteen years of age, Mother Mary Delphina entered as a postulant the novitiste of Loretto Abbey, Dablin. The appeal for members of the Institute of Mary to found a convent in Calcutta was made by the late dear and revered Archbithop Carew, then Vicar-Apostolic of Bengal. Six professed nuus, at the head of whom was Rev. Mother Delphina, and six postulants started for India in 1841. They arrived on the 30th of in 1841. They arrived on the 30th of December, and at their landing the Strand and the banks of the river were Strand and the banks of the river were densely crowded, all being suxious to witness the novelty of the first visit of nuns to the shores of Bengal. Even the Governor General, Lord Auckland, was there with his suite. The Sisters were first driven to the Cathedral, where Arch bishop Carew received them, and the Te bishop Carew received them, and the Te Deum was sung. They then proceeded to Loretto House, their future home, which had been purchased and furnished for their reception mainly through the generosity of the late Count John Lackersteen and his brothers the Chevaliers, Robert and William Lackersteen, who ever were the devoted friends of the nuns. On the 10th January, 1842, classes were opened in Loretto House; brarders and day scholers poured in, and then that work of education began which Rev. Mother Delphina ever maintained with the greatest zeal and the highest sims. In a short time after the arrival of the runs, new members joined the little aims. In a short time after the arrival of the runs, new members joined the little band, and other schools had to be opened. Several convents were also established in different parts of the country. Until the year 1882, when advancing age made her find the burden too heavy, Rev. Mother Delphina had remained in charge of all the Loretto Convents in the archdio-cess. She resigned her office as head

tified by every consolation of the Church

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

Sixty four Cardinals have died during

The 'Following of Christ" of Thomas a Kempis is to appear in Hindostanee

Authentic statistics issued by the Pro-

It is stated that the Holy Father has

ordered a catechism to be prepared for

It is now stated that Mgr. Satolli, who represented the Holy Father at Balti-

more, will reside in Ireland, but not on

Father Damien's brother, Father Pamp-

It is stated that Bishop Tuigg, of the

Pittsburg diocese, has resigned, and that Bishop Phelan, coadjutor, will be appointed to fill the vacaucy. Bishop Tuigg has been an invalid for several years.

Catholics have one fifth of all the theological schools in the United States, one

fourth of the colleges, 600 females acade mies and 2 600 parochial schools, attended

In spite of the disadvantages under

which the Catholic colleges of Ireland labor, being without Government aid, one of them Blackrock, took one hun

dred and eighteen honors at the recent Royal University examinations, or more

than the two favored Queen's Colleges of

Cork and Galway together; and the college at Stephen's Green took 168, or forty five per cent. more than the combined winning of these two Queen's

by nearly 700,000 pupils.

Colleges.

hile, is in Liverpool collecting funds to establish an institution to train missionaries for labor among the lepers of the Sandwich Islands and elsewhere,

any mission from the Holy See.

peganda place the Catholics of the world

the Pontificate of Leo XIII.

\$20 000.

at 220,000,000.

universal use.

cese. She resigned her office as head superloress and retired to the convent in Hazaribagh, where she spent the remaining seven years of her life. Last May she became lil, and in July a strong fever set

BENZIGER'S in, which quite exhausted her strength. On the 24th of July she passed away, for FOR 1890. to the great regret of all who knew her. R. I. P. Family.
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The Catholic Indian bureau at Wash Single copies, 10c.; per doz., 50c. ington has over sixty Indian schools under its charge. Address, THOS. COFFEY. The threepenny collection for the Tenants' Defence Fund amounts now to

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LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, Dec. 12—GRAIN—Red winter.
18% to 140; white. 18% to 1.49; spring, 18% to 140; corn. 85 to 80; rye. 90 to 100; bariey, mail, 80 to 80; barley, feed, 65 to 75; oats. 78 to 80; peas, 90 to 95; beans, bush., 99 to 149; buckwheat, cental. 109
PROPUCE—Eggs, 28 to 24; butter, best roll, 21 to 22; butter, crocks. 17 to 20; butter, store packed firkin, 16 to 17; dry wood, 4.25 to 450; green wood, 4.50 to 475; soft wood, 250 to 350; honey, 10, 18 to 15; tallow, rough, 3; tallow, prime. 4; tallow, cake 4½; lard, No. 1, b, 12 to 13; lard, No. 2, in, 10 to 11; straw. load, 3.00 to 4 00; hay, ton. 700 to 8 50; flax seed, bush., 140 to 150.

The meat market was glutted, and bespecially was dull; likewise, mutton and lainb.

The pork output was layeasad hydrogen.

The meat market was grutter, and beer especially was dull; likewise, mutton and lamb.

The pork output was large and prices easy, at 5.00 to 5.50 per cwi.

There was a picthora of poultry of all kinds.

Turkevs were a little down, and 9 cents per pound appeared to be the highest price paid. Ducks, geese and fowls were easy.

Toronto, Dec. 12 — WHE 47—Red winter, No. 2, 86 to 86; Manitoba No. 1, bard 95 to 96; No. 2, 92 to 93; full No. 2 S5; spring, No. 2, 85 to 84; barley, No. 1, 49 to 50; No. 2, 44 to 45; No. 3, extra, 39 to 40; No 3, 33 to 38; peas, No. 2, 59 to 62; oats, No. 2, 25 to 30; flour, extra, 3,55 to 3,93; straight roller, 3,90 to 4,00; strong bakers, 490 to 4 50.

Montreal, Dec. 12 — FLOUR—Receiots, 506

strong bakers, 400 to 4 50.

Montreal, Dec. 12 — FLOUR—Receipts, 500 bbls; sales, none reported; marked quiet and unchanged; grain and provisious, unchanged. Stocks here this morning:—Whest, 248 634 bush: corn. 21,738 bus; psss, 122 991 bus.; coats. 33,438 bush: barley, 6,295 bus; ryse, 2,588 bus; if mr, 6,23 f7 bbls; oatmeal, 1,179 bbls; cornmeal, 109 bbls.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 12.—CATTLE—Fairly steady; receipts, 192 loads through, 18 on sale Sheep and lambs—Easter; snade lower; receipts, 7 loads through, 24 on sale; sheep, choice to extra, 6.20 to 6 50; good to choice, 590 to 6 15; common to good, 5,00 to 550; lambs, choice to extra, 6.25 to 6 50; good to choice, 5.90 to 6 20; common to good, 5,40 to 5.60; Canada sheep, 6 00 to 6.75. Hogs—Slow; lower; receipts, 53 loads through, 175 sale; mediums and beavy, 3.70; mixed, 3.70; Yorkers and pigs, 3.55 to 370.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO LIVE STCCK.

Chicago, Dec. 12—0ATTLE—Receipt
3,600: market quiet and unchanged; beeve
5 00 to 5 49: steers, 3 9; to 4.69; stockers an
feeders, 18 0 to 2 9; Tex-scattle, 150 to 2.89
western rangers, 275 to 3 50 Hogs—Receipt
3,000; shipments, 6 000; market steady
mixed, 3 55 to 3 80; heavy, 3 50 to 3 80; ligh
350 to 3 80. Sheep—Receipt 18, 3 000; shipments, 200; market strong; natives 3 00;
5 40; western 3 50 to 4 40; Texans, 3 00 to 4 18
lambs, 5 00 to 6 35.



est short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold onl ans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Str New York.

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TEACHERS WANTED. A NASSISTANT TEACHER, FEMALE, holding second class professional certificate: duties to begin January 5th, 1890; throwledge of French necessary; apply at once, sending testimonials and stating terms to Key. Joseph Blockm, Chairman R. C. S. S. Board, North Bay, Out 582-2w

MALE OR FEWALE, FOR SCHOOL
rection No.13 Dover East, County of
Kent, for the year 1897; one holding 2nd or
srd class certificate; must be able to teach
and speak correctly the French and English
languages; the school is beautifully situated
near the village of Pain Court and about
miles from the town of Chatham. Applicants will please state saiary. Address—
THEODORE BECHAD, Sec. E. B. 13. Dover
South P. O., Ontario.

MALE OR FEMALE, FOR S. S. No. 3, Maidstone, County of Essex, Ont., for the year 1891; one capable of teaching both French and English thoroughly well; applications stating qualifications, experience, references, religion, and salary required, will be received till December 10th, by F. DUMPUCHEL, Pire Greek P. O. 151-3w

MALE, HOLDING SECOND CLASS certificate, for R. C. Separate School, Duadas; duties to commence Jan. 4th, 1800; applications for same will be received by the undersigned up to Dec 16, 1889; state-alary and enclose testimonials. M. J. EMEPPARD, Secretary, Dandas.

FOR CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL Section No. 10, Alexandria, second assistant, holding a third class certificate, state salary, send testimontals, state experience; duties to commence Jan. 1st, 1890; applications received to Dec. 20. Apply to D. A. McDonald, Sec. Treasurer. 581-2w

WANTED, A TEACHER HOLDING A second or third class certificate. Applicants are requested to furnish testimonials of character and qualifications and state salary. Duties to commence Jan. 1st. P. MCCARRON, Wallaceburg, Sec. Trens. 579-3w

MALE TEACHER. FOR R. C. SEPAR-ate school section No. 5. Sombra, County Lambton; one holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate; state Salary; send testi-monials and state experience; duties to commence Jan. 1, 1890. Apply to John Mc-Carron or P. Murpny, Sec., Port Lambton. 579 4w APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to December 21th, 1889, for teacher for the Separate School, Brockville; duties to commence its January, 189). WM. BRANIF#, Sec. 582-1w

FOR THE MOUNT CARMEL SEPARATE School for the year 189). Female prelerred; and to teacher holoing second class
A Normal School certificate a liberal salary
will be given; duties to commence on 6th
January, 1890. Apply Trustees, Mount
Carmel.

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tem winders, us sold gal-kitted Cases, which we all singly or hy to elected to private parties or the tat the unheard of lovy price of \$83.60 each. Buch yery watch is guaranteed a partect time-keeper, and event is accompanied with our written guarantee for which is accompanied with our written guarantee for which is accompanied with our written guarantee for which is accompanied with our written guarantee for level and the second guarantee for the control of the second guarantee for the control of the second guarantee for the control of the

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VOLUME 12.

EDITORIAL NOTE

IT HAS been announced W. H. Porter, Baptist, Londo gaged the services of Rev. Fulton, Baptist, Boston, to pro anniversary service of his chu closing days of the year. Reton, Baptist, was here some and Rev. Mr. Porter, Baptist, an attractive and drawing i He played the anti Popery ously. He did not ascend to at all, but revelled in the ridi the dirty; and truth was s atoms. But what matter! came and saw and heard ar their pennies on the plate. Porter, Baptist, is a live prefull of business.

HE must follow instruction employers must have money t penses. They are business men ably the bargain between the p first part and the party of the would read like this: "Mak make money! by preaching t you can; but make money Preaching the gospel of Christ the pews and the gospel of hat holds the fort. It is with sorr in this wise of fellow citizen Far better would it be were t and managers of the Baptist take out the pews and converting into a roller rink than o degrade it by such exhibitions Fulton, Baptist, supplies.

A word about the first er given by that preacher. We than surprised to notice that I American Consul, took an ac the proceedings of that peculi of peculiar Baptist Christian fore the close the Doctor ha multitude to contribute libe of Rev. Mr. Fulton's m became warm as he advanced called for one dollar contribu who will contribute one dol "will raise their hands." A a hand. The doctor becam Putting on a liberty-p again he advanced to the fro peal was terrific. All the sounding phrases which flow i the wigwams, during an el forth in a Johnstown flood, tearing everything in the wa oration was like the fall closing with a touching entr contribute the small sum o towards the glorious mission Fulton, late of Boston. A p hand to the front of him, no nor the left of him. He tu despair and distraction. possible? A hand loomed u It was a hand, truly, and bravely bore it upward of the Ray. Mr. McGil New life seeme byterian. the doctor, and once again h the front. Another sweet touching allusion was mad Baptist and Boston's Baptist asked all to raise their han Not a hand to the front of h leit nor the right of him. however, he now beheld two owned by Rev. Mr. McGilli

Ir was not a dollar gat would not give any such r show. The girls giggled said : "Not Much." The under the weight of pennie and unsaleable tutti-frutti much enthusiasm, great che fun, all were happy, but mo

Some of the Mail's con peared before Police Magis in Toronto, on Saturday las the young people who turn ion with fifes and flag with the purpose of paintin with Papist blood. It was as a celebration of the liber of young McIntosh, who t following report of the case

After Chamberlain's

Shaw was shouting "To
Pope," "What did the Po
asked His Worship. This
unable to answer, and the him score advice, which out will prevent him fr with other people. A fine of the days was imposed in time with other people and the days was another of was arrested with a stone wished to make an explan that when he heard the band it "set him off his be sure you are on your base.
Worship's question. He
believed he was, but the M to be in some doubts, and as it was a question wheth or not, and by that time ficate can be obtained.

We hope the Toronto tinue to use every effort to persons-and there are who are "off their base." of the editors and preach

quite a few could be gath