

The Catholic Record.

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

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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 professions.

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—"fraternal philippic" and "lively philippic," great as the pen"—whose chief object in life is to display animosity towards the Catholic Church.

Its account of the attack on Archbishop Walsh serves as a good illustration of its unfairness towards Catholics. Its reference to the occurrence commences 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 affair and make it appear that stone-throwing was carried on by grown-up persons. The police say good order prevailed along the route except at the point where a stone was thrown through the carriage 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 idiot." 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 villainous conduct of the Toronto mob. Once before it pursued a like course. When Wm. O'Brien was mobbed, half a stick (an inch) of leaded brevier told the whole story.

THE Mail, in its time, has drawn upon itself from many quarters very severe and vigorous denunciation. It is a much-abused 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 eaves 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 brood of bigots.

A TELEGRAM from Ottawa conveys the information that Mr. J. J. Curran, C. 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 Ministry. 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 Ministerial chain.

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 convey Archbishop Walsh from Hamilton to Toronto, and the hon. gentleman's carriage conveyed His Grace from the station to St. Michael's Cathedral. Twenty-two

years have gone by since, on a beautiful November day, Mr. Smith performed like 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 Monsignor Bruyere, who now sleeps the long sleep beneath the altar of our great cathedral, was one of the party. Bishop Walsh has left us to continue the work in another field. Father Bruyere has gone to receive the reward promised to the faithful steward.

THE Evangelical Parliament assembled in Toronto last week. It would 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 Evangelical 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 awaits 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 gentlemen 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 west 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 this Congress of Varieties knows in his inmost 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, testaments, mush and money—all to be used to 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." Doubtless 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 a sample:

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

On Wednesday, 27th of November, while Archbishop Walsh was 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 its 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 arrangements 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 epidemic occasioned by too close study of the Mail newspaper. The editor of the Mitchell Advocate, a prominent Episco-

palian, refers as follows to the intemperate preachers:

"One man declares he is a Protestant, 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 themselves 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 arena, 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. Topping 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 minority 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 meet them on the street with false and smiling faces."

A VERY significant and most gratifying spectacle 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 Ontario. 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 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 Archbishop and a bright future is in store for the Church in that portion of the Lord's vineyard. Prayers sincere and without number will ascend like incense 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 to perform.

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 Archbishop 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 institutions. 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, and he is Superintendent of the Park Commission of the city. He was interviewed by a reporter, and on being questioned as to the truth of the rumor, he paused for some time and then answered:

"I feel very thankful to God that I am now a member of the Holy Catholic Church and a believer in the true faith. I am very sorry that any publicity is to be given to this matter, and I can hardly see how the public is interested

in it. But you have asked me a fair question and there is no reason why I should hesitate to answer. My paramount 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 sudden determination. I had been studying and considering the subject for two years. I have examined all the Christian 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 doctrine do not always produce the effects intended by their authors.

GENERAL HENRY B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A., has 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:

"A week ago, on my arrival, I attended Mass at the chapel and heard a delightful sermon from Father Jerome D'Alter, the Superior of St. Ignace's 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 English. The thought that impressed me was that 'astronomers and scientists fail to see God; while the childlike faith of the most humble white or red man would so receive the Holy 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, Michells Revair, a blind Indian, led the singing of the Gloria and the Apostles' Creed. His face wore a rare 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 o'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 Blue,' etc. A short talk to them was received with enthusiasm. On Tuesday I visited every class of both the boys' and girls' departments, heard the reading even up to the Sixth Reader, put out words from the lessons for 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 school at Hyde Park, my present home, which can show as handsome results in the drawing class as the girls' departments, heard the blackboard lesson in perspective, which brought hand-clapping, as an interior view 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, when, at the rear of the room, accompanied by a saintly nun, a young Indian girl 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 \$20.84 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 pounds?' was promptly answered by another little girl. A few words of recognition seemed to give them as much pleasure as it did myself."

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 statue of William III, at Belfast that Lord Wolsey 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 appreciated at their correct value now. Colonel Sanderson and Ballykilbeg Johnson spoke in a similar strain to the Rev. Kane at the Belfast gathering. Johnson said: "We will grasp our rifles, take our rifles in one hand and our Bibles in the other and fight over again the Battle of the Boyne." Sanderson said, bad grammar and all, "Home Rule is a conspiracy which, if successful, would subject you and I to a hateful yoke which our fathers would never bear and to which you and all the rest of the sons

of those fathers will never consent to bear." The Boston Pilot lately remarked that the government will yet find it 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 Rev. 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 like hares.

"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 recognized as part of the educational 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 a 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 'practice' before Confederation."—The Week.

That is to say, the Catholics of Manitoba are very considerably to be allowed to educate their own children religiously at their own expense, if they please, provided they contribute generously towards the education of their wealthy Protestant neighbor's children. This is justice and "Equal Rights" as understood by the Week and the Greenway Government.

MR. J. D. GRACE, secretary of the Gladstone 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 \$1,000 altogether have been collected and forwarded. Well done, Ottawa!

THE Anti 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 Lvigele, 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 Holy 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 something more than an effort: 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 authority in the city which has over and 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 attaché 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 they had thus been conquered. The 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 strengthen 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 Christ's viceregent in religion, as well as being the head of the State. It made no difference that Christ did not confer on any earthly sovereign the authority which

He conferred upon St. Peter. Like the sovereign of England, the Czar should possess supreme authority on questions of morality and doctrine, as well as in civil causes.

The absurdity of such claims is so evident that it is no wonder they are ridiculed 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 Pope's authority over Catholics in the Empire will do more towards counteracting the influence of Nihilism than anything the state can do. These considerations make the Czar now look with more favor upon his Catholic subjects than he has hitherto shown.

The tyranny exercised over the Catholics of Poland could not be expected to make that high spirited people attached to their persecutors, and the insurrection of 1863 was a consequence which might have been expected. Csercen was the policy of Russia towards the Poles, as it is now the policy of England 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 Kolische Zeitung states that never since the insurrection of 1863 have the people of Poland been so candidly 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 Lady of the Bed chamber to the Grand Duchess Serge, the wife of the Czar's third brother, became vacant. There were many candidates for this post, all of them members of the highest nobility and schismatics; but, contrary to general expectation, the appointment was conferred, by the Czar's express order, upon the Princess Galatze, who, after staying at Rome for a length of time, had embraced the Catholic faith."

This Princess Galatze was for a lengthened period banished 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 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 held in the cathedral parish, that all the parishioners might be afforded an opportunity 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 Lordship the bishop officiated at Pontifical High Mass and preached a sermon suitable 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 invitation 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 Hincley. The bishop was present and addressed the Sodality, after which he blessed a beautiful statue of St. Ann lately presented to the convent by an unknown benefactor.

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 litigation.

Mr. Peter O'Brien, now Attorney-General for Ireland, succeeds Sir Michael Morris as Lord Chief Justice 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 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 losses in bye-elections were chiefly in the towns, and in the towns the Liberals lost heavily at the general election, thus confirming the impression the bye-elections had given. Of the twenty Conservative victories in the bye-elections fifteen were in boroughs. Of these fifteen boroughs, Bewick, St. Ives, Evesham, Knaresborough and Salford were merged in county divisions by the Redistribution Act, so that the Conservative successes went for little when the general election came. Seven more of the boroughs, Brighton, Coventry, Liverpool, Oxford, Southampton, Wakefield and the Wigton District, did the same at the general election as in the bye-elections, and in the towns the Liberal losses in bye-elections were chiefly in the towns, and in the towns the Liberals lost heavily at the general election, thus confirming the impression the bye-elections had given."

The late bye-elections, occurring all over the country, and in constituencies which were undergoing a great reaction in public sentiment, and the Liberal successes have been so marked both in the gain of seats and in reducing the Conservative majorities that a coming great Liberal success is certain. Mr. Gladstone, in an article in the Nineteenth Century, says he believes if an election were held now the country would return a Home Rule majority in Parliament of 100.

The Government have under consideration a £10,000,000 land purchase scheme, but as the proposal discriminates against 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'Reilly, Treasurer of the Irish Land League in America, and Colonel Alkinson, both of Detroit, received an ovation at the National League meeting in Dublin before their departure for America. In the fifty cases for ejectment of tenants on the Posenoy estate which came up for hearing at Mileston 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 Donneale tenants have gained a great victory, their dispute with their landlords, Mrs. Foley, having been successfully settled by arbitration. 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 landlord.

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 have sanctioned the advances. It is said that it is the intention of the Company not to press for decrees in any cases where the tenants have agreed 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 hundred and fifty ejectments have been served on the Drapers' Company estate. This is worse than even the Clanciarde barbarities.

The editor of the Waterford News has been sentenced for two months' imprisonment for printing opinions contrary to the views of the Government, which is called intimidation. This is called by Mr. Balfour, "freedom of the press."

A cartoon issued by United Ireland represents an evicted farm with the notice up: "No trespassers allowed." First prize, Irish Bull Boycott being in possession until rightful ownership is restored. The Prize Bull is represented in an attitude of "Public Opinion" and "Bicycle." Just before it in dreadful terror stands a land grabber with a red cloth, which the bull 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 Protection, Coercion, Posenoy." On one side is the old house of the tenants in ruins, on the other a neat dwelling which has been erected under the Plan of Campaign, the tenant residing in 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 Tenants' Defence Association of Tipperary 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 landlords' agents could seize them. Comfortable huts are also being rapidly erected in which to shelter the evicted families. Fifty families were evicted on the Clanciarde estate on Monday, 18th November. Among these evicted was Patrick McDermott, who had spent several thousands of pounds in improving his holding.

The tenantry on the O'Farrell and Toulon estates have refused to pay rent through the legal firm of Hussey and Townsend, owing to the connection of the firm with Mr. Smith Barry. They are funding their rents till the obnoxious agents are removed.

An amusing incident occurred at Inckilly Presentation sessions on the 15th ult. Mr. Smith-Barry's solicitor applied for £2000 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 Clonpriet. 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 the only occupier there now, as the whole parish had been depopulated; and the new tenants the judgment was sustained.

A Huddersfield Justice of the Peace was recently justiced 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. Gladstone'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 these principles 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 dismiss. "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 magistrates who may be presumed to be better informed on such matters than the generality of the people. Commenting upon this fact, United Ireland remarks:

"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 so much as to point a finger at a land-grabber, or speak at a boycotted meeting in the market place. We must not, however, get angry at the ignorance and incivility of Englishmen who can scarcely be brought, even by the plainest proof, to believe such things possible. They are not possible in England."

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 Caroner in Donegal, 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.

It is now certain that it was Mr. Balfour 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 proceedings in several cases to give an opportunity for an arrangement, and this was at the desire of the landlord, but at the critical moment Mr. Balfour came over to Ireland, and probably held out a prospect of special aid, and the negotiations for an accommodation were at once stopped. The success of the Tenants' Defence Association, however, is a promise that the tenants must gain their point, and, judging from Mr. Smith Barry's present attitude, he must feel this. He came 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 conciliatory, and boastful of his kind intentions, but the tenants who have thrown themselves 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 hand, 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 everywhere recommend them for constiveness, 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, of Eastburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of this valuable work FREE by sending the address to B. J. KENDALL & CO., (and enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the Horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which assail this noble animal. Its phenomena are made throughout the United States and Canada, make it standard authority. Mention this paper when sending for "Treatise."

A Night Alarm. I awoke last night to find my little boy so bad with croup that he could hardly breathe, but on giving him some Hayward's Yellow Oil on sugar, and rubbing his chest, throat and back with it also, he soon was sleeping quietly and awoke next morning completely cured.

JOHN ELLIOT, Eglinton, Ont.

WHAT THEY KNOW ABOUT THE JESUITS.

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 regarding Catholic teaching, practices, etc., history, displayed by a certain class of preachers, publicists and writers. I have said apparent because I am satisfied many regard these matters as 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 Wingham; the speaker was of the usual cut and dried sort; very common, and which no doubt by this time, an account of their reiterated in nearly every town and village in Ontario, has created a feeling of disgust in the minds of all liberal and intelligent Protestants. As for Catholics they pay very little attention to them. I will not, therefore, tire your readers by giving even a synopsis of the proceedings, except to call attention to the utter non-sense of one speaker, Dr. Macdonald, M. P. for East Huron, one of the thirteen who voted with Col. O'Brien in the famous Jesuit Estates' Bill. The intelligent gentleman at one part of his speech said: "It would be well to understand that all Jesuits are Catholics, but all Catholics are not Jesuits." We would infer from this that a number of our Protestant friends think that the Jesuits are a sort of society that embraces many lay people living in the world as well as clerics, and the learned Doctor would have it understood that all the Catholics are not Jesuits; or did he mean to say that all Catholics do not sympathize with the Jesuits. In either case he has displayed a most profound ignorance in regard to those good men, to whom Catholics all the world over look up with the greatest love and respect. 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 scholarship and his love for his fellow-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 Christ he labors unceasingly. For the advancement of his glorious object he has abandoned home, friends, 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 genial manner that endears him to all and draws them almost irresistibly to his net 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 disgressing 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. McDonald was not invited. A friend of his in the columns of a local paper asked why the invitation was not extended to the celebration; had he not by his vote in the Jesuits' Estates Bill shown himself in sympathy with the main objects of the 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 is unnecessary to recapitulate except to say they were pointed out, and in Mr. Davison's eyes were sins not to be atoned for by sacrificing "an imaginary Jesuit vote" (The italics 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 matter 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 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 acquires his knowledge of Catholicism from the Widdows, the Cainiquys, the Fultons, etc. etc.

December 2nd, 18 9.

Don't Fool away precious time and money and trifle with your health experimenting with uncertain medicines, when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is so positively certain in its curative action as to warrant its manufacturer in guaranteeing it to cure diseases of the blood, skin and scalp, and all reformulations, or money paid for it will be refunded.

\$500 Reward offered for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cts., by druggists.

Those Twin Pains to bodily comfort, Dyspepsia and Biliousness, yield when war is waged against them with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Its use also insures the removal of Kidney and Uterine maladies, and promotes unobstructed action of the bowels. The purity of its ingredients is another point in its favor. As a blood purifier it has no equal. It is also a great favorite with the ladies.

BRONCHITIS CURED. After spending ten Winters South, was cured by Scott's Emulsion. 145 Centre St., New York. June 25th, 1888.

The Winter after the great fire in Chicago I contracted Bronchitis and since then have been obliged to spend nearly every Winter South. Last November was obliged to try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites and to my surprise was relieved at once, and by continuing its use improved flesh and strength and was able to stand even the Blizzard and attend to business every day. C. T. CHURCHILL. Sold by all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.



"AGE CANNOT WITHER HER." remarked an old gentleman, as he paced fondly upon the comely little woman by his side. "but frankly," he continued, "at one time I was afraid you might not be the little woman, in order to appear youthful, plastered her face with different varieties of white-wash, yellow-balm, 'creams,' 'lotions,' etc." "Yes," interrupted the little woman, and so simply and coolly, "I said," she answered, "What do you use now?" "I use," she replied, "nothing but Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Common sense told me that if my blood was pure, liver active, and bowels regular, I could not be so old and wrinkled as I was. I would possess a clear, beautiful complexion, free from blotches, pimples, eruptions, yellow spots and roughness, use the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' It is guaranteed to do the work I wish, no matter how old I am, and it will be promptly refunded.

\$500 OFFERED For an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. By mail, soothing and healing properties, it cures the worst cases, no matter of how long standing. By druggists, 50 cts.

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BURDOCK PILLS A SURE CURE For BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE ALSO TROUSERS AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

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HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all Ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

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A CHRISTMAS GIFT. THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and food humor of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS. W. J. THOMPSON & SON, Opposite Revere House, London, Ont.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY. DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES.

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BEING due to the presence of uric acid in the blood, is most effectually cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from this system. We challenge attention to this testimony:—

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GEORGE C. DAVIS, DENTIST. Office, Dundas Street, four doors east of Richmond. Vitalized air administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

A BEARTY WELCOME.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. Last Monday evening will long be cherished in the memory of the Catholics of Merriton. It was the event of the return of Rev. Father Allain, from Europe, after an absence of nearly four months.

Upon the arrival of the Rev. Father on the 820 p. m. train he was met at the G. T. R. station by Very Rev. James O'gan, Rev. Father Smyth and James O'gan, accompanied by Branches 15 E. B. and 61 C. M. B. A. when a hearty oration 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 company repaired to the dining room, where full justice was done to the inner man, after which the cloth was removed and the evening's 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 enthusiastic manner:

"His Holiness Leo XIII." "His Gracious Majesty the Queen," "Our Guest." Upon this toast being proposed Mr. James O'gan, same for whom we read the following address of welcome to Rev. Father Allain:

VERY REV. AND DEAR FATHER—Your dutiful parishioners beg to tender you a most hearty and cordial welcome on your arrival from your extended European tour, and in the language of ever-hospitable Erin we bid you welcome home.

We are pleased to know that the first land which greeted you on your arrival in this fair island was a land which, from the which, from its geographical position, and imp of Europe, would seem to be destined by nature as the connecting link between the old and the new world.

We are happy, also, that the opportunity was afforded you of visiting the vale of the Gout, the home of your ancestors, La Belle France, a land of brilliant achievements in literature, art and science.

Very Rev. and Dear Father—Your dutiful parishioners beg to tender you a most hearty and cordial welcome on your arrival from your extended European tour, and in the language of ever-hospitable Erin we bid you welcome home.

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THE EQUAL RIGHTS BANNER.

SACREDNESS OF PROPERTY.—DOUCET TO PLACATE OR CORRUPT, WHICH? THE MERCIER GOVERNMENT.—MOWAT DUREST NOT.—PHILOSOPHY OF JESUIT HISTORY.—THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record: Sir—Passing along Sparks street on the ever-memorable 5th I had a solemnity 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 distinguishing one thing from another, which is the quality, attribute or property of the thing denoted. Hence we are assured "there's nothing in a name." I had there been left any room for a doubt about the magic of a name to conjure with, we would unhesitatingly pronounce this selection most felicitous.

EQUAL RIGHTS TO ALL attracts recruits from every part of the compass, comprises among its disciples the best and most humane of our race. It has been, as it will continue to be, in all ages and nations the harbinger of every great benefactor of mankind. All races and creeds could securely and peacefully nestle under its ample folds. The platform is universal as space, illimitable as divine love. The conception of the millennium constitutes the realization of equal rights to all.

SACREDNESS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY. Men, who, with their ingenuity in devising a name, these equal rights folk, with their pulp and allies and fastidious, have all this time been BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE, their free-spin resolutions, vigorous protests and imaginative rhetoric to the contrary notwithstanding. It will, I presume, be conceded by the most turbulent and communistic of the leaders that the inviolability of the rights of property forms the chief cornerstone 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, legislator or mob, lays violent hands on this institution, or, worse, 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 Germany. 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 extravagant of the advocates of the Quebec minority will scarcely contend that it was by the first method, labor, nor yet by the second, gift, so that if Quebec Protestants have acquired any interest 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 other thing. The confiscation of these estates was a violation of the fundamental laws of property, to which the Jesuits, not merely on high moral grounds, but on the common plane of justice, equity and honesty, are entitled to full restitution; and no lapse of time nor change of circumstances in the slightest degree invalidates their claim.

Where, it may be in the name of common sense be asked, in this whole transaction comes in the claim of the Quebec Protestants to a share of the money? We recollect they get fifty thousand out of the Jesuits' 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 donation to Quebec Protestants? Where is the money to come from? Evidently either from the Jesuits' estates or the Provincial treasury. If from the former then the Jesuits have been cheated out of 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 Province 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 think proper as would any other individual or corporation, who made over his title. Where is the analogy for an endowment of Protestants for sectarian purposes, contrary to the sound principle of entire separation between Church and State?

THE MERCIER GOVERNMENT. There is, in my opinion, just cause of complaint against the Mercier Government, not in the settlement of this vexed question, but in the cogging to this arrangement. But the complaint should come from the other side, the complainants should be the Catholics of Quebec, for they are the aggrieved and outraged parties. Mr. Mercier 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 Peter 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 temporary custodian or trustee, or divert them from their legitimate use, no part of which is the endowment of sectaries. Such a diversion is not generosity but public robbery; and he who ventures to practise it should receive reprobation instead of applause. In accepting this bribe, for there is not the least doubt it is so intended, we get, notwithstanding their bluster, a glimpse at their true inwardness. Show them the skin of a shekel, or something, though spurious, which glitsters like a shekel, and all their high sounding resolutions, like Bob Acre's courage, ooze out at the tips 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 bequeathed to any Protestant association they coupled with the compact a gift to the "Papists" of Ontario for sectarian purposes under the flimsy guise of educational? They would be literally ridden on a rail. Yet this is precisely what Mr. Mercier has done. What's sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander.

A WORD IN CONCLUSION about the match-making 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 escaped the suppression or persecution of European monarchs? What project for the amelioration of mankind has not encountered the determined opposition of the governing classes of these nations? What sciences can European aristocrats fetter 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 stultify and minimize human progress all over Europe? "To reign is to oppress." 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 reproach. Does it ever occur to the eagles' heads of the Jesuit mid-alngers to account for the anomaly that instead of being expelled and appressed they are cherished, 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 cradle of democracy, the citadel, if not the home, of civil and religious liberty? Perhaps the United States is not orthodox enough for the equal rights.

Yours etc. J. L. P. O'HANLEY.

Ottawa, 8th November, 1889.

A FRIEND GOD-GIVEN.

Alone no more forever! In the darkness 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 Guardian 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 celestial, and thy calm eyes, that never cease to glance upon mine with a glance of love unexpressed. 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 I yield to the temptations of the tempter! With what anguish must thou follow my willful and stumbling steps, throwing may my arms about me in the moment of my fall; seeking, alas! vainly, to lead me back into the straight way; picking 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 steered 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 in mine agonies and torments of this poor body!

In my saddest hours, 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 thousand times ten thousand welcomes! Let me not lose thee, nor forget thee, nor cease from resting trustfully in thee, O loving and beloved! In my last hour may thy arms 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 Hagar'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 Expeller; safe, sure, and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

Valuable To Know. Consumption may be more easily prevented than cured. The irritating and harassing cough will be greatly relieved by the use of Hagar's Pectoral Balm; that cures coughs, colds, bronchitis and pulmonary troubles.

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, and removing all obstructions. Remove the worms by using the safe and reliable anthelmintic Freeman's Worm Expeller.

THE MARTYRDOM OF FATHERS BREBEUF AND LALLEMANT.

Brebeuf was led apart, 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 them a reward. The Iroquois, incensed, scorched him from head to foot, to silence 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 iron down his throat. He still 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." Brebeuf 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 torment you because you refuse to be baptized. 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 devoured it.

Thus died Jean de Brebeuf, the founder of the Huron mission, the true hero and the 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 prodigious a constancy. To the last he refused to flinch, and "his death was the astonishment of his murderers."

Lallemand, physically weak from childhood and tender almost to amadacion, was unequal to a display of fortitude like that of his colleague. When Brebeuf died, his companion was led back to the house where he had been taken, and tortured there all night, until, in the morning, one of the Iroquois, growing tired of the protracted entertainment, killed him with a hatchet. It was said that, at times, he seemed beside himself; then, rallying, with hands uplifted, he offered his soul to Heaven as a sacrifice. His robust companion had lived less than four hours under the torture, while he survived it for nearly seventeen. Perhaps the Titanic effort of will with which Brebeuf represented all show of suffering conspired with the Iroquois knives and firebrands to exhaust his vitality; perhaps his tormentors, enraged at his fortitude, forgot their subtlety, and struck too near the life.

The bodies of the two missionaries were carried to St. Marie, and buried in the cemetery there; but the skull of Brebeuf was preserved as a relic. His family sent from France a silver bust of their martyred kinsman, 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 pious care by the nun of the Hotel Dieu at Quebec. "The Fontaine in North America in the Seventeenth Century," Francis Parkman.

A CONVERT.

A lady of some note in Dublin society has become 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 daughter of a prominent dignitary of the Disestablished Church, and sister of the member for the Dublin University and Solicitor General for Ireland. She was a descendant of the Protestant hospital connected with the North Dublin Union, and the guardians, many of them Orangemen of the most flaming kind, 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 unkindness encountered upon Miss Madden for the concessions 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. 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.

Eupesippa 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 guaranteed medicine for all forms of dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, rheumatism, scrofula and all blood diseases.

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

