ORTES HIP AND DURABILITY, ABE & CO., at Baltimore Street. fth Avenue. Market Space.



ing feet and tearful eyes we must trudge this road which alone will conduct us to

this road which allow will be the happiness of Heaven.

Penance, then, which is here employed to mean not only internal repentance, but also external works of satisfaction, is necessary for salvation, and is a matter of Divine precept. It is a fixed rule of Divine precept. It is a fixed rule of Divine precept. e justice that sin must be punished "All iniquity, whether it be great or small," says St. Augustine, "must necessarily be punished, either by the man penitent or an avenging God; for he who repents truly will chastles himself. Absolutely, ither analysis of God analysis.

truly will chastise himself. Absolutely, either you punish yourself or God punishes. Would you that He should not punish then punish yourself." Hence the necessity of doing penance is enforced by God Himself in the most emphatic language in various parts of Holy Writ. "Be converted, and do reasone for all your infaulties and various parts of Holy Writ. "Be converted, and do penance for all your iniquities, and iniquity shall not be your ruin,"—(Ezechiel, c. 18, v. 30) "Now, therefore," saith the Lord, "be converted to Me with all your hearts, in fasting in weeping, and in mourning." (Joel, c. 2, v. 12.) When St. John the Baptist came for the from the decent and appeared on the hearts of the St. John the Baptist came form from the desert, and appeared on the banks of the Jordan to fulfil his mission as percursor to our Lord, he preached the baptism of penance for the remission of sins, and, in penance for the remission of sun, such the burning words of a prophet, pro-claimed the absolute necessity of doing penance:—"Ye offspring of vipers, who hath shown you to flee from the wrath to

country—(Hebrews, chap. 11, v. 15) Our great and paramount work here is to save our immortal souls. "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and His justice," says our Divine Lord, "for what doth it prefit a man to gain the whole world and lose his soul; or what we exchange shall a man make for bis soul?"—(Matt, chap. 19, v. 26) This world, with all its wealth and treasures, shall perish and cramble into nothingness; but the immortal souls must live on through the everlasting ages, either in the Heaven for which it was created, or in the lires of hell, prepared for the devil end his angels.

Now to this Kingdom of God, for the clitzenthip of which we have been created and redeemed, there lie but two paths through this world, viz:—The path of innocence and the path of penance. Alse's how few there are who, with baptismal robes meataned, reach Heaven by the path of innocence, never lost; and even the innocent should do penance, as even the innocence, never lost; and even the innocence story and preserving that pearl of great price. But for us, dear brethren, who have sinned; for us who, by actual trangressions, have lost our baptismal in northing rous poor prodigals there is no return to "our Father's house" save by the thorny road of penance. With bleeding feet and tearful eyes we must tradge in pear and the path of even and the path of even and pearly of the law of the pearly of

(Matt., c. 6, v 17.) Man fell originally from his allegiance to God by the gratifi cation of his taste, and he must return to Him by fasting. Thus the law of fast comes recommended to us by the doctrine and example of the prophets and Sainte, and penitents of the Old Testament, as Moses, Elias, Joel, Daniel, the Ninivities, etc., and in the New Dispersation it is etc., and in the New Dispersation it is sanctioned by the doctrine and example of our Saviour Himself; of His Precursor, St. John the Baptist, of His Apostles, of whom He foretold that they would fast when the Bridegroom was taken from them, and thenceforward

the merits of Christ, and of obtaining the Divine mercy and forgiveness. "Be converted to Me," says God, "with your whole heart, in fasting, in weeping and in mourning." (Joel, c. 2, v. 12) The Ninivites, by fasting, disarmed the justice of God, and saved their city from destruction. (Jonas c. 3) The Israelites obtained, by it, pardon for sin, and were divinely helped to put their enemies to ignominious flight. (I Kings, c. 7, v. 6). Our blessed Lord tells us that after His ascension His followers should fast, and He lays down the rules that must be observed to make our fast pleasing to God: "When thou fastet, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not to men to fast, but to thy Father who is in secret, and thy Father who seeth in recret will reward thee."—(Matt., c. 6, v 17.) Man fell originally

you, dearly beloved brethren, to practice the virtue of temperance, and to avoid and to detest the sta of drunkenness, which is opposed to it. This fearful sin of which is opposed to it. This fearful sin of drunkenness spreads its raveges all sround, and like a deadly plague brings sorrow, desolation and death unto numberless families. It brings a curse upon all who are guilty of it; it magniates and defaces the image of God stamped upon any souls, it getherones reason and reason for heaving honestly endeavored to promote God's glory, and the salvation of come I bring forth, therefore, fruits worthy of peance. "Attake, c. 3, v. 7) Our Biesed Lord, our Teacher, our duside commence of His public life by present the commanded and precised it, and a cyg 2, the pean of the best vacare. The commanded and precised it, and and cyg 2, the cycle of the cycle of the butter of the barries of the barries of the family the family of the family commence of His public life by present the commanded and precised it, and and cyg 2, the cycle of the cycle of the butter of the barries of the family the family of t

FOR STAND, SATURDAY M. ACHIEVE 1989.

LEAVE 1989.
LEAVE 1989.
LEAVE 1989.
LEAVE 1989.
LEAVE 1989.
LEAVE 1989.

duty by worthily receiving the Sacra-ments of Penance and the Blessed Eucharist, as we are commanded to do rence. thine house; when thou shalt see one naked, cover him, and despise not thine own flesh. Then shalt thy light break forth as the morning, and thy justice shall go before thy face. Then shalt thou call and the Lord shall hear." (Isatas, c. 58)

And in this connection let us exhort you, dearly beloved beather. Church be faithfully attended; let the passion and death of Christ be the subject of frequent thought and reflection; and in this way we shall spend Lent in a manner pleasing to God, and fruitful in

knowledge of this fact grieves us to the heart. It is to be feared that for such obstinate and self blinded sinners, unless they repent, "it will be better for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment than for them." We beseeth them not thus to shuse the grace and mercy of God, not thus to trample under foot the precious blood of Jesus, shed on the Cross for them. We conjure them to "delay not to be converted to the conjure them to "delay not to be converted to the conjure them to "delay not to be converted to the conjure them to "delay not to be converted to the conjure them to "delay not to be converted to the conjure them to "delay not to be converted to the conjure them to "delay not to be converted to the conjure them to "delay not to be converted to the conjure them to "delay not to be converted to the conjure them to "delay not to be converted to the conjure them to "delay not to be converted to the constant of the arrest of Parata in the policy is a consolation for me to know that I am not a stranger to the Diocese, that I am not a stranger to the Diocese, that I am not a stranger to the Diocese, that I am not a stranger to the Diocese, that I am not a stranger to the Diocese, that I am not a stranger to the Diocese, that I am not a stranger to the Diocese, that I am not a stranger to the Diocese, that I am not a stranger to the Diocese, that I am not a stranger to the Diocese, that I am not a stranger to the Diocese, that I am not a stranger to the Diocese at a consolation for me to know that I am not a stranger to the Diocese, that I am not a stranger to the Diocese, that I am the Cross for them. We conjure them to "delay not to be converted to the Lord, and not to put it off from day to day, lest His wrath should come on a studden, and in the day of vengeance He should destroy them." (Eccl., c. 5, v. 8)

Let us, therefore, spend this holy and penitential season of Lent in accordance with the spirit and requirements of the Church. Let all perform their Easter duty by worthily receiving the Sacra. policy be persevered in, and on Secretary Balfour rests the guilt of the sad occur-

Inspector Martin was sent on a duty which must have been repulsive and hate-ful to him if he had the ordinary sentiments of humanity. Father McFadden is a virtuous and courageous priest who did not hesitate to side with his suffering people when they were harassed to death by their cruel exterminators. For this he has already been one of Balfour's prisoners, and for this he stands all the higher in the and for this he stands all the digit in the estimation of his ecclesiastical superiors and in the regard of his parishic nerenay more—he has become a hero in the estimation of the nation.

The ovations with which he was received The ovations with which he was received on his deliverance from prison, when the whole country was lighted up with bonfires, and every house was illuminated for miles around when he was proceeding homeward, are a sufficient evidence of this. To send a body of policemen to the church in which he was offering up the hely Saerifice of the Mass, for the purpose of arresting, him in the presence of his flock, was to invite riot and bloodshed. He was brutally selzed at the door of the

1887, so, with the help of God, I shall return to you to be installed as your Bishop, on the anniversary of that event, viz: on the 2ad of May, 1889 The month of May, ever bright and beautiful, is doubly dear to Catholics as being, in the language of the faithful, the month of Mary.
I regard it as a happy privilege to be

allowed to begin my opiscopal functions under the projection of our Immaculate Mother. May she, whose prayers moved the Sucred Heart of our Lord to perform on earth his first miracle, obtain for your Bishop light and grace and strength to do the during managery placefurg to God, and his duty in a manner pleasing to God, and profitable to the souls of the priests and

Maiden sweet of wild Bengower,
Fairer thou than fairest flower
Boddiced blue; with skirts of red;
Braideen sweeping from thy head;
Dainty toes and arching feet;
Where in all the circling some
Biend such charms as thine in one?
Where are tones in linnet's note
Like the music in thy throat;
Where in all the faint, far South
Lurks such languors in a mouth;
Where in depths of Irish skies
Are such depths as in taine eyes?
Under the such control of the skies
When thills not, as he looks on thee.
Dead to all the graces he
Who thrills not, as he looks on thee.
Dead to grace he who shall first
Make thee conscious and accursed.
Be for aye its mountain 8 wer?
Befor aye its mountain 8 wer?
Befor aye its mountain 8 wer?

CARROLL O'DONOGHUE

CHAPTER X.

CHAPTER X.

SHAUN.

Carroll O'Donoghue, guarded by a mounted force, was hurried on to prison, and the news of his arrest telegraphed to Dublin Castle; Tighe a Vohr faithfully followed him; badgered by the soldiers, threatened by the police, and almost ridden down by the mounted guards, he still kept in the wake of his master—assuming the part of a goodnatured simpleton, but keeping every sense on the alert for the benefit of the prisoner. Thus far his wit and vigilance were of little avail; the prison was reached and its heavy doors opened and closed on Carroll, and Tighe was left without, with, as he himself expressed it, "a heavy heart in his buzzum." He stood scratching his head and looking up at the grim stoue walls with an exstood scratching his head and looking up at the grim stone walls with an expression assumed for the occasion: one of ludicrous amszement and fear. Suddenly there was the bound of a dog round the corner of the jail, a succession of quick, sharp, yelping barks, and a lean, scraggy, tawny animal had jumped on Tighe's breast, and was making frantic efforts to pass his tongue over the whole of Tighe's face at once, "May I never be shot in a juel, but it's Shaun!" Tighe's arms were round the dog, squeezing him in the most human like of embraces, and Tighe himself was crying like a child.

"Shaun, me beautiful Shaun! Sure it

self was crying like a child.

"Shaun, me beautiful Shaun! Sure it bates all iver I heerd. How did you make me out at all, at all? an' it's good luck sent you. You cheered me afore when I was down-hearted, an' you've

when I was down-hearted, an' you've kem again to do the same thing."

The boisterousness of the dog, and Tighe's own tearfully delivered apostrophes, attracted the attention of the soldiers who were lounging about, and they drew near to witness the scene many a guifaw to witness the scene, many a guffaw sounding as they beheld Tighe's ludisounding as they beheld Tighe's ludi-crouely extravagant welcome of the snimal. But in a moment an officer in full uniform appeared among them. "Here fellow," he said roughly, "what are you doing with that dog? He belongs

Tighe came forward carrying his bur den. "If you plaze, yer honor, would you mind tellin' me how you kem by

he'll tell to that by the thricks I'll put him through. Down, Shaun, an' show how a gintleman coorts his lady love."

The dog jumped from Tighe's arms, looked round at the laughing soldiers for a moment, as if making his selection, then with a sudden spring he bounded to the neck of an unsuspecting fellow near, and passing his tongue rapidly over his face, sprung back to Tighe's arms, Every one laughed loudly and applauded, even the officer who had claimed the dog.

"Now, Shaun, pick out the biggest rogue in the company—mind you, I said rogue"

Shaun was on his feet again, going to every one in turn, and looking into the face of each with a most comical gravity; finally he stopped before Tighe himselt, and announced his selection by a loud

Every one laughed loudly again, this time with louder and more prolonged mirth. Tighe affected to be displeased, and swore that the dog's judgment was wrong, much to the increased amuse-ment of the spectators, now swelled to a

large crowd.

He has another thrick yet, gintlemen Now, Shaun!" Shaun immediately publimself into his attitude of attention which was sitting upon his hind legs, and letting his fore paws drop, something in the style of a mincing miss of the present

day.
"Now, Shaun; do you mind what I say? Shaun nodded his head as much as to say that he understood his master "Well, go around now, and pick out the gintleman of the company—the true gintleman, that wouldn't do a mane act for love nor money."

The dog arose and began to make his circuit; but he did it slowly, as if it was a very grave task, squatting before each person, and looking into each one's face with an air that sent everybody into screams of laughter. At length he jumped upon the officer himself, announcing as before his selection by a bark. "Upon my honor, but your dog is

"Upon my honor, but your dog is marvellously trained," said that gentle-man, as soon as he had recovered from his surprise; and Shaun was by Tighe's side again, wagging his tail, and looking up into Tighe's face with an expression

that seemed to say :
"Haven't I done well?"

"I have no wish to deprive you unfairly of the dog," continued the officer. "He was found prowling around here a day or two ago, and he showed such pluck in defending himself against a cur twice his size that I took quite a fancy to him," "Oh, that's Shaun all over," inter-rupted Tighe. The officer, not minding

the interruption, continued: "There was no owner for him, so I became his

master, and now, if you will name your price, I will buy him."

"Is it sell Shaun?" said Tighe, "Oh, yer honor, don't ax to part us! I'll bring him ivery day to see yer honor, an' I'll put him through his thricks for your divarsion but leav us togethar."

divarsion, but lave us together."

There was so much pathos mingled with the comical entreaty that the Eng. lishman, somewhat inclined to good nature, and rather fancying Tighe for his

burst out Tighe; "sure I'll never forget it for you, an' Shaun'll mind it too. An' now, will yer honor give me lave to come an' see you at the barracks? I've a fancy intirely for the redccats, but not one of them'il take kindly to me. I've spent this blessed mornin' tryin' to get a glimpse of the jail yard an' to offer my sarvices to some of the soldiers, but it wasn't one bit of use. But mebbe I'd be able to sarve yer honor sometime."

The Eoglishman was very much amused; his fancy was picturing how his friends at home would regard this specimen of an Irish valet, should he decide to employ Tighe in that capacity. The drollery of the thing, as well as the fact that his own valet was anxious to return to Eogland, incited him to proffer the situation to Tighe. He passed his hand over his face, as if in perplexed thought, and looked again at Tighe a Vohr. Certainly, a more grotesque or laughable figure never before met his view; the long, flapping coat loosely confined at the waist by several twists of straw, the dingy red waistoost turned back to show the boscm of a homespun ahirt, the bright, blue handkerchief tied in loose sailor fashion around his neck, and the whole surmounted by a hat pressed from hard usage into an odd shape, and looped at the side by a dingy bow that made it all strangely ridiculous, completed a figure that could provoke nothing but merriment.

The officer laughed loudly; the conceit of engaging Tighe and retaining him to show to his friends at home gained upon him, and as he pictured the surprise and amazement of his family—his elegant brothers, and dainty, fastidious sisters—he was almost convulsed with mirth.

"Come this afternoon to the barracks, and inquire for Captain Crawford; that will be passport sufficient for the present." he said. as soon as his laughter

mirth.

"Come this afternoon to the barracks, and inquire for Captain Crawford; that will be passport sufficient for the present," he said, as soon as his laughter had subsided; and turning on his heel, he walked rapidly down the street, leaving Tighe to be besieged by roguish inquiries, and bantered by numerous jests. But Tighe a Vohr was a match for all; he assumed the omadhaun, and what with his own apparent simplicity, and the tricks of Shaun, he succeeded in convincing the soldiers about him that he was really a poor innocent, who was capable alone of making fun.

The roll call sounded, and the crowd which surrounded Tighe dispersed, Whistling to Shaun, who had ventured on a little expedition of his own down the street, Tighe also departed in search of forage for himself and his dog. It was still three good hours until the time assigned for his visit to Captain Crawford, and he bent his way to the out skirts of the town. Well knowing that what hospitality might be denied to himself the tricks of Shaun would be sure to win, he had little hesitation in applying for a meal at any of the houses of the gentry that he passed; he was confident, also, of the influence of his own roguish flattery upon the servants; and he was not mistaken. At the very first house to which he applied the best in the servants' larder was placed before him, and, as Tighe expressed it, "a male first house to which he applied the best in the servants' larder was placed before him, and, as Tighe expressed it, "a male fit for a prince was laid afore Shaun." Both did full justice to the viands, and both expressed their thanks, Tighe by one of his peculiar speeches, and Shaun by antics that convulsed everybody with laughter. Out on the road again, and Tighe penetrated still deeper into the rural surroundings; choosing a lane which seemed little frequented, and on which no house bordered for some distance, he sat down on a bowlder and whistled to Shaun, who had plunged with frantic delight into the green depths beyond. The dog immediately bounded to his master's side.

"Faith, Shaun, it's a supernatural ani-

"Faith, Shaun, it's a supernatural animile you are intirely! how did you know enough to make me out in the nick of time as you did? sure if it wasn't for you I'd never be able to get a sight of the matther, at all, at all; but now, be govern the way looks aim contract." gorra, the way looks alsy, only we'll have to be careful."

Shaun looked very earnestly into his master's face, as if to corroborate the

"I'm bothered about one thing," pur sued Tighe, talking with all gravity to the dog, "an' that's Morty Carther, I didn't tell the masther what me mother tould me about him, bekaise it would unman him completely; but while I was followin' him to prison I heerd a couple of soldiers talkin' about this same Carof soldiers talkin' about this same Car-ther, an' it opened me eyes. He's a thraithor an' a villain, Shaun, by the powers, we'll circumvint him yet." Tighe brought his fist down on his knee by way brought his list down on his knee by way of emphasis to his words, and Shaun barked, not to be behind his master in force of earnestness. "We'll be wary, Shaun, an' we'll watch this same Oarther," resumed Tighe; then, having spent some time in silent thought, he judged by the sun that it was time for his wearised wisit and vetward build. his promised visit, and returned briskly to the town.

"Captain Crawford is not in now, and he will not be in for an hour," was the response to Tighe's inquiry at the barrack

gate,
"He tould me to come at this perticler time," said Tighe, humbly, "an' l'd like to show him I was punctool; mebbe yer honor'd let me wait for him."

noncr'd let me wait for him."

Oh, you are the fellow with the dog," said the man on guard, catching sight of Shaun, who had remained behind to gratify his canine curiosity. "I have heard nothing since the morning but the wonderful tricks of that ugly animal of yours; yes, you can go in there and wait," pointing to the open door of a long, low room against the sides of which sundry benches were arranged; and turn

ing away to resume his sentry walk, he muttered: "What with pretty women that floor you with a look if you dare to wink at them, and cunning Irishmen that get the best of you at every turn, and won-derful dogs that puzzle you with their tricks, this same Ireland is a queer place,

and I wish I was out of it."

Tighe quietly seated himself on one of the benches, and Shaun went on an inquiring journey around the room. A stout, burly soldier occupied another of implicity, said hastily:

"Well keep him, my good fellow."

"Oh, but Shaun was right when he pinted you out as the thrue gintleman,"

"It's all right the benches, a little removed from Tighe; the was engaged in writing, a sheet of paper half filled lying on a large book on his crossed knees, and a huge inkhorn by Shaun first,"

his side. It was evidently a difficult task, for the pen was often idly poised between his fingers, and his face were the pussled, blank expression of one who did not even comprehend his task.

"Hang it!" he said at last, forgetting, in his perplexity, that he had a listener; "I wish the Widow Moore was at the bottom of the sea before I came across her,"

Tighe a Vohr, keenly on the alert, pricked up his ears; a bright idea shot suddenly into his mind; rising slowly from his seat, he ambled up to the scribe.

"I beg pardon, yer honor, but I heerd you minton a name that's dear to meself—an' you mintoned it in a way that went to my heart. Plaze, sir, say that you didn't mane what you said."

The Euglishman looked up at the intruder in blank astonishment; then his first impulse was to laugh at the comical tigure before him, his next to kick Tighe for his impudence.

"Who are you, fellow?" he asked, angrily, "and what-do you know of the lady I mentioned?"

"I am only poor Tighe a Vohr," was the meek reply, "but I know a good deal of the Widdy Moore; she's the talk of the country for her beauty and goodness, and she has scores of lovers all cracking each other's heads about her."

"The devil she has!" interrupted the solder fiercely. His exclamation and look gave sharp-witted Tighe another

—I have the power of composin' nately in Irish—an' then I'd read it to them, an' they'd write it down in their own lanan'they'd write it down in their own ian-guage. Yor see—"drawing nearer to the still amazed soldier—"the Widdy Moore is an Irish woman all out, an' the Irish women are very quare; it won't do at all to trate them as ye would, do at all to trate them as ye would, beggin' yer honor's pardon, yer own countrywomen; you have to approach them as you would a sly mare, and' then you're to be careful, for tae devil a hap 'orth they mind givin' you the slip, and cantherin' off jist when you're surest of them. Now there was Sargeant—it would not be honorable to mintion his sarge—and used to write the retest would not be nonorable to mintion his name—he used to write the natest letthers to her at all; such beautiful English, you'd think it was honey flowin' from the lips, jist to pronounce the words; not one bit of use was it. Didn't the girrel that used to attind her at that time tell me how she'd throw the that time tell me how she'd throw the letthers down, an' say there was no divarsion in them, an' that they tired her to read them! Well, I saw how down-hearted the poor fellow was gettin', an' I axed his lave to let me compose him one. He did—arrah it was not long till he got an encouraging' answer, an' only his father tuk him home on sick lave, I think it would have been a match."

"Umph!" ejaculated the soldier. "It's such a delicate matther," pursued Tighe, that you can't be too careful."

"Upon my honor, but you seem to know a good deal about it," said the soldier.
"I do by reason of the matches I've

But I'm thinkin' it's poor success you'll have wid the widdy anyway."
"Why?" and the questioner straightened himself.

ned himself.
"You're too slow and too cautious; you haven't the spunk that an Irish woman likes. I'll ingage, now, that it's some milk an'-wathery stuff you have

things that a woman wants. Oh, I wish yer honor luck wid your coortin" but I'm afeered you'll not have it;" and Tighe turned away as if he were too disgusted to say more.

"Stay, my good fellow," said the thoroughly nonpulsed soldier; Tighe with apparent reluctance turned back.

"I don't know what to make of you," the soldier continued; "you certainly have divined my feelings towards this charming Mistress Moore,—I can think of little else since I met her—and perhaps odd as it all comments.

haps, odd as it all seems, you may be right about the letters. Here is some paper," slipping a sheet from beneath his own haif written page, "compose one

of your letters for me."
He vacated his seat that Tighe might

"Aisy a moment," said Tighe, who wanted time to remember fully a letter he had heard read frequently in Mrs. Leary's public house, and cited as a model of elegant style for love letters: "I was a model of elegant style for love letters: "I was a model of elegant style for love letters." must consult Shaun,"

To the soldier's new astonishment, Tighe whistled to the dog, who, having completed his leisurely survey of the room, had settled himself on one of the

benches for a nap. Shaun as usual came bounding to his master's side. "Now, Shaun!" Tighe held up his finger warningly, and the dog immedi-ately assumed its comical attitude of resting on its hind legs and letting its fore paws drop forward. "We're asked to compose a letther," pursued Tighe, "an' we must think about it—do you

mind what I'm sayin' now!"

The dog nodded his head as he had The dog nodded his head as he had been trained to do at that special interrogation, and an oath expressive of his wonder, escaped the Englishman. Tighe began to walk the room very slowly, and Shaun walked beside him, every little while looking into his master's face, as if to say that he had an idea.

"The devil! such a country as this, where the very dogs are asked to com-

where the very dogs are asked to com-pose the letters," said the Englishman too mystified to laugh even at the

absurdity of the affair.

"It's all right now," said Tighe, returning, and taking possession of the seat vacated for him. "But I'll have to hear

He bent and gave a signal to the dog, who had paused when his master seated himself, and now stood looking eagerly into his face. Immediately the animal began a succession of abort, sharp barks, which Tighe variously interpreted as:

"To be shure—jist what I thought—the very thing—it'll do nicely."

The Englishman's stare of horrified attonishment at whole creates an expense.

The Englishman's stare of horrified astonishment at whole grotesque performance was so ludicrous that Tighe, intuitively feeling such to be the case, would not trust himself to look, but bidding Shaun cease, he immediately commenced to write.

would not trust himself to look, but bidding Shaun cease, he immediately commenced to write.

It was a study for a sleight of hand man to watch Tighe's hold of the pen; it might have been a crowbar for the strength and desperation with which he seized it, and imagining that much depended on the skill with which he might appear to use it, he lifted it so high from the paper, and made such extraordinary flourisnes in the air, that the poor be tooled Englishman began to think he was in company with a madman. Tighe had gone sufficiently far in a course of education to be able to make pot hooks and hangers, and with those crossed and blended in strange confusion, he filled the paper.

"It's the Irish way of writin'," he explained to the soldier, as the latter attempted to scrutinize the hieroglyphics over Tighe's shoulder; "an' now listen to the contints."

"Darlin' Misthress Moore:"

"Nothin' less than darlin'd do," explained Tighe, "because nothin' else'd be strong enough."

"'You're been the light of me eyes since I met you, an' the pulse of me heart. Widout any animad varsion I may

and she has scores of lovers all cracking each other's heads about her."

"The devil she has!" interrupted the soldier fiercely. His exclamation and look gave sharp-witted Tighe another important clew.

"She has that, an' more by the same token it's a snug little fortune she'll bring to the man that gets her. Oh, but it's lashins of love letters she recaves every day of her life."

The soldier's eyes instantly fell, as Tighe expected they would do, on how half-written page. Tighe was exultant—he was sure now, of all that he had only guessed before.

"Sure it's many a one I had the opportunity of seein' an' carryin' to her, an' sometimes the lovers'd thrust me so far as to ax me to compose the letthers for them."

"You compose a letter!" ejaculated the soldier, his eyes almost starting from their sockets with amazement.

"Plaze, yer honor, it's in Irish I'd do it — I have the power of composin' nately in Irish—an' then I'd read it to them, an' they'd write it down in their own language. Yor see—"drawing nearer to the soldier of the sun grows dim whin you're not in its prisence, an' the tinder pulsations o' me own pain' the tinder pulsations o' me own pain

'The bamin' light o' the sun grows dim whin you're not in its prisence, an' the tinder pulsations o' me own palpi tatin' heart no longer go on whin your smile isn't afore me. Like a rose that kisses the mornin' dew, an' a bee that sips from the fairest flower, consider me, darlin,' chairmin' Misthress Moore,

Your own undivided an' undividable "There, yer honor! May I niver if that doesn't win her. Let me take it whin you have it wrote, an' I'll bring you back a divartin' answer." Still too mystified and too dull

Still too mystified and too dull to know that he was being made the object of as keen a piece of sport as even Tighe a Vohr had ever perpetrated, the soldier, like one in a dream, took the pen, and on a clean sheet of paper began to write at Tighe's dictation, word for word of what had been read to him.

"An' what name are you puttin?" asked Tighe, as the soldier was finishing his signature,

his signature.
"William Garfield, quartermaster

her Majesty's — Regiment," was the response.
Sealed and superscribed, the letter was given into Tigne's delighted posses.

"I'll have an answer for you this very "I'll have an answer for you this very night," he said, putting the missive carefully into his bosom.
"Captain Crawford is in now," spoke an orderly from the doorway. "Here, you fool that wanted to see him, come this way."

'That must be the name they give you

"That must be the name they give you in your own counthry, or you wouldn't be so ready to turn it over to your betters whin you come here," said Tighe slyly, as, with Shaun at his heels, he prepared to obey the insolently-spoken request.

The orderly gave an impudent stare at the speaker, but feeling that he was an unequal match for the Irishman, he did not answer, and the way to the officers' quarters was traversed in silence.

Captain Crawford was in unusually good humor: tidings had been received

good numor; tidings had been received the failure of the Fenian plot to take possession of Chester Castle in England and the shrewd officer, with keener judgment than was evinced by some who were above him in command, foretold in his own mind the paralysis which that failure would give to the movement in Ireland. He received Tighe with un-

"Well, my man, have you ever served in the capacity of valet before?"
"In the cap of what?" repeated Tighe a Vohr. "I oftin heerd mintion of a valley, knowin' that what was meant by ould make a valley of himself passes me

comprehinsion intoirely."
"I don't mean that," said Captain Crawford, laughing; "I mean what kind of a servant can you make for a gentle-

man."
"Oh, that's it," Tighe said slowly;
then he paused a moment as in deep
thought; after which he began so voluble
and ludicrous an enumeration of duties that it almost took the officer's breath, in his effort to bid the speaker cease, and to stop his own immoderate laughter. "I see you'll do," he said; "at least

I'll try you, and there will be some one to show you if you should not know what

yer honor, 'll be enough. I was always considered smart, an' never fear but l'il sarve you faithfully, both meself an' Shaun." Shaun was gravely listening, as if with

his superior canine instinct he quite understood the bargain which was being made for him. "But I'll have to ask one privilege," continued Tighe.
"And what is that?" said the amused

"To run down to Dhrommacohol once

"To run down to Dhrommacohol once in a while to see my ould mother,"
"Very well, Tigne; I believe you told me that was your name. I willingly grant the favor, only don't make your visits at inconvenient times, nor remain long when you go; and now, Ridge, there," nodding at a tall, ungainly-looking man who had been an amused listener during the interview, "will put you in trim; for certainly your present

appearance"—speaking with a laugh—
"hardly befits a gentleman's servant."
Ridge had more difficult work to put
Tighe in trim than his master had anticipated. The suit, having belonged to a
former valet who was an exceedingly
small and slender man, lacked the size
necessary to encase Tighe's proportions;
and it was so unlike Tighe a Vohr's own
style of dress that it was with many a
grunt and grimace of displeasure that
he at length consented to put them on.
"Not a soul'll ever know me," he said
ruefully, as he surveyed himself in the
glass with so ludicrous an expression of
regret that his companion laughed immoderately, saying when he recovered
his voice:

CHAPTER XI.

CABTER'S TOOL.

Rick of the Hills had fallen speedily into the maudlin slumber which Carter had mentally predicted, and though the sun was high in the heavens, shining all the warmer and the brighter after the storm of the previous night, and people in the neighborhood had been long astir, Rick, stretched upon the floor, still heavily slept. Carter looked in at him a couple of times, but did not disturb him, and now, as he sat solitary over the rasher of bacon and cup of tea he had himself prepared, he was deeply ruminating; sometimes speaking his thoughts aloud, and again so absorbed in silent reflection as to forget the meal before him. CARTER'S TOOL.

him.
"I'll forward the paper this very day, and once that it is in possession of the party at the castle, it will not be long till and once that it is in possession of the party at the castle, it will not be long till I am entirely rid of Carroll O'Donoghue."

There was a loud knock at the front entrance. Hastily putting out of sight the remains of his meal, he hurried to the room in which Rick still heavily slept; convincing himself by a look that the slumber was profound, he withdrew, locking the door, and then he cautiously repaired to ascertain the identity of his visitor. It was Father O'Connor, and Carter was all obsequiousness, flinging the door wide open, and making his most cringing bow while the priest entered. With profuse apology for the disorder of his bachelor's home, he led the way to the room which was still redolent of his late breakfast.

Father O'Connor gravely seated himself; Carter, not a little apprehensive of what might be the import of this most unusual visit, remained standing in anxious expectation.

anxious expectation.

"I was somewhat doubtful of finding you at home," began the priest quietly.
"A little later, your reverence, and you wouldn't have found me; I have business

wouldn't have found me; I have business that will take me to Trales to day."

"Very suspicious business, that of yours, Carter," said the clergyman, unable longer, with his stern sense of right, and his contempt for double-dealing, to beat about the bush; "business that has made you betray your ward, Carroll O'Donoghue, to the English government."

Carter jumped in well feigned astonishment; indeed, his seeming wonder was not all assumed, for he was amazed to learn that his villainy had been so speedily discovered. "May I never, your reverence, if that isn't the most infamous falsehood that was ever told of

stride about the room as if he would find in that exercise some vent for his passion. "Oh, be quiet!" said the priest, in a tone of contempt; "the proof of your treachery is too well assured to be denied by any assumed bravado on your part It was through your instrumentality that Carrell O'Donoghue was recaptured last pight"

carrell O'Donoghue was recaptured last night,"

"Carroll O'Donoghue recaptured!"

Carter repeated, readily assauming a grief so real in its appearance that even the convictions of the priest were staggered for the moment, "Oh, your reverence, believe me when I say that the lad has not a truer friend than I am," purhas not a truer friend than I am," pursued Carter, kneeling before the clergy-man; "and all my dealings with the military, and my visits to the garrison that have caused the people to slander me so, have only been that I might give

help to the boys in their difficulties. I swear to you—"
"Hush!" interrupted the priest sternly,
"keep your oaths for another time and

with a keen look into Carter's eyes, he continued: "Where is the paper that was given you in Hurley's for safe keeping the other night?"

Carter involuntarily started, but he career involuntarily started, but he answered quickly, returning with a bold glance the priest's piercing look:

"Destroyed—I burned it, for I was afraid to keep it."

Father O'Connor did not speak for a moment; he continued to survey the still kneeling form with a look in which disgust mingled with sternness; then he said slowly: "God alone knows whether you are

telling the truth." Carter made no reply; the priest re-sumed: "I have another matter to speak to you about—this niece of yours, whom you have been hiding all her life

from her father's people; how is it that we, your friends, have never heard of her?" Carter jumped to his feet, repressing with difficulty the oath which rose to his lips.
"That is my secret," he said, doggedly,

"and I shall not be made to tell it to any

Father O'Connor also an Father O'Connor also arose.

"Morty Carter," he said slowly and sadly, "I have no desire to learn your secrets; my concern is to do my duty by warning you of the evil of your course. God alone sees your heart, and if you have deceived me His judgment will overtake you. Should there be aught wrong in this affair of Cathleen Kelly, the name by which you directed the child to be called, you will one day have to answer for it."

the name by which you directed the child to be called, you will one day have to answer for it."

Carter's face slightly fell, despite his efforts to the contrary, and his eyes dropped for a moment before the priest's steady and piercing look.

"I have not come to you in anger," continued the speaker, "I have only come in warning. I do not forget"—his voice took a kindlier tone—"that my infancy owes you somewhat: your care for me on the death of my parents, and your subsequent provision of a home with the O'Donoghues for me, claim and possess my gratitude; its with that feeling now that I beg you, Morty, to pause before you steep your soul farther in guilt. If it be in your power, undo what evil you may have already done, and hence-ioward be true to God, and to yourself," "I have done nothing," was the sullen reply, "and I cannot understand your seeking me here to brand me with an infamy in which I have no part."

He drew himself up with an excellent severe principle of the true windignation. The

seeking me here to brand me with an infamy in which I have no part."

He drew himself up with an excellent autumption of righteous indignation. The priest sighed, and said with an air of pain:

"Well, Morty, you are determined, I see, to persist in the course you have chosen; on your own head be the awful consequences—and awful will be the consequences—and awful will be the consequences—of such villainy as yours; but, waiving that subject now, I have a message to give you from William Kelly. He was mortally wounded in an attack on the barracks, and with his dying lips he told me the story of your confiding to his mother's charge this girl, Cathleen, and he begged me to ask you to continue the monthly sum you have paid for her care. Will you do so?"

"I will," answered Carter, his face brightening; "while Cathleen stays with Mrs. Kelly I'll continue the payment,"
"That is all," said Father O'Connor, turning to the door. Carter followed him.

"Your reverence," he said, with an exceedingly meek and injured air, "I am greatly distressed. Do you believe me to be guilty of all the base things that are reported of me?"

"I am agory to say. Morty, that I do.

me to be guilty of all the base things that are reported of me?"
"I am sorry to say, Morty, that I do. The look in your eye reveals your guilt. May God give you grace to repent! Good-by."
Without even proffering his hand, he descended the old fashioned stair, and passed out through the front entrance so rapidly that Carter headly realized. passed out through the front entrance so rapidly that Carter hardly realized his departure for a second or two. Then he muttered: "So I'm being discovered on all sides,

and ten to one but they've turned Carroll against me. Well, it makes little difgainst me. wen, it makes into dif-ference now; my plans are preity well laid, and by all that's mighty, I'll see every one of them that's against me crushed yet, and I'll live long enough to behold dainty Nora McCarthy sueing for mercy at my feet."

He turned into the room and went to He turned into the room and went to a corner which was occupied by a stout trunk. Opening the trunk with a pecu-liar key which he took from his waist-coat pocket, there were exposed sundry discolored and half-torn newspapers, to-gether with packets of yellow letters tied with bits of dirty tape. Carter plunged his hand amid the mass and drew up a little round tin box. It was securely his hand amid the mass and drew up a little round tin box. It was securely locked, but a tiny key attached by a slender chain to the key he had already employed opened it, and there was exposed an evenly folded paper. This he opened and spread upon his knee. There, indeed, was all the evidence required for the arrest and even capital punishment of Fenian leaders—full plans of the organization of the I. R. B. ** of the organization of the I. R. B.;*
entire names of the officers; details of future movements. Carter's eyes spar-

"They didn't discover my treachery in infamous falsehood that was ever told of mortal! who has dared to calumniate me in that manner—" affecting to swell with rage. "I ask only to meet the man who uttered that lie!" and he began to stride about the room as if he would find in that exercise some vent for his passion. "Oh, be quiet!" said the priest, in a tone of contempt; "the proof of your treachery is too well assured to be denied by any assumed bravado on your part It was through your instrumentality that It was through your instrumentality that itime of day, plotting and planning, not interest's sake. I haven't lived to this time of day, plotting and planning, not to know when a wonderful piece of luck like this falls in my way. With Carroll O'Donoghue hung, as he shall be, a large reward mine, as it will be for this information, and Nora McCarthy my wife, which she must be, the divil a hare I care for the rest of matters. To be sure, I'd like if something would take Rick out of the way after he has served my purpose, and maybe I can manage that also. He knows too much of the past, and what and maybe I can manage that also. He knows too much of the past; and what with his mad love for Cathleen, and his devilish scruples about doing dirty work, as he calls it, he is getting to be danger-He paused a moment as if surprised

by some sudden thought; then he resumed his soliloquy:
"I wonder, now, if this prying poke of a priest would take it into his head to go and see the Widow Kelly, and Cathleen! well, if he should, he'll learn nothing more than he already knows, for they are as much in the dark about my doings as I want them to be."

as I want them to be."

He began to fold the open paper still on his knee, continuing:

"They will probably hurry Carroll on to prison; well, I shall see him, anyway, and sound him; if they have not told him about my proposal to Miss McCorthy, why he used to have such an affection for me, and to trust me so implicitly, that I think I can make it appear to him how I have hear wenned.

appear to him how I have been wronged and slandered." He put the packet he had made of the paper carefully into his bosom, replaced the little box within the trunk, locked the latter, restored the key to his waist-coat pocket, and going to the closet, began to devour the cold remains of his unfinished meal.

Rick still slept, his drunken snore beginning to grow ominously loud, as Oar-

*Irish Republican Brotherhood.

ter, having hastily a journey, entered sleeper was yet e It required minute the latter, and to what Carter was a "I'm off now for touching his breathad placed the inden't know when mind things abo pared when I ret last night." Rick shook hir ered into the face did not reply.

"You can have
if you like till I call the provision
and if anything

MARCH 9

would make it ne me, you can tollo
I'll drop in there
be gone." Without furthe walking down the important and or consciousness of at the dastardly

emotions had be for years he ha infernal aim. strode, regardle cruelly demolish TO BI Written for **CATHOLIC**

BY THE REV. AN LL. GRORGE HAY, JO Bishop Geddes

the same opinion to Mr. Ruska av The eminent sta ever, was a litt the substance of In France the tionized. The and Seus alone the time there but it was not d tinuance. Bishop Hay Mr. Kemp's lib Catholics atten

his charge tha

poorer populat

that the same

send their chi would himself aid of its fund Mr. Kemp to n he should visit Bishop Ged days to Glasg tended with Conversions far between, were longest e humble way, a state of thin occasion of th

Only five wer the former vi Bishop Has of his coadjute Nuncio and t at Paris, requ protection in In the event able, he interfor the colle patched a p and that of Innes and Freent of Boua Prefect of Geddes, ho proposal to g with a view pliance, pra and act sole works was

> Bill. The partial lean Bishops, th not avoid t bishops aga aroused in penetrationand so co the Catho

on the way

On his red Hay had just

consoling, family, M Church. Mr. The

knew noth

the Engli

de to tell it to any

said slowly and ire to learn your to do my duty by il of your course, heart, and if you lis judgment will d there be aught of Cathleen Kelly, you directed the

y fell, despite his ary, and his eyes before the priest's

to you in anger," ler, "I have only to not forget"—his tone—"that my inewhat: your care of my parents, and ovision of a home of for me, claim and it is with that feelou, Morty, to pause soul farther in guilt. up, Morty, to pause to coul farther in guilt.

r, undo what evil done, and henceit, and to yourself,"
ag," was the sullent understand your brand me with an re no part."

with an excellent us indignation. The with an excellent us indignation.

with an air of pain: are determined, I course you have head be the awful awful will be the awiul will be the by villainy as yours; oject now, I have a rom William Kelly. unded in an attack with his dying lips of your confiding ge this girl, Cathme to ask you to liv sum you have y sum you have d Carter, his face Cathleen stays with

ue the payment."
Father O'Connor, Carter followed him. he said, with an and injured air, "I me?"
, Morty, that I do.
reveals your guilt.

fering his hand, he ashioned stair, and ashioned stair, and the front entrance er hardly realized cond or two. Then

overed on all sides ey've turned Carroll it makes little difplans are pretty that's mighty, I'll in that's against me live long enough to McCarthy sueing for

e room and went to occupied by a stout trunk with a pecuook from his waist-ere exposed sundry torn newspapers, toof yellow letters tied pe. Carter plunged ass and drew up a x. It was securely key attached by a key he had already and there was ex-led paper. This he d upon his knee. all the evidence re-st and even capital an leaders—full plans of the L. R. R. ** of the I. R. B.;*
officers; details of Carter's eyes spar-

over my treachery in h to hand over this o! delivery of it to bring many a pound as a fortunate stroke this document just mation of the boys' the barracks; and keep it safely—so I safe for my own naven't lived to this ag and planning, not pderful piece of luck way. With Carroll as he shall be, a large will be for this infor-McCarthy my wife, the divil a hare I care the divil a nare! care
ers. To be sure, I'd
buld take Rick out of
s served my purpose,
lanage that also. He
the past; and what
for Cuthleen, and his
out doing dirty work,
getting to be denger.

ment as if surprised hought; then he ref this prying poke of

getting to be danger.

it into his head to go Kelly, and Cathleen he'll learn nothing eady knows, for they dark about my doings the open paper still

the open paper still using:
bly hurry Carroll on hall see him, anyway, f they have not told oposal to Miss Mcsed to have such an and to trust me so imand to trust me so im-nink I can make it

o his bosom, replaced in the trunk, locked going to the closet, ne cold remains of his

his drunken snore beninously loud, as Carter, having hastily equipped himself for a journey, entered the room where the sleeper was yet extended on the fibor. It required minutes to thoroughly waken the latter, and to make him comprehend what Carter was saying.

"I'm off now for Tralee, with this," touching his breast pocket in which he had placed the important paper; "and I don't know when I'll be back. Do you mind things about here, and be prepared when I return to do what I asked last night."

Rick shock himself erect, and glow.

Rick shook himself erect, and glow.

Rick shock himself erect, and glow-ered into the face of the speaker, but he did not reply.

"You can have the liberty of this place if you like till I come back. You'll find all the provisions you need up stairs, and if anything should happen that would make it necessary for you to see me, you can tollow me to Hoolahan's— I'll drop in there every day while I shall

Without further farewell he departed, walking down the street with that all waiking down the street with that an important and overbearing air which the consciousness of a little power gives to mean and craven souls. There was no inward shrinking, nor impulse of shame at the dastardly part he was acting; such emotions had been stifled long since, and for years he had worked but for one infernal aim. Toward that aim he strode, regardless of what he might cruelly demolish on the way.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND.

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

that the same promise in regard to the Catholics as was made at Edinburgh, were adhered to, the Bishop would undertake to encourage the people to send their children to the school, and would himself subscribe something in aid of its funds. He, moreover, invited Mr. Kemp to make Scalan his home when he should visit that part of the country.

Bishop Geddes' pastoral visit of ten days to Glasgow this summer was at-tended with more than its usual fruit. Conversions were, as yet, but few and far between, even in the missions that

on the way to Scotland.

On his return to Scalan in July Bishop Hay had just heard from London of the general rejoicing among the English Catholics at the passing of their Relief Bill. The oath appeared to him unexceptionable. Even Bishop Douglas made no objection to it. Not without a partial leaning to the side of the English Bishops, their Brother of Scotland could not avoid thinking that Providence had now fairly decided in tavor of the bishops against the "Catholic Committee" and its plans.

nd its plans.

Painful feelings were once more aroused in the bishop's mind as he read Dr. Reid's Treatise on the Active Powers, to find that a man of Reid's abilities and penetration should lose himself so often and so completely in speaking against the Catholic tenets in a manner which

the Catholic tenets in a manner which showed that he was writing on what he knew nothing about.

The coacjutor had now to inform Bishop Hay that Principal Gordon refused to act with the associates whom the Bishop had proposed to him. It was consoling, meanwhile, to learn that there

much prudence.

Bishop McDonald's request to have
a coadjutor having been favorably
received, he now suggested that
Mr. John Chisholm, a worthy priest
in the district of Strathglass, should be
appointed to the office. This was Bishop
McDonald's last meeting with his
bethren. Desfrace allows increasing brethren. Deafness, always increasing, gave pain to his collesgues; but he himself bore the infirmity with exemplary patience. The meeting was a very agreeable one. The utmost harmony prevailed; and Bishop Hay, in conse-quence, showed himself remarkably

cheerful. In addition to the ordinary business of the annual meeting the bishops found that it was incumbent on them to give LL. D., F. R. S.

PART II.

GEORGE HAY, JOHN GEDDES, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, AND THEIR TIME.

Bishop Geddes entertained pretty much the same opinion as Bishop Hay in regard to Mr. Burke and the French Revolution. The eminent statesman, he thought, however, was a little too declamatory; but the substance of his work was very just In France the Church even was revolutionized. The Bishops of Autun, Orleans and Seus alone remained steadfast. For the time there was a deplorable schism; but it was not destined to be of lorg continuance.

Bishop Hay was so highly pleased with Mr. Kemp's hberal conduct in regard to Catholics attending charity schools under his charge that he proposed to him that he should establish a school for the poorer population of Glenlivat. Provided that the same promise in regard to the Catholics as was made at Edinburgh, ciergy, from the Prior of the Carthusians the property entrusted to his predeces sors by Archbishop Beaton; that he should place the colleges at Paris and Douai on a satisfactory footing; and that, if necessary, he should sell their whole property and transfer its value elsewhere. elsewhere

elsewhere.

A formal commission was prepared for Bishop Geddes at Gibston. It gave him full power to treat with the National Assembly of France and all others whom it concerned regarding the colleges at Devois and Pavis their properties and all Dousi and Paris, their properties and all other property of the Scotch mission. The document bore the signatures of Conversions were, as yet, but few and far between, even in the missions that were longest established, or were, in their humble way, a continuation of the ancient state of things. There were no fewer than thirty four converts received on cocasion of the visit referred to. Where the congregation was always increasing, there could not fail to be a few baptisms. Only five were ready for baptism since the former visit.

Bishop Hay, acting on the suggestion

The document bore the signatures of the two Vicars Apostolic, five adminis trators and four and twenty of the principal Catholic gentry of Scotland. The Bishop met with much civility when on his way to France. In London he enjoyed the hospitality of his friend, Bishop the former visit.

Caledonia. He speaks of Mr. Chalmers as a truly excellent man. He made him deserved tribute to the merits of Bishop Geddes, in the most friendly words: "Alas! would I could have been more useful and kind to Bishop Geddes whose extraordinary merit entitles him to every possible attention. I would almost go to Paris myself, which, I think, has now few attractions to ensure the success of his mission." On arriving at Doual, the bishop found fitteen Scotch students in bis mission." On striving at Daul, the bishop found fifteen Scotch students in good health. They were pursuing their education under their own Prefect of studies and a professor of humanities, at home, owing to the disturbed state of the place; but there were fears lest they should be forced to attend the public schools; and this attempt must be

schools; and this attempt must be recisted, as all the old professors had been expelled for refusing the constituinfluential classes. Two ladies of good family, Mrs. Glendonwyn of Parton and Mrs. Goldie were reconciled to the Church.

Mr. Thomson, before the end of the month of July, informed Bishop Hay that the English Relief Bill caused universal rejoicing at Rome. It was held to be of such importance that the Pope expressed his satisfaction to the Cardinals assembled on St. Peter's day.

A High Valuation.

"If there was only one bottle of Hagbishop had copied it over night. More than the bishop had gained could not have been attempted in the unsettled state of affairs and on the eve of a threatened war with England. He, therefore, set about preparing to return home. He says little in his correspond ecolege and religion in general. He college and religion in general. He says little in his correspond ence of the state of the revolution. The same time, particularly friendly and warning. He recounted their past

Early in the following month of this year (August 1791), the three Scotch bishops, together with the administrators, held the annual meeting at Gibston near Huntley. In their letters to Rome they imparted to Propaganda the pleasing information that the pressure of persecution had ceased in Scotland; and that chapels or churches were multiplying all cover the country; but that, on the other hand, emigration was thinning the ranks of the Catholics. Two thousand Catholic Highlanders had departed for Canada and St. John's Island. Such emigration to doubt, favored the progress of the Catholic religion in America; but it was no groundless fear, on the part of the bishops, that it might prove detrimental to the state of religion at home. The difficulty of maintaining the clergy had long been felt; and now, accordingly, the bishops began to induce the people to contribute towards their support. This shop McDonald's require time and much prudence.

Bishop McDonald's request to have a coadjutor having been favorably me received, he now suggested that Mr. John Chisholm, a worthy priest in the district of Strathglass, should be

security.

On approaching Paris, the bishop found that there was much ferment and

excitement, and that churchmen, especially, were in danger. 'His first proceeding was to communicate with the Prior of the Carthusians, and that in a friendly way, stating the nature of his errand and the dispute with the Prin-cipal as to the interference of the Scotch cipal as to the interference of the Scotten bishops, and requesting the Prior to see that justice was done to the interests of religion in Scotland. The Prior was weak and undecided, although a good man; and he depended for his opinions on such matters, on an Irishman, a canon of Charteris, who, fortunately, espoused the cause of the Scotch bishops and carried the Prior along with him. In the next place the bishop had an interview with the Principal. It was an interview with the Principal. It was more friendly than his correspondence. He invited the bishop twice to dinner, and by an express order of the Prior, offered him rooms in the college. But this offer, made in such circumstances, the bishop thought proper to decline. Mr. Gordoo, moreover, agreed to discuss the matter in a friendly way in presence of the Prior. It they could not come to an agreement, the Abbe de Fioirac, Vicar General of Paris, who, at the time, governed the diocese, and the Abbe de an agreement, the Abbe de Fioirec, Vicar General of Paris, who, at the time, governed the diocese, and the Abbe de Rigaud, Visitor of the Carmelite nuns, were, in that case, to be requested to arbitrate on the conflicting claims. Bishop Geddes prepared a summary of his proposals on behalf of the Scotch bishops. It amounted to this: that the founder's will and the constitution of the college should be inspected; that the property of the college should not be sold, or its value removed elsewhere without the consent and approval of the Scotch bishops; that, in the event of the Prior ceasing to be Superior of the Scotch bishops, the election of the Principal and of the Procurator of the college should, for the future, vest in the Scotch bishops, together with the right to nominate students; and that a deputy of the bishops should visit the college once a year, and inspect the college once a year, and inspect the Procurator's accounts.

Bishop Geddes was much assisted in

Bishop Geddes was much assisted in his negotiations at Paris by the countenance of the British ambassador, Lord Gower, to whom and to his wife, the Countess of Sutherland, he had letters of introduction. They both showed him great civility. Through the recommendation, also, of Cardinal Zalada, the Roman Secretary of State, the Bishop found a willing and useful assistant in the Abbe Salomov, the Papal Charge d'Affaires. He obtained still more effectual assistance from the cordial cooperation of Mgr. Colbert, Bishop of Rhodez, than from any other source. infiness on the part of the celebrated the former visit.

Bishop Hay, acting on the suggestion of his coadjutor, communicated with the Nuncio and the Prior of the Carthusians at Paris, requesting their assistances and protection in behalf of Douai College. In the event of their sawer being favor able, he intended to make a like request for the college at Paris. He also despatched a procuration in his own name and that of his coadjutor, for Principal State of the College at Paris. He also despatched a procuration in his own name and that of his coadjutor, for Principal State of the College at Paris. He also despatched a procuration in his own name and that of his coadjular in the Paris of the College at Paris. He also despatched a procuration in his own name and that of his coadjular in the Paris of the College at Paris in the College at Paris. He also despatched a procuration in his own name and that of his coadjular, for Principal State of the College and the former Prefect of studies as Paris. Bishop Geddes, however, not unreasonably, feared that the Principal might reject to the proposal to give him associates, unless here first consulted. He, accordingly, with a view to prepare the way for compliance, prayed him to forget the parts and act solely for the good of religion in his own country.

It was highly satisfactory to the bishops to learn, at this time, that the his dillon of Bishop Hay's works was selling rapidly at Dublin, There were seven volumes. Two hundred copies of the Sincer Christian were on the way to Scottland.

On his return to Scalan in Jaly Bishop Hay bad just heard from London of the general rejoicing among the English English Museum.

Sir Joseph Banks and other trustees of the partial learning to the said of the English Bishops, their Brother of Scottland could not avoid thinking that Providence had not worthy and the learning to the said of the English Bishops, their Brother of Scottland could not avoid thinking that Providence had now fairly decided in tavor of the bishops saginst the " of Rhodez and the approval of the Scotch bishops. The college, besides, had influential friends on the spot, in the Bishop of Rhodez and the three Abbes who had acted as arbiters at the conference; they would not fail to keep the Scotch bishops duly informed of everything that happened. Thus far the mission of Bishop Geddes had proved successful. But the Prior's tenure of life was very uncertain; and if he were removed, or if the Principal should regain his influence over him, all might be lost his influence over him, all might be lost.
If the Prior had acted with more vigor, more, probably, would have been gained. Bishop Geddes found an opportunity, Bishop Geddes found an opportunity, and it was not without some value, of seeing and copying the original deed of foundation. From politeness, one evening, the Principal had allowed him to take it to his lodgings. But next morning, repenting of what he considered his rash courtesy, he called to get the deed back again. This mattered not; the bishop had copied it over night. More

but, at the same time, he was much con-soled in witnessing "many examples of constancy in the faith, of patience, of piety and of every Christian virtue."

Principal Gordon, as the French Revo-lution was hastening to anarchy, guided by the instinct of self preservation, de-termined to abandon the Scotch College, leaving it in charge of the college lawyer.

termined to abandon the Scotch College, leaving it in charge of the college lawyer. He gave notice to Mr. Innes, the Prefect of studies, to leave it in a fortnight. This, however, Mr. Innes refused to do. The Prior of the Carthusians, on appeal to him, disapproved of Mr. Gordon's act, and appointed Mr. Innes Procurator. Mr. Gordon protested. But the Prior and Mr. Innes carried the case before the municipality, where they must have gained, if the Principal had not given way and placed the affairs of the college in the hands of Mr. Innes. The intractable Principal Gordon was then at liberty to seek safety in fight. He went to reside in London. side in London.

TO BE CONTINUED.

DESCRIPTION OF OUR LORD BY A CONTEMPORARY.

Ave Maria.

The following letter was written by Publius Lentulus, predecessor of Pontius Pilate as Governor of Judea. The original Latin is in possession of the Cesarini family of Rome. The following is a translation from the Italian for the Ave Maria,—the Italian being taken from the original Latin.

—the Italian being taken from the original Latin:

I have learned, O Casar, that it is thy wish to know what I will now relate to thee—that there is a man living here of great virtue, named Jesus Christ, who by the people is called a prophet; and His disciples hold Him for divine, and say that He is the Son of God, the Creator of beauty and each and of all things that heaven and earth, and of all things that are therein and have been made. In truth, O Casar, wonderful things are every day performed by this Christ: He raises the dead to life and heals all maladies by a single word. A man of a noble stature and of very beautiful countenance, in which such majesty resides that those who look on Him are forced to admire Him. His hair is of the color of admire Him. His hair is of the color of a fully ripe chestnut, and from His ears down His shoulders it is of the color of earth, but shining. It is parted in the middle of the forehead, after the manner of the Nazarenes. His forehead is smooth and very serene, His face free smooth and very serene, his lace free from wrinkle or spot, and with a slight color. The nostrils and lips cannot be reasonably found fault with. The beard is thick, and, like the hair, not very long and divided in the middle. There is look of terror in His grave eyes; the eyes are like the rays of the sun, and it is impossible to look Him steadily in the face on account of their brilliancy.

When He reproves, He terrifies; when

He admonishes, He weeps; He makes Himself loved, and is gravely cheerful It is said that He was never seen to laugh, but He was seen to weep.
hands and arms are very beautiful. conversation He is charming, but He seldom engages in it; and when He does converse He is very modest of countenance. In presence He is the most beautiful man that could be seen or imagined,—just man that could be seen or limiting interest. Bike His mother, who is the most beautiful young person that was ever beheld in these parts. But if thy majesty, © Causer, desire to see Him, as you wrote to me in former letters, make it known unto me, and I will send Him to thee at

In learning He is an object of wonder to the entire city of Jerusalem. He never studied at all, and yet He knows never atudied at all, and yet He knows all sciences. He wears sandals and goes bare headed. Many laugh at seeing Him, but in His presence and when speaking to Him they fear and tremble. It is said that such a Man was never seen nor heard in these parts. In truth, as the Hebrews tell me, there never were heard such advices, such sublime docheard such advices, such sublime doctrine, as this Christ teaches; and many of the Jews hold Him for D.vine, and they believe in Him, while many others accure Him to me as being contrary to thy Majesty, O Cosar! I am very much annoyed by these malicious Hebrews. It is acknowledged that He has never done harm to any one, but good: all that throw Him and have had dealings with know Him and have had dealings with Him say that they have received from Him benefits and health. But to thy Majesty, O Casar, to thy obedience, I am most devoted. Whatsoever thou shalt command me will be executed. Farewell!

From Jerusalem, the seventh indiction, eleventh moon, of thy Majesty the most faithful and most obedient, PUBLIUS LENTULUS,

Governor of Judes,

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in the spring of the year, to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore nealthy tone and vigor to the whole physical mechanism. Remember that quality, not quantity, constitutes the value of medicine.

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be con-

Health Failing Fast.

I was swollen from head to foot from dropsy of six months' standing, and my health was failing fast, but after taking one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, I am quite well, and I think there is no medi-cine equal to B. B., and to it I remain a true friend." Joseph Heric, Lindwood,

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes;
"A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says
it is the best thing he ever used; to quote
his own words, 'It just seemed to touch the
spot affected.' About a year ago he had an
attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he
was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy

A High Valuation



THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF

SKIN and scalp d'seases, with loss of
hair from infancy to old age, are speedily,
economically and permanently cured by the
CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remediessand methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Core, and CUTICURA SAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier,
prepared from it, externally and CUTICURA
RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internially, cure every form of skin and blood disease from plumples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price CUTICURA, 78c; SOAY, 35c; RESOLVEXT, SLO, Prepared by the POTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., ROTTON, MASS.

Send for The Bucklass, chappes and only skin

Pimples, blackbash, chappes and only skin

Prepared by CUTICURA SOAP.

Relief in one minute, for all pains and
Aweaknesses, in CUTICURA ANTI PAIN

weaknesses, in Cuticura Anti Pain

COURNAL BELL FOUNDRY CO BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO CATALOGUE WITH 1800 TESTIMONIALS. No duty on Church Belle MENEELY & COMPANY

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

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.



KOENIC MEDICINE CO .. io W. Madison cor. Clinten St., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.

NEW FALL WOOLENS. The Latest Styles in Stripes and Plaid Suitings and

Trouserings. Clerical and Dress Suits a Special Feature. HARRY LENOX, Merchant Tailor, Cor. Richmond and Carling Sts.

RENNIE'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST FIELD, CARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS WM RENNIE TORONTO

A. S. MURRAY,

Practical Optician, Graduate of the Optic School, New York. Defective sight, pain in head or eyes on viewing objects at a dis-tance, or blurred vision in reading, re-moved by using our Properly Adjusted Giasses. Every case guaranteed or mone-refunded. A cell solicited.—A. S. MUERAY & CO., 419 Richmond street, London, Ont.

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS SANDWICH, - ONT.

ERNEST GIRARDOT & CO
PURE NATIVE WINES.

Altar Wine a specialty. Only Native Altar
wine used and recommended by His Eminence Cardinal Tachereau. Specialty recommended and used by Rt. Kev. Archbishop
Lynch and Bishop Walsh.
We also, make the best Native Claret
the market.
Sond for prices and circular.

The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., on
Sandwich, being good practical Catholics,
we are satisfied their word may be relied on,
and that the wine they sell for use in the
Holy sacrified of the Mass is pure and unadulierated. We, therefore, by these presents recommend it for altar use to the cierge
of our diocese.

1 JOHN WALSH, Bp. of London.

CHURCH PEWS and SCHOOL FURNITURE

CURED AFTER SIX YEARS.

MARKATO, MINN., Sept. 30th. '87.

To arhom it may concern:—I hereby certify that I have tried many great physicians ("by reputation") in the large cities in the west, and for six years I sought for one skillful enough to cure by daughter of a nervous disease, but without success I was then induced to try the REV. E. KOENIG, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who was reported as being very successful in treating diseases of this character, and I am pleused to say thatby bis skillful treatment my daughter was in a short time completely cured, and be refused to accept any compensation for his services. I cheerfully recommend him to any parties needing his services. My daughter and myself will ever hold the reverent gentleman in grateful rememberance.

JOHN SCHWEITZER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of September, A. D. 1887. W. B. DAVIS, Clerk of Municipal Court, Mankato, Minn. Our Pamphlet for aufferers of nevous diseases will be sent free to any address, and peop pattents can also obtain this medicine free of charge from Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past the September, and is now prepared under his direction. Brainford, Molpy, Ingersoli; Core of Arnolds, and we are now entire that country and I reland. Address—BENNET FURNISHING CON. You will be sent free to any address, and peop pattents can also obtain this medicine free of charge from This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past tenyers, and is now prepared under his direction. Brainford, Molpy, Ingersoli; Core or any modern and the proper and the parties of the past of



STEINWAY, CHICKERING,

AND HAINES.

UPERIOR

ESTEY & CO'Y ORGANS.

Large Assortment of Reliable Second-Hand PIANOS. Liberal Terms. Inspection solicited.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, 15 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

BRANCHES - MONTREAL, OTTAWA, HAMILTON, LONDON.

Johnston's Contains all the Elements, without a single exception, necessary for the formation of

FLESH, MUSCLE & BONE. It is indispensable to the INVALID, seeking to regain

strength. To the ATHLETE, seeking to develope strength of muscle. For CHILDREN, to lay the foundation of strong bodies. To the HOUSE-WIFE, to make rich gravy

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the Liver, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWKLS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debittated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Fernales of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasis, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Recumatism. For disorders of the Cheet it has no equal. FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COUGHS, Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 538 OXFORD ST.), LONDON.
And are sold at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 1ls., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

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

et he had made of the

ican Brotherhood.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmond street, London, Ontario.

Price of subscription—\$2,00 per annum.

EDITORS:

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES,

REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY. THOMAS COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor Messus. Donat Crows. Luke King and John Nigh are fully authorized to receive ubscriptions and transact all other business for the Catholic Recond.

Agent for Alexandria, Glennevis and Lochiel.—Mr. Donald A. McDonald.

Retes of Adventising—Ten cents per line space insertion.

Catholic Record.

Louden, Set., March 9th, 1889.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

St. Peter's Palace, London, February, 26th, 1889
The following are the Lenten regulations to be observed in this diocese:

1st. All days of Lent, Sundays excepted,

are fast days. a special indult from the Holy See, A. D. 1884, meat is allowed on Sundays at every meal, and at one meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except the Saturday of Ember Week and Holy Saturday.

3rd. The use of flesh and fish at the

same time is not allowed in Lent. The following persons are exempted from abstinence, viz: —Ohildren under saven years; and from fasting, persons under twenty one; and from either one wenty-one; and from either or both, those who, on account of ill-health, advanced age, hard fabors, or some other

legitimate cause, cannot observe the law.
Lord may be used in preparing fasting
food during the season of Lent, except on Good Friday, as also on all days of abstinence throughout the year by those who cannot easily procure butter.

PARNELL'S TRIUMPII. The long wished for day of Ireland's triumph has dawned at last. Her chosen leader, Parnell, is victorious. The London Times and all its Tory backing is covered with ignominy. The great British brag gart, the world's great bully, the selfappointed thunderer, has come to ground and bitten the dust. Parnell, with calm deliberation, with no other arms than justice and patience, but advancing, like David, in the name of the G.d of battles, slew the Goliath of British Intolerance and pig-headed Toryism. And now, with sword wrested from the hip of his prostrate foe, like David, he will sever from its trunk the head of the all devouring monster that for centuries has been fattening and plundered, and when exposure stared on his country's spoliation and blood. him in the face he blew his brains out on Parnell's projected downfall was reckoned Hampetend Heath. Like Pigott he preby the Tory Government as the necessary ferred instant death and hell to the disprelude to the downfall of Ireland. With grace of the felon's garb and penitentiary its chief disgraced and dishonored in the for life. It was the fate of Castlereagh, world's estimation, the Home Rule party who also betrayed his country's desrest would incur the reprobation of all England interests, sold the independence of Ireand America; and there was an end, at land, and became England's tool in brib. least for another half century, of all agitaing a majority of the Irish parliament to tion for better laws in Ireland. With vote for the Act of Union, which has ever Painell overthrown and discomfitted, it since kept Ireland crippled, impoverished, was considered that Irishmen would lose and a bye word to the nations. With his all heart of grace, withdraw their confidence own hand Castlereagh put an end to his from all leadership and sink once more into a state of despondency from which no future Tribune could, for many years to come, arouse them. But the tide has genius as a statesman and a gone all the other way. Public opinion and public sense of right and justice, like of Ireland, and he met his rean irresistible tidal wave, is rushing in ward. Nor should we wonder at this from every point of the compass, and bearing down upon the devoted head of Tory insolence. Its fall is imminent and Judas Iscarlot died by his own wicked certain; its doom is sealed; and complete victory and independent legislation for Ireland is but a question of time. All the wicked weapons of warfare employed to kill Parnell, and with him Home Rule have, by a just retribution, been turned against the would be slayers of a country's hopes and fortunes. The immense sum of money spent by the Times with the Government's connivance, in purchasing evidence, in subcraing perjurers, and in subsidiling cut-throats and penitentiary jail birds to swear away the fair name and fame of Parnell and his patriot band, were the inducaments which led Pigott and Houston to perjure themselves. Their forged letters and published documents are to-day standing damning proofs of blood-guiltiness on the part of McDonald and Walter of the Times, and of Soames, Webster and Balfour of the Government all combined, in secret plotting, to ruin the Irish party by the moral ruin and degradation of Mr. Parnell and his able assistants. But the shame and ruin intended for Ireland bas fallen upon the concecters of the viie and despicable means employed to degrade her in the eyes of the world. There was no time, perhaps, in England's history when her people conceived the absolute losthing that is prevalent to day over Great Britain for the low, base, unfair treatment that the Irish people has been receiving from the Tory government. The revulsion of feeling is so widespread and deep seated that Mr. Gladstone, a few weeks ago, predicted that a general election would result in a majority of seventy-eight in favor of Home Rule. In last Sunday's Detroit Free Press, a correspondent, who is an of Ireland, maintains that now, since the perjuries and forgeries have come to loyal as any other citizens. There is now, light, in a general election Gladstone and Home Rule would carry England conduct of this professional scold and with at least one hundred and twenty.

five majority.

RICHARD PIGOTT THE FORGER.

P'gott the forger is dead, dead as a door nail-dead, and murdered by his own guilty hand-that grabbing, itching-formoney hand that forged letters enough to hang Mr. Parnell and ruin his country's prospects forever. That is the unsexupulous, cursed hand that has done the deed, and rid the earth of one of the worst, most craven, and cowardly villains that ever rose to fame on the betrayal of friends and the projected prostration of his country's hopes and aspirations. It is now most certain that the perjurer Pigott, seeing himself driven to the wall by the cross-examination of Sir Charles Russell, and all his wicked plans laid bare to public view, was driven himself also to desperation. He acknowledged his guilt to Mr. Labouchere and Augustus Sala-then disappeared-whether by the connivance of the English police or not, is not yet certain. But certain it is, that he made his way rapidly to the Continent, and arrived at Madrid under an assumed name-that of Roland Ponsonby-that he sent back letters asking for a remittance, and that getting no money, which was always his god, and for which he sacrificed bonor, friends and country, and learning, on the contrary, that justice was on his trail, he deliberately put a revolver in his perjured mouth, and blew out his wicked brains. Such is the fate of the arch forger, Pigott. The lesson is a terrible one; it teaches that treason like murder, will out; and that, when man's justice falls to overtake deep dyed villainy, eternal justice pursues the criminal to his uttermost hidling place, and there confronts him with the horrors of his own guilty conscience, which he cannot escape, except by the hang man's rope or the deadly missile. The God of all mercy and of infinite justice seems to have reserved this mode of earthly punishment for all traitors and blood-stained perjurers. Keogb, who was raised to the judicial bench, in reward of his perjury, and betrayal of his country's rights, became a maniac and is said to have died by his own hand. John Sadlier went over to the enemy for the gilded post of Master of the Mint; but the millions that passed through his itching palms were not sufficlent to satisfy the demands of his sordid and unquenchable avarice. He forged

strings and sold his God for thirty pieces of silver. money. Buckshot Forster had him in pay, the Time's solicitor, Mr. Soames, was for ever plying him with remittances. Orangeman Houston, secretary of the Orange anti-Irish League, had to fork over large sums ime and time again. He was trying to mpose on Archbishop Walsh and to lack mail Mr. Egan to the tune of \$2 500. Money was his God and for money he became the Judas of Ireland, with the reult of a horrible death in despair, and a grave in the Potters' field of a foreign

eeming dispensation of eternal justice to

What a lesson for the paid miscreants the, for British gold, are forever dogging the footsteps of those brave men who levote themselves to the cause of Ireland. Those informers and spies, reckless of shame or honor, may last for a while, in bloated enjoyment of the monies paid for their treachery, but the moment arrives when their villainy is exposed to the world's contempt and malediction, when the fact stares them in the face, that every hand is turned against them, that they cumber the earth; and that there is no ossible escape from the traitor's door out the ordinary one, the rope or the cullet—self-inflicted death, the Potter's alld, everlasting infamy, and, if we must believe in God's word that never passes, eternal reprobation.

ON TUESDAY last the Jesuit Fathers of Montreal entered action for libel against the Toronto Mail for \$50,000, the principal ground of complaint being the oath ascribed to the Order by that paper. They silege they take no other oath except s accurate observer, and no great friend vow of fidelity to superiors and sovereign and the vow of chastity ; that they are as therefore, a prospect that the infamous deserves.

THE MAINTENANCE OF SEP ARATE SCHOOLS.

The Rev. S. S. Bates, of College street Baptist Church, Toronto, preaching on Sanday, 24th ult. referred to Separate The Mail of the 27th thus re-

poris his words : "The Catholics are consistent at least. They believe that education should have to do with religion, and so they have petitioned for and been granted Separate Schools. They are consistent in this, but their mistake is in asking for State money to support their schools. Let them have Separate Schools if they please, but let them pay for their own schools. I believe them pay for their own schools. I believe in separate schools as a Baptist; I believe in separate schools of learning, but let them stand without Government or State aid. He then went on to state that some years ago the Government gave the pro-ceeds of certain lands for Church and educational purposes, but that Bapils's refused the grant as it was State aid. He repeated that Catholics should not ask Protestants to pay for their teaching."

"Catholics are consistent," Mr. Bates we are sorry to say Rev. Mr. Bates is not. We need not deny that Mr. Bates is honest in his convictions. Possibly he is so, and we presume he intends to be perfeetly fair, yet he is really most unjust towards Catholics, and none the less so because he is willing to submit to similar ie justice toward himself. Two wrongs do

not make a right. Rev. Mr. Bates admits that he is in favor of separate schools. He "believes in Christian schools of learning." He must acknowledge, then, that it is the right of parents to establish such schools, and not a mere favor conferred by the is precisely our own view; and this being so it is an injustice manifest, gross and grievous if, while for our own children we support religious schools, to which we are by right entitled, we be compelled He has a perfect right to pay a double has no right to advocate the infliction of 1789.

such an injustice upon others. He says : "some years ago the Government gave the proceeds of certain lands for Church and educational purposes, but the Baptists refused the grant as it was State aid." We believe that Roy. Mr. Bates rather overstates the case when he save "Baptists refused the grant." It i very true that the Baptists as a body did not ask for it, but their action was rather to prevent the clergy reserve monies from going to any other religious denom ination, than a refusal of it for themselves. But as far as Catholics are concerned. it matters little which Protestant sects got the lion's share of that grant. In our educational struggle it was not with Baptists precisely that we have had to deal. The adversaries with whom we had to deal were Protestants of all the denomizations, and own guilty life. No doubt he did great Baptists are but a frection of the whole. work for England, and gave her interests It is a fact that cannot be denied that of and her glory the benefit of his the portion of the clergy reserve fund which went to religious purposes, the diplomat, but he spat on the face lion's share, much more than what they were entitled to according to population, went to Protestant sects. The Baptists were, at the time, but a small denominarch-traitors, when we remember that tion comparatively, and there was never any serious intention to apportion to hands; the hands that clutched the purse. them part of the grant, so that it can scarcely be said with propriety that they refused the grant. The Baptists were not, nized as a State Church, and it was never roposed seriously to take them into onsideration in the distribution of a fund which had been originally intended, without doubt, for the Protestant clergy as recognized by British law.

> But it is not the religious distribution f the fund which concerns us here. That is a matter of the past. It is the ducational distribution which is the living issue; and as a proportion of the fund was appropriated to education, and as the proceeds are still, in many localities. yearly applied to educational purposes, we maintain that Baptists as well as thers reap the bauefit of the secularization of the fund. While Rev. Mr. Bates, therefore, claims that Catholics bould have no share in this and other funds for their schools, he actually wishes to deprive Catholic taxpayers of part of the secularized clergy reserve monies, and of the Government educational grant, while Baptists are enjoying their use quite contentedly. The plan of Mr. Bates is as unjust as plan could be. Catholics will not consent to any such njustice.

Rev. Mr. Bates concludes by saying that "Catholics should not ask Protestants to pay for their teaching." We ask nothing of the kind, nor have we ever done so. But, on the other hand, we will not consent that while paying for our own teaching we shall also be obliged to pay for teaching Protestants, This is precisely the issue at stake when the question is whether Catholic Separate Schools shall be or not on the same footing, before the law, with the Protestant or Public Schools. Our claim is that we this, all we ask is that our own taxes them.

and our montes shall be applied to the schools of which we make use and that the Government school fund shall be apportioned to our schools either in the ratio in which we have contributed to the fund, or in the ratio of the work done. It is a misrepresentation to assert that under the separate school law Protestants are paying for Catholic teaching. It is a common practice with the enemies of Catholic education to represent Government funds as the money of Protestants, and the Rev. Mr. Bates is guilty of this dishonesty. Public monies are the property of all ratepayers, and, in proportion to their numbers, they belong to Catholies, equally with the Protestants of the Province.

A JESUIT INTRIGUE.

The first Catholic college established in the United States was the college, now the University of Georgetown, D. C., under tells us. We certainly are consistent, but | the charge of the much maligned Jesuits. This energetic and learned body of priests established this renowned institution just one hundred years ago and its centenary was held for three days, ending with the 22nd ult.

An academy was instituted by the Jesuits at Bohemia, in Maryland, about the year 1740, and a number of Mary. land boys, including John and Charles Carroll and Robert Brent of Brentville, Virginia, after receiving the beginning of their training in that institution went to St. Omer's and other continental colleges which were under Jesuit management, convenient to England, as it was in them Government that they are tolerated. This that the English Catholic youth were wont to obtain an education, which they were not allowed to receive in England under the severe penal laws which then prevailed. The American boys returned to their homes in 1753, and most of them also to support Godless schools for other were prominent in the movement which people's children. This is precisely the freed the original thirteen States and injustice which Rev. Mr. Bates favors. established the great Republic. Their efforts had also a great share in the estabschool tax himself, if he chooses, but he lishment of the Georgetown college in

The Charles Carroll here mentioned was the Charles Carroll of Carollton, who, as member of the Assembly of the States. signed the Declaration of American Independence, and he became chairman of the Maryland committee of the college. and Col. John Fitzgerald, another of the continental alumni was chairman of the Virginia committee. Col. Fitzgerald was a'de-de-camp to Washington during the Revolutionary War, and after. wards Mayor of Alexandria. The Rev. Robert Plunkett was appointed by Bishop Carroll President of the college. Afterwards Georgetown was included in the district of Columbia, and the college was the first institution of learning at the United States capital. Since that time many thousands of young men have been educated within its precincts, numbers of whom have held high positions in the Councils of the great Republic, and there are now over 500 students within its

When the illustrious Bishop Carrol first proposed the establishment of the place. college he made an appeal for help to English Catholics, ceived no aid from that quarter. He was, therefore, obliged to rely solely upon such assistance as Americans were able to afford : and as he had been a Jesuit himself, be the more readily obtained the co-operation of the Jesuits in carrying out his plan. The Maryland Jesuits read. ily agreed to conduct it, and the building was erected on their property.

Among the distinguished students who graduated there, the names of two grandaephews of Ganeral George Washington are found, Bushrod and Augustine Washington, besides a number of other relatives of the great soldier and states man.

The Toronto parsons and a fanatical ress have been engaged in heaping abusive epithets on the celebrated order, which, both in the United States and Canade. have taken the lead in the great work of education during the last hundred years. but in former days, George Washington Parke Custis, Washington's adopted son, composed to the music of the Star Spangled Banner a delightful ode in which due credit is given to the Jesuit Fathers of Maryland's early days, and of their zeal in the noble works of education special notice is made. George Washington himself visited the college in 1797, and passed high enlogiums on the fathers who conducted it and at the centenary celebration President Cleveland followed the example of the father of his country. No more satisfactory testimony could be given to the noble work which the Jesuits have ever been foremost in performing, while bigots like Ray. Mr. Burton and James L. Hughes, who themselves were doing nothing for the good of the country except to excite discord. were abusing them as intriguers. The only intrigues in which the Jesuits have ever been engaged in America for elsewhere, was the intrigue how they 'could heat advance the educational interests of the youth committed to their care, while have the right to teach our children their enemies were endeavoring to render mischief maker will be punished as it religiously; and to enable us to do their noble efforts fruitless by despoiling EDITORIAL NOTES.

In answer to the question, "Why was so little said against the Jesuit Bill when it was passed?" the Canata Presbyter ian says very sensibly, "many people have become so accustomed to the noise made by those who shout 'Romish aggression' for business reasons that they pay no attention to such cries." Of course every one knows that the Mail has an eye to business.

WE REGRET very much that want of space prevents us, this week, from publishing Rev. Father Hand's exhaustive and eloquent lecture on the Jesuits' Estates Act, as delivered in St. Michael's Cathe. dral, Toronto, last Sunday evening. We hope next week to be in a position to publish the most sallent points of a thesis that must have given immense satisfac-tion to all Catholics who have read or heard it, and to all Protestants who are anxious to know the truth and to hear both sides of this all engrossing question.

THE New York Freeman's Journal published last week its Jubilee number, a handsome sixteen page issue, adorned with pictures of the American Hierarchy and other eminent prelates, views of St Peter's Church at Esster time, St. Patrick's Cathedral, etc. The Freeman's Journal was begun in 1839, but as early as 1833 a Catholic paper was started in New York under the title "the Weekly Register and Catholic Register," which lived only three years. The Catholic Register was the title of the new paper started in 1839, which was soon after absorbed into the Freeman's Journal, which appeared in the following year. Under the able manage-ment of Mr. McMaster, at a later period, t was always one of the leading Catholic journals of the continent. It has not lost its vigor under the management of the Mesars. Ford, who purchased the establishment after Mr. McMaster's de-We wish our able contemporary long and prosperous career.

It was proposed by Mr. Butterworth the sponsor in Congress of the scheme to annex Canada to the United States, to ever prevent the use of a little fish at the appropriate \$200,000 for the purpose of inviting the members of the Canadian Parliament and Provincial Legislatures to Machineton but the accept an ovation in Washington, but the proposal has been abandoned. A major ity of the House Appropriations Com mittee favored the plan, but the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, after iscussing the matter very fully, wisely lecided not to recommend the appro priation. It is considered that it would have been too open an attempt to promote annexation, especially as Mr. Butterworth was its chief promoter; though, ostensibly, the object was merely to promote closer trade relations between the two countries. At all event, the re-presentation from Parliament and the Governmen Vyman expresses pleasure that the roposal has been abandoned, as he fears that it would have been burtful rather than helpful to closer trade relations and all who desire to see the obliteration of trade barriers between the two countries will be pleased to find that such a cork-screw expedition will not take

BISHOP WALSH IN TORONTO.

The Toronto Catholic Review makes the following comment on the late visit to coronto of His Lordship the Bishop of

ondon:
"Bishop Walsh's sermon on Sunday, 17th inst., has been the talk of the town.
It was, in the opinion of good judges, the est discourse ever delivered by one wh more than usually gifted with ele-uence. His listners, Catholic and Proestant, were instructed, and no one of the latter could feel hurt at what was said. so one was hurt, but some old prejudices and much false history must have been adly shattered. It ought to have done an immense amount of good to those who heard it, and to those who read it in last week's Review. It was judicious and easonable.

"The style of the discourse was a good sample of the way in which an able preacher can marshal the facts of history support his thesis. It was arran ith all the attention to the main ever ince Christianity was established that a man in his study would have adopted for a review article, and yet no one felt that it was the result of elaborate preparation. Ie proved the indestructibility of the turch, 'Catholic and Roman,' in such a ty that every one carried home that with him—the persecution of the accs with nim—the persecution of the Cæsars; the avalanche of the Goths; the heresies of the fourth and sixteenth cen-turies; all assaulting the Church and all withstood by her. Some of his sentence: were models of force and terseness, es pecially where he said, referring to heresy, that whenever it was strong enough it becam to persecute. Herese enough it began to persecute. 'Heresy has liberty on its lips and persecution in ts heart.' His reference to his former parishioners, after an absence of twenty one years from St. Mary's, was a value compliment, and seemed full of signif

mee.

"The esteemed pastor of St. Mary's tay indeed be proud of the opening Sunay. He is to those who know him best good priest, and it is not possible to two higher praise. He has reason to be roud of his fine church and of the expetionally magnificent way in which the elientary commonly were carried out. dedicatory ceremonies were carried out. In the sanctuary were the bishops of the province, and in the body of the church were many of the principal men of this great city. The musical services were perhaps the very best that have been ever heard in Toronto and the arrangements. ard in Toronto, and the arrangem or the parishioners and their ould not be excelled. The ho heart of Father Rooney would have in-cluded every one to dinner in his own house if room enough could be got to hold them."

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

James Vincent, by the Grace of God, and Favor of the Apostolic See, Bishop of

Ringston.

To the Reverend Clergy, Religious Communities, and Fathful Lairy of Our Diocese.

The Lenten Regulations for the Diocese

of Kingston this year are as follows: 1. All days within the Lent, Sundays excepted, are fasting days, on which only one full meal is allowed, with a partial refection, or collation, in the evening.

Young parsons who have not completed

their twenty first year of age, and those who have reached the period of life when old age itself is an infirmity likewise the slex, nursing women, and all who are employed at hard labor, are free from the law of fasting, and may therefore take their usual number of meals every day in Lent.

11. The law of Abstinence, which forms part of the penitential discipline of Lent, prohibits certain kinds of food, and all are bound by it who have completed their seventh year of age, unless they be actually

sick or may have obtained a dispensation.
By the common law of the Church, delivered down from the first age of Chris tianity, flesh meat, eggs, milk, butter and cheese have been excluded from the food of the faithful throughout the entire Len-ten season. This law is still in force, ex-cept it be dispensed; and no one but the preme Head of the Church has power to give a general dispensation from it.
This power Pope Leo XIII, has graciously exercised in our favor, through consideration of the severity of our climate, by a special Indult, renewed to this Province in 1884, and made available for ten years.

Ill. In virtue of this Apostolic Indult, the use of flash meat is permitted on all Sandays at every meal; also at the one principal meal on all Mondays, Tuesdays, Chursdays and Saturdays, except Saturday in Ember week, 16th March and Holy Saturday. IV. Young persons between seven and

wenty one years of age, likewise the others exempted or excused (as above) from the law of fasting are probibited th use of flesh meat at more than one meal on all days in Lent, Sundays excepted V. No one is permitted to use fish and flesh meat at any meal, whether on Sundays or week days, within the Lent. The use of flesh meat at dinner does not how

under the law of fasting. Young persons under twenty-one years of age, and others not bound to fast, may use them at every

vii. Dripping, or lard, may be used in

the preparation of food on all days, except Good Friday.

Should any further relaxation of the fast or abstinence be required by particular persons, they may obtain it from their spective pastors, who are hereby author-ed to grant it to them, provided true and sufficient cause be assigned.

We beg of our Reverend Clergy to in-

struct their flocks upon the nature and holy puspose of the Apostolic discipline of Lent. It is the union of the Universal It is the union of the Universal nessentation from Parliament and the consentation from Parliament and the consentatio cheme with enthusiasm, which was not the desert. It is not an arbitrary restrictively to be the case. Mr. Erastus penetential discipline imposed on all the faithful, because all are sinners in the sight of God, and the obligation of doing penance lies upon all, according to the word of the Redeemer, "Unless ye do pen-ance, ye shall all likewise perish." (Luke xvli). It is not enough that the Great High Priest and Victim of the New Covenant has suffered and done penance for our sins. He has bumbled Himself and died the death of the cross for millions of human beings who are eternally lost. In order that his merits may be applied to our souls for our forgiveness, we must co-operate with His penance by compunction of beart and self-chestisement, and so "fill of heart and self-donastisement, and so "nit up these things that are wanting of the sufferings of Obrist in our flesh." (Col. 1) The Lenten observance has been most opportunely ordained by the Apostles in

immediate connection with the Paschal celebration, which is the annual summons of the Church to her children, far and near, to commemorate reverently and worthily the mysteries of the passion and death and resurrection of the Son of Good for the salvation of the world. We should ponder well who He is that suffered, and the extreme torments He underwent, and why He voluntarily endured them all, and we should firmly believe, and practically realize in our thoughts, the consoling truth that He laid down His life not merely for the sins of men in general, but for the sins of each of us individually, baving had each of us before His mind and in the embrace of His Heart when He accepted the chalice of bitterest sorrow from His Father's hand In the Garden of Olives. By this consideration the Apostle St. Paul enkindled the fire of Divin within himself and prepared his spirit for redoubled energy and self sacrifice in the cause of Jesus Christ. "Christ loved me," said he, "and delivered himself up for me." "With Christ I am nailed to the me." "With Christ I am nailed to the Cross. And I live, now not I; but Christ liveth in me." (Gal, ii) From the contemplation of these sorrows of the Saviour, and the part we have had in filling up the chalice of His passion, we should draw practical lessons of compunction for sin and salutary fear of the Divine justice. which punished our sinfulness so severely in the Person of the Innocent Jesus, and thus we should lay the foundation of re newed spiritual life in love and devotion to Jesus Christ, our God and our Redeemer, who died for us that we may live for Him. The plous discipline of Lent is therefore a preparation for newness of life, that, dying with Christ Crucffied by the mortification of our sinful passions, we may share in His resurrection by a life of grace and the constant practice of Chris-

To this end our holy mother, the Church, has also ordained that her children shall eat the Paschal Lamb, that is, the Bady and Blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ, at this holy time, and she requires all to prepare themselves for the Euchar is the banquet by purging their consciences from the guilt of sin in the Sacrement of Penance, and clothing themselves with

all grace, for the a good resolutions. flocks against the duty of Christian Himself has said, of the Sou of Man you shall not have and in reference to Paul, writing to t (1 Cor., xi), gives to "Whoseever shall the chalice of the be guilty of the B the Lord; but le and, so let him e drink of the chalic let no one dare t gift. Let no one self" by an bone conscience and confession of his approach the a Lord Jesus Chri mystic species of Sacrament of the the sanctity of St unworthy to pr Table of the Lo: save sinners" and souls first in th Penance, and the make ourselves and be sanctif princes of this we come to their to of kines and Lo: of kings and Lor invitation to ever lie Church to get table and eat the food of immorts and blood, unite His Divinity. temn the honor a by Jesus Christ a to draw down up sooner or later Let the clergy warning to their Although the absolutely dema vince before Tri proper and more youd the Octave

MARCH

nuptial

that they may a festivities of the strength from the Saviour's flesh, th

cause the pious tended by the C her children's fruitful reception who, is the "li down from heav world." (John hereby grant, in eign Pontiff, a I who, having us shall receive the day from Ash V inclusively. Wour people to and gain the In Day, that they blessings vouch every clime th their glorious a We ask Our facilities to the Confession a de Patrick's Day. It is incumbe for the relaxati

ence by more a seep alive in governs the lay away, and the terities has be name. "The King violence, and (Matt. 11ch.) now as then ; in temptation, ning in his s corrupting in i

worthy of our the olden tin Lent were an

rigid self.den

tion of sinful

We trust t

and espe days of Len punctually in of Kingston Easter Sunday desert with Saviour.let : spirit each ev the household promised Where there together in I parents and c sesemble toge thanksgiving pardon of th continuance the Savious Mother's in beads in ever from every t assuredly He We confiden other practi Confraternit throughout a ous clergy i confident th had ample p to their lo and earnestl ance with th

> unhappily habit of gr them a seas from God to the slavery of scarcity, superpature order; and choosing whether for Lent is one as the Chur

mended by We would

such membe

Paul, writing to the fatthful of Coriath (1 Cor., xi), gives this solemn admonition: "Whosever shall eat this bread, or drink the chalice of the Lord unworthily, shall be guilty of the Body and of the Bloed of the Lord; but let a man prove himself, and, so let him eat of that bread, and drink of the chalice." Wherefore, Brethlet no one dare to despise the heavenly giff. Let no one fail to "prove him self" by an bonest examination of his conscience and sincere, compunctious

conscience and sincere, compunctious confession of his sinfulness, that he may approach the adorable Person of the

Lord Jeeus Christ worthily under the mystic species of bread in the Biesed Secrament of the Eucharist. If we had the sanctily of St. John the Baptist and the purity of an angel, we would still be

and be sanctified ever more. The princes of this world do not invite all to

come to their table; but now the King of kings and Lord of lords has issued His

invitation to every member of the Catho-lic Church to gather around His banquet-table and eat the Bread of Angels, the

food of immortality, His own very flesh and blood, united to His human soul and

His Divinity. The man who dares to con-

temn the honor and the gift proffered him

by Jesus Christ at this holy sesson is sure to draw down upon bimeelf and his family, sooner or later, the anger of heaven Let the clergy frequently repeat this

INGSTON

brace of God, and ic See, Bishop of

, Religious Com-ful Laity of Our ns for the Diocese e as follows: he Lent, Sundays

ne Lent, Sundays
ye, on which only
d, with a partial
n the evening.
ave not completed
of age, and those
eriod of life when
nfirmity; likewise
n, and all who are
ner free from the
ave therefore the ay therefore take neals every day in

discipline of Lent, of food, and all are e completed their ess they be actually first age of Chrisded from the food out the entire Lennd no one but the Church has power pensation from it. III. has gracious through considera f our climate, by a to this Province lable for ten years. Apostolic Indult, is permitted on all l; also at the one londays, Tuesdays, ays, except Satur-16th March and

between seven and age, likewise the xcused (as above) are probibited the ore than one meal ndays excepted. tted to use fish and l, whether on Sun-hin the Lent. The nner does not how-f a little fish at the ter and cheese are

both the principal to those who come ng. Young persons as of age, and others use them at every rd, may be used in

relaxation of the

equired by particu-obstn it from their are hereby author-nem, provided true assigned. rend Clergy to in on the nature and Apostolic discipline

on of the Universa

g and prayer offered r in atonement for rty days' solitude in n arbitrary restric-rty, but a salutary imposed on all the are sinners in the obligation of doing l, according to the "Unless ye do pen-ise perish." (Luke igh that the Great d done penance for mbled Himself and cross for millions of e eternally lost. In may be applied to veness, we must co-nce by compunction sement, and so "fill are wanting of the our flesh," (Col. 1) ace has been most by the Apostles in r children, far and ate reverently and s of the passion and of the Son of God e world. We should s that suffered, and He underwent, and dured them all, and eve, and practically this, the consoling flown His life not

men in general, but of us individually, us before His mind His Heart when He of bitterest sorrow d in the Garden of deration the Apostle e fire of Divine love self-sacrifice in the "Christ loved me," red himself up for I am nailed to the ow not I; but Christ ii) From the conrrows of the Saviour, had in filling up the

on, we should draw compunction for sin the Divine justice, infulness so severely Innocent Jesus, and le foundation of re-love and devotion God and our Re us that we may live discipline of Lent is ion for newness of Christ Crucified by ur sinful passions, we arrection by a life of it practice of Chris-

holy mother, the ained that her chil-aschal Lamb, that is, of Our Lord Jacus no, and she requires lves for the Euchar ing their consciences in h Sacrement of ng themselves with

of all shift habits that withdraw the soul from God, is the purpose of penance; and the end and aim of the Leaten fact; and the Fathers of the Church designate it the "perfect fast" in accordance with the word spoken by God Himself, "Is not this, saith the Lord, the fast that I have grace of God in vain.

Given from Our Palace at Kingsion on woman carrying or nursing infants, all chosen? Loose the bands of wickedness and break asunder every burden." (Isaias 58 ch.)

But of all the forms of wickedness and hundred and eighty nine. But of all the forms of wickedness and burdens that oppress the soul, none is more directly repugnant to the law of Lent, its letter and its epirit, than the drunkard's indulgence of his evil passion. Is it not a mookery of religion on his part to approach the altar and receive the Blessed Ashes upon his forehead in the sign of the cross at the inauguration of the Lenten fast, for the dedication of bimself to the forty days' discipline of self-chastisement and prayer, and the humiliation of make ourselves tabernocies of His fissh in the same tiple of the same tiple of the same tiple of the came to the forty days' discipline of self-chastise ment and prayer, and the humiliation of Penance, and then come to Him and make ourselves tabernocies of His fissh in union with the Redeemer's humiliations and sufferings; and all the same tiple of the forty days' discipline of self-chastise ment and prayer, and the humiliation of his fissh, in union with the Redeemer's humiliations and sufferings; and all the width to pursue unchanged his habitant. while to pursue unchanged his habitual way of sensual gratification, leading occasionally to the depths of drunkenness? He may or may not observe the Church's law as regards the restriction upon food; but what will it avail him to lessen the number of his meals, if he steeps his flash and his spirit in soul-killing liquor? He avait angular for min, as negless form from the Church to the tayer to drown the mem-ory of Calvary's sufferings in the fumes of alcohol, and to extinguish within bim the spirit of grace, and the light of reason, and deliberately forfeit the self-control and dignity of his manbood? His pastor may arreach to him the law of persone and preach to him the law of penance and

sooner or later, the anger of heaven Let the clergy frequently repeat this warning to their congregations.

Although the Paschal Precept does not absolutely demand fulfilment in this Province before Trinity Sunday, it is more proper and more safe not to defer it beyond the Octave of Easter, especially because the pions discipline of Lent is intended by the Church as a preparation of her children's souls and bodies for the fruitful reception of the Word made Flesh, who, is the "living bread that cometh down from heaven and giveth life to the world." (John VI.) To this end we hereby grant, in the name of the Sovereign Pontiff, a Plenary Indulgence to all self-atonement and the abandonment of sin and its occasions as the indispensable condition without which "the drunkard shall not possess the Kingdom of God."

(1 Coz. 6 ch.) He may elequently de pict the agonies of the innocent Son of the Virgin and Only-begotten of the Father, on whom "the Lord hath laid the inguities of us all, and who was wounded for our infunities and bruised for our sina." (Isaise 53 ch.) He may atiff, a Plenary Indulgence to al who, having made a good Confession shall receive the Blessed Eucharist on any through the whole series of divine chastisements inflicted upon the Radesmer from Getheemane to Calvary, and dwell shall receive the blessets became of any day from Ash Wednesday to Low Sunday, incustively. We especially recommend our people to approach the Sacrament's and gain the Induigence on St. Patrick's with emphasis upon the terrible thirst that Jesus suffered, the last of his agonies, by which He paid the supreme penalty of the drunkard's crimes; but all in vain. The Word of God and the outpouring Day, that they may have a share in the blessings voucheafed to the Irish race in every clime through the intercession of of the grace of God, and the their glorious apostle on his annual feast. We ask Our Reverend Clergy to give facilities to their flocks for Sacramental and the prayers and penitential works, and public devotions of the Uni-versal Church, offered uncessingly, day

Patrick's Day.
It is incumbent on us all to compensate for the relaxation of the Fast and Abstin-ence by more abundant and more fervent ence by more additional and more prayer and works of charity, that we may keep alive in our souls the spirit that governs the law of Lent even now, when its rigors may be said to have passed away, and the observance of bodily aus terities has become little more than a

on a day or two previous to St.

"The Kingdom of heaven suffereth "The Kingdom of heaven suffereth violence, and the violent bear it away" (Matt. 11ch.) now as in the day of our forefathers; men's passions are as strong now as then; and the flesh is no less weak in temptation, nor in the devil less corrupting in its maxims and fashions, nor is sin less provocative of God's anger, nor is hell less terrible, nor is heaven less worthy of our hopes and efforts, than in the olden time when the forty days of

and especially appropriate to the lorry days of Lent, shall be observed most punctually in all the homes of the diocese of Kingston from Ash Wadnesday to Easter Sunday. If we cannot go into the desert with our Divine Master and desert with our Divine Master and Sanious Let us invite Him to come in sudden, and in the day of vengeance he punctually in all the homes of the mode of the homes of t to close the day with adoration and thanksgiving to God, and supplication for pardon of their offences, and petition for continuance of heaven's favors, through Saviour's merits and the Virgin Mother's intercession, with the blessed beads in every hard and the cross pendent from every beads, they are then and there assembled in Christ's name, and most assuredly He will be in the midst of them. We confidently expect that this, with the other practices of piety prominently recommended to the associates of the Confrateratty of the Holy Family throughout all the missions of this diocese, shall in a parameter of the confidence of the state of the confidence shall be encouraged warmly by our zeal-ous clergy in their exhibitants to the people during Lent; and we are no less confident that our faithful laity, of whose readiness to accept Our advice we have had smple proof, shall listen with decility to their local pastors and their Bisho and earnestly falfil our hopes by compli-ance with the rules of pious life recommended by Us for their sanctification.

We would in conclusion impress upon such members of Our flock as may have unhappily addicted themseives to any habit of grievous sin, that Lent is for them a season of special grace and help from God to enable them to escape from the slavery of Satan. There are seasons of searcity, and seasons of plenty, in the supernatural, as well as in the natural order; and there are times of God's own choosing when he draws near to wan order; and there are times of God's own choosing when he draws near to man, whether for merey or for vengeance, the times of the lines of coulous many. Lent is one of the times of copious mercy, as the Church proclaims at its opening, in the words of the apostle St. Paul, "Breth-

Given from Our Palace at Kingston on the twenty eighth day of February, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight

† James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D,
Bishop of Kingston.

By order of His Lordship,
Thomas Kelly, Secretary.
This Pastoral shall be read in all the churches and Chapels of the Diocese on Quinquagesima Sunday or the first Sun-

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

DIOCESE OF PETERBORO.

By order of the Right Rev. Administrator, the following circular was read in all the charches of the diocese on Sanday

last.
To the Rev Clergy of the Discess of Peterboro:
REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER,—As official information from Rome, respecting changes in discessin government, has at length arrived, I now beg leave to inform you efficially, and to request you to in-form the faithful committed to your care Saviour and reciting some prayers with his lips; but shall the Saviour's atonement avail anglt for him, as he goes forth from the Church to the tavern to drown the content of the Church to the tavern to drown the content of the Church to the tavern to drown the content of the January 11th, 1889, to translate me to the Episcopal See of Hamilton, and to appoint in my place the Right Reverend Richard Alphonsus O'Connor, as Bishop of Peter-

Whilst I readily submit to the desire and decision of our Holy Father, and recognize in the voice of the Vicar of Christ that of his Divine Master, I wish to state that my translation to Hamilton was effected without any desire whatever on my part. On the contrary, upon learning that my conferees in the hierarchy were rging the appointment, I hastened to norm the Holy See that I had no desire of change, as I was quite happy in Peter-boro and deeply attached to the faithful priests and people of the dicoses, who had always cordially and generously co-oper-sted with me in all good works. In reply atways Corner, and a sted with me in all good works. In reply to this letter, our Holy Father, through His Emisence Cardinal Simeoni, was His Emisence Cardinal Simeoni, was graciously pleased to express to me his sympathy for me personally, and for the clergy and faithful of this diocese; adding, that after due deliberation, it seemed desirable to send me back to take charge of a diocese with whose wants I was supposed to be well acquainted, on account of my former long residence, experience and intimate knowledge of priests and people. Accordingly. edge of priests and people. Accordingly, however pained I may naturally feel at the thought of separation from a priest-hood and people so endeared to me as the good exemplary clergy and faithful laity of this diocese, I feel, notwithstanding, and night, from every quarter of the globe in supplication to God for mercy upon sinuers, who will have no effect upon the man of druckenness, except perhaps for the hardening of his heart, it that it is my duty to submit my will to that of the Chief Pastor of the Church of perhaps for the bardening of his heart, it he allows this season of special grace to begin and to run its course without making a serious effort to rid himself once and forever of the tyranny of his evil habit. We speak this word of earnest exhortstion to our faithful people at this opportune time, because, notwithstanding the satisfactory accounts We have received from the pastors, in the course Christ, to whom our Lord has committed the care of His whole flock, Bishops, Priests and people. But whilst parting Priests and people. But whitst parting from you with regret and sorrow, I rejoice and thank God, that in the person of Monselgaeur O'Connor, He has sent you a Bishop who is an old and devoted friend and college companion of mine, and one received from the pastors, in the course whom you will soon learn to love and of Our Visitations, respecting the sobriety and orderly social demeanor whom you will soon learn to love and revero as a prelate eminently qualified, by his victues, learning and ability, to rule with wisdom and prudence the dioceso over which the Holy Ghost has placed and Christian piety of the Catholics gen-erally of the diocese of Kingston, We have good reason to believe that in some districts there are upharelle.

worthy of our hopes and efforts than in the olden time when the forty days of Lent were an unbroken succession of rigid self-denial and penitential castigation of sinful flesh.

We trust that the practice of united family prayer, at all times commendable, and especially appropriate to the forty days of Lent, shall be observed most punctually in all the homes of the discovered most in the language of inspiration of the catholic Church with a them not deepise the warning of their them not deepise the most of the catholic Church with a them not deepise the warning of their them not deepise the most of the catholic Church with a them not deepise the warning of their them not deepise the most of the catholic Church with a them as elected Wednesday, the lat of May next, as the date of his Consecration, and that the Consecration will take place about 9 o'clock that morning in the Cathedral at Peterborough.

The Blahen facts the diocese over which the Holy Ghost has placed bim as chief pator.

Bishop O'Connor has been pleased to appoint me diocesean Administrator until he assumes charge, and directs me to inform you that he has selected Wednesday, the last of May next, as the date of his Consecration, and that the Consecration will take place about 9 o'clock that morning in the Cathedral at Peterborough.

The Blahen facts of the diocese over which the Holy Ghost has placed bim as chief pator.

Bishop O'Connor has been pleased to appoint me diocesean Administrator until he assumes charge, and directs me to inform you that he has selected Wednesday, the last of May next, as the date of his Consecration, and that the Consecration will take place about 9 o'clock that morning in the Cathedral at Peterborough.

you, in your charity, to offer prayers to Almighty God in his behalf, that (in his own words,) 'he may obtain the graces

deal with those who despise His special invitations to penance and pardon. "Because I called," says He, "and you refused; I stretched out my hand, and there was none that regarded: you have despised all my counsel, and have neglected my represensions: I also will laugh in your destruction, and will mock when that shall fall upon you which you feared. When sudden calamity shall fall on you, and destruction, as a tempest, shall be at hand: when tribulation and distress shall come upon you; then for the intention of the Bishop, every Sunday, immediately after Mass, the Litany of the Blessed Virgin.

In future, the clergy, when making a memento for the Bishop at the Canon of the Mass, are reminded to pronounce the ame of the Bishep elect, viz :- Richard

and distress shall come upon you; then

patiently with contradictions, till there patiently win contradictions, the there seemed to be no bounds to his long-animity; yet it is He who uttered the tollowing terrible sentence against those who pertunationally resisted His Grace:

"You will seek me, and you shall not

find me, and you shall die in your sin."

culcate frequently the virtue of temperance in their instructions to the Confra-

ternity of the Holy Family. It is one of the principal demestic virtues for the

has been established by Us in their sev-

Mary and Joseph have in the home where

ral districts. What part could Jesus,

drunkenness and its concomitant vices

ivation of which the Confraternity

We request all our Rev. Clergy to in-

(John 7 ch., 8 ch.)

Aiphoneus.
The clergy are also hereby informed that, by virtue of Apostolic Letters, dated January the 11th, 1889, they are to shall they call upon me, and I will not hear; they shall rise in the morning, and shall not find me," (Prov. i) Jesus was meek and humble of heart; He bore continue to exercise their ordinary facul ties (a printed copy of which will soon be forwarded to each of the diocesan priests.

The rules and regulations for Lent (a copy of which accompanies this circular) are the same as last year. shall be read at Mass on Quinquagessima Sunday after its reception. All applications for dispensations, &c., are to be sent to me, at Poterbozough, until the installa-tion of the Bishop elect.

don of the Sissop elect, Cordially thanking the good Priests and people of the Diocese of Peterborough for their constant kindness, generoalty, and fidelity to me, hoping they may always extend the same to my successor, asking a share in their holy prayers, and promising, in return, often to remember them at the Altar, I pray God to bestow on you. Rev. and dear Father, and on the flock confided to your care, His choicest

Your faithful servant in Christ, + Thomas Joseph Dowling, Administrator of the diocese of Peterboro. The following are the Diocesau regulations for Lent :-

1. All days in Lent (Sundays excepted) are fasting days -one meal and a collation.

All persons under twenty one and over sixty years of age, the sick and leften, women carrying or nursing infants, all employed at hard labor. 8 All who cannot fast should give

S All who cannot fast should give more abundant aims, by more assiduous in prayer, and attend more frequently to their religious duties, so as to make up for the want of corporal mort fication.

N. B — Further dispensations, when occasion requires, can be obtained from the respective pastors, who are hereby empowered to grant them.

It is recommended in missions, where the people can conveniently attend, that special devotions be held on Wednesday evenings and Friday evenings. On Wednesday evenings the rosary may be said, followed by instruction and bene-

said, fellowed by instruction and bene-diction of the Holy Sacrament.

On Friday evenings the "Stations of the Cross," wherever erected, may be substituted for the Rosary. + Thomas Joseph Dowling,

Administrator of the diocese of Peter-

P. RUDKINS, Priest, Secretary.

EMERALD BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION

On Thursday evening last, 28th ultimo, the members of the above association, to the number of fifty, assembled in their new hall on Simcoe street, for the purpose of presenting His Lordship Right Rev. Dr. Dowling an address expressive of their sentiments of esteem and grati-tude for the interest which His Lordship has from the beginning taken in the wel-fars of their Society. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. Lee, who had on his right hand His Lordship the Bishop, and on his left Rev. Father Rud-kies. The following address on behalf of the association was read by Charles J.
Leonard, Esq., barrister:
To His Lordship, the Right Reversad Thomas
J. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton:
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP.—We,
the members of this branch of the Example.

May it Please Your Lordship,—we, the members of this branch of the Emerald Beneficial Association, derire to express that great pleasare it is to have Your Lordship with us to night.

This association is one of the many bollow:

Sauce, sauce, but themselves, I know not—they're not men of society, without purse, wife, or scrip their good Master they follow:

May it Please Your Lordship can be a search.

But themselves, I know not—they're not men of society, without purse, wife, or scrip their good by State

And say by all means, "agitate, agitate!"

Mr. Smith said: "tis late," but the scribe

Catholic Young Man's Societies formed for the purpose of combining social and literary with religious advantages, and in Where the money shall come from, 'tis Go: requesting the presence of our bishop we were only fulfilling a duty in seeking to strengthen the attachment of our young

men to the Church and its pastors.

But if Your Lordship will permit us to Roy so, the feeling the members of this Ray so, the feeling the members of this But this was effected and voted last Fall But this was effected and voted last Fall say so, the feeling the members of this society entertain towards Your Lordship is not merely that feeling of veneration and respect for our bishop which every good Catholic possesses; it is also one of warm love and regard for Your Lordship parsonally; a feeling that has been all crimes. warm love and regard for Your Lordship personally; a feeling that has been generated by the kindly, amisble dis position shown to every one, and by your loving words of advice and encouragement at all times, so that even the lowlest of your flock approached your Lordship, filled with the confidence that

hey would be patiently heard and their trouble removed. It has been the common thought of all It has been the common thought of all your present flock that your Lordship would not long remain with us, and that sooner or later you would be called to a wider field of usefulness. That time has now come, and we part from your Lordship with the greatest regret; but if anything can lessen that regret it is to know that you are being translated to a more important discesse, where your qualities of mind and

dicese, where your qualities of mind and heart will shed a greater lustre on the Church and its bishops. That your Lordship may be long spared to do the noble work for which you are lestined, will be the constant prayer of

he members of this society, who will ever commber with gratitude the honor you we done them this evening. Signed on behalf of the s A. R. LEE President.

A. R. LEE, President.

His Lordship, on rising to reply, seemed leeply touched at this spontaneous act of levotion on the part of a society representing some of the best and most intelligant young men of the congregation, and poke substantially as follows. He said but this was a compliment which he did at this was a compliment which he did at the was a compliment which he did at expect, that he was delighted to be the them that evening and to see around m so many of the young men of th arish, associated for the threefold purpose entioned in their a dress, of cultivating clai relations, of improving their minds of saudifying their soils under the dy influences of religion. As a Bishop the Catholic Church, he blessed the ciety for the noble of jects it had in ew, and hoped that the members would ways prove true to the principles of saity, fidelity to the Church and respect its pistors as enunciated here to-

Man was intended by his Creator to be social being, governed by divine law, but s we are told by the apostle that evil mmunications corrupt good morals, so a the other hand religious and benevol-nt associations of this kind, acting in a pirit of obedience to the Pastors of the hurch, counteracted the efforts of bad cret societies, so common in our were sure to promote virtue and happi-ness, elevate their members in the social ners, elevate their members in the social scale, and make them not only good Onrishans, but good citizens as well. Occasions of sin were plenty. One in particular he earnestly warned them against, and that was the pernicious habit of frequenting bar-rooms and hotels, where young men were exposed to hear and see
young men were exposed to hear and see
much that was disedifying and dangerous
to morality. He therefore hoped they
would so amend their constitution as to
punish refractory members, who night in
Helped anyone else, but Indians and Squaw this manner bring their society into dis repute. In conclusion the Bishop thanked this manner bring their society into dis repute. In conclusion the Bishop thanked them most earnestly for their very kindly If Government robbed them of rich land and 2. All persons who are twenty-one and references to himself, adding that

the nuptial garment of charity, that they may assist worstily at the fertivities of the Lamb, and derive strength form the five wands of the Saviour's flach, this flawing fountstate of eligrace, for the accomplishment of the third day of salvation in Gattolic faith and mould strength form the five wands of the Saviour's flach, this flawing fountstate of eligrace, for the accomplishment of the third day of salvation in Gattolic faith and mould springing from Cattolic faith and the springing from Cattolic faith and the spr

COUNCIL.

First held in London — per telephonem et Intervidendum – contra Jesustas.

The churches presented a spectacle rare, When London was struck by the Jesuit sea For some were alarmed, and some w

And some were indignant; but no one re flected or tried to find out whence the Jesuits cam r why were they feared so, and got a bac

Our only Religious went begging for news To Bishop and preachers and owners of pew "Hello!there," "hello," has somebody calle

"Hello there! Hello, is that Bishop Bald

win?"
"All right, Advertiser, what can I do for

you?"
"Just wait a few minutes; I'll be round to call on you."
The "Tiscr" assumed a most sanctified air
When requested to sit by th' Episcopal chair.
"I'm deputed, my lord, a grave task to fuild.
'Tis to fathom your mind on the Jesuit Bill."

"The Jesuit faith, my dear friend, is erratic, emphatic" Their ways and their wealth are well known,

it appears, Your Lordship lived down there a number of

years."
Our ways lie in different paths," and he 'The Jesuits are never with partners be-

guiled,
While Paul, to assist us life's burden to carry,
Declareth that ev'ry good bishop should

only knows. Rev. Ryckman, the Doctor, said: "Frankly,

all crimes, But no matter, the meeting was held in Quebec, And, dear knows, ought suffice Rome's as-sumptions to wreck."

anon Davis, called up by the telephone bell,

ried: "Political tricksters may all go to-Shoell; To express an opinion I always feel loath;

it, what barks me up is 'the Jesuit oath,' o swear that the Pope may deposit ou

spleen:
There's just my opinion to Pope and Queet
both,
I never can stomach 'that Jesuit Oath.'"

Alex Langford, surprised in a little back room, he Declared that, as things looked, matters were

gloomy . Rome had gone very far—her yoke binds the en people wake up-they'll find they can

The Rev. Ballantyne was met at the statio

sway; But, I tell you, that ev'ry dog has his day, And all must unite, some fine morn', not th

session, To stand up for Right against Papal Aggres

Canon Innes protested of all ills the worst That man ever hated or God ever curs'd Was the Jesuit fraud, ' the whole system i

bottom. Tis clear that while we are divided we must Crouehlow, and from under their feet lick the

Till the fall of the Protestant 'Upas' tree. But I must say, I never much studied this

question,
Henceforth it will claim my more serious attention"

Rev. J. Scott, Queen's Avenue, said

Where wisdom is folly, is ignorance bliss." "Now, Rev. Hunter, what views do you hold On the Jesuits' Estate Act?" this much I

make bold
To advance without fear, and defiantly state;
That there should be no UNION between
Church and State.
When Government yields to such unfair
demands

I see: to blue ruin we're fast on the road, Next Sunday, D. V., the whole thing I'll ex

Evangelist Crossly: "I can't favor a class That teaches Confession, the Pope, and th

they gave Bibles, for whom they

Each province may give or may take as she will
What's her own, that's my view on this
Jesuit Bill."

Dr. Saunderson's feelings on said bill were

strong:
"This Jesuit thing is a stupendous wrong;
These thousands, which Mercier presently

offers Must come in the end from our Protestant

The question was put to the Rev. Murray, He said, take your time, boy, I'm not in

hurry, This Bill I have studiously viewed at my

And from my whole heart I'm opposed to the

measure,
This but the first link in a long endless chain,
But yield to them now, they'll be at us again;
Not even one half of their own do they ask

In Faith mediæval, as in dark ages of yore Who now the gods 'Dollar' and 'Humbug' adore."

McGillvray exclaimed: "All their arts I despise Nor with their hard fate could I e'er sympa-

thize.
It is now many years since France show'd them the door,
And Choiseul, in league with the famed

Pompadour, Whose guilty amours shocked the Catholic

world, Decided that they from their pulpits be hurled Their foes were lewd women and bad men I But how can we help that? I'm down on

The Rev. Porter said; "What can be done? The Jesuits in every battle have won.
To get all they can, all their own, they con-

And hold to it fast, whether dead or alive. Who no principle hath, on a feeble reed leans But they hold "the end justifieth the means" They deny this, of course, and present a bold

would still hang on, 'You'd better not mind me just now," said the Canon,
"You don't care to say what you think, at

my pleasure,"
Oh! No, you may say I'm opposed to the

measure; think its an outrage, but who is at fault know not, 'tis midnight, you'd better cry halt." At I.a. m. th' interviewer reached home, His bag full of tiems, his mind full of Rome, "How the public," he chuckled, "will mark its surprise When it reads the result of my day's enter-

prise!! How the 'Saved' will enjoy all a long-form'd

On reflection, however, his soul was perplex d;
Not one of the preachers had quoted a text,
Or had studied the facts of the case, before eatled on,
From little Joe Smith to the great 'Scollard Baidwin,'
One alone of fair-dealing made any pretense,
Canon Newman, whose verdict was chock full of sense. W. F.

KIND WORDS FROM BISHOP O'CONNOR.

Barris, Feb. 28th, 1889. Thos. Coffey, Erq,—Dear Sir,—You will find enclosed my subscription to your paper which is so well conducted. Hoping it may continue in the future as in the past, a good Catholic newspaper, I remain yours truly, R A, O'CONNOR,

 $\begin{array}{ccc} IN & MEMORY & OF & MONSIGNOR \\ & BRUYERE. \end{array}$

On Thursday, Feb. the 28th, a solemn Requiem High Mass was celebrated in St. Peter's Cathedral, it being the anni-versary of the death of Monsignor Bruy-River, was celebrant, P. P. of Bello River, was celebrant, Rev. Father Bayard, of Sarnia, officiated as deacon, Bayard, of Sirnia, officiated as deacon, and Rev. Father Brennan, of St. Mary's, as subdeacon; Father Tiernan, of the Cathedral, acting as master of ceremonies. His Lordship Bishop Walsh presided in cope and mitre, being assisted by Dr. O'Connor, President of Assumption College, Sandwich, and Dr. Kilroy, P. P. of Straiford, The other elegiptemen in the sangitury wars. Kilroy, P. P. of Stratford. The other olergymen in the sanctuary were Dean Murphy of Irishtown. Fathers Molphy of Ingersoil, Brady of Woodstock, Corcoran of La Sallette, McKenn of Strathroy, Gnam of Wyoming, Councily of Biddulph, Fiannery of St. Thomas. At the conclusion of High Mass His Lordship gave the absolution pro defuncts. Quite a large number assisted at the Mass, thereby showing their deep respect for the memory of the venerable Monsignor Bruyere.

A JUST CONDEMNATION.

A meeting of the Celtic Benefit Association, of Ottawa, held on the 26th Feb., the following resolutions were adopted:

"That we denounce as infamous the baseness of the Salisbury Government in revenging the defeats of themselves and their confederates at the hands of their political opponent, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., by illegal, wanton, indecent and inhuman violence and cruelty inflicted upon him, to the imminent danger of his life, whilist he is a prisoner in their hands;

"And that, as Canadians, we desire to record our emphatic protest against the

"And that, as Canadans, we oester to continuance of a policy that is a menace to the public peace of Ireland, and has stirred up in the United States a feeling that is in the highest degree inimical to the friendly relations that should subsist between that nation and the Dominion of Canada."

Quebes, 24th January, 1864.
The Ordination Bells ! Hark to their glad notes ringing In old Quebec, through winter's frosty oir metal tongues a rean were sing-To thank the Lord for this His grace sub-

By which a fervent youth, before God's
Alter holy.
In humble adoration prostrate lay,
And caimly, recollected and slowly,
Pronounced the vows that from that
blessed day

Bound him to serve the Savicur and niy, insecrate his talents to his God, itering on a life, tollsome and lor sik the thorny patn the Fathers t

The Bishop's hands, in solemn strengthen ightly on the Levite's brave young touch of holy oil, soft, sweet, caressing, agers upon his hands that trembling

Take up the golden chalice in beginning
For the first time the sacrifice sublime,
The white argelic choirs in heaven are inging velcome him—a priest now for all time

The wondrous sacrifice is offered slowly,
The spotless priest's first priestly blessing
given,
And then, throughout the ancient temple A glad To Deum rises up to heaven.

Jubilee Belle. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

24th January, 1889.

Eweet Silver Bells! a bright carition ringing in fair Prince Edward's lovely, snow wreathed isle,
Their bursts of music o'er the waters film. To where lone Shemogue and Brule smile. One score and five of busy years have rolled Since that young priest set out upon his

way; One half the golden Rosary is told, And now we greet him on this happy day Bells of St. Dunstan's chime his sojours

s from Hope River loud his praise ll; ae's clear clarion rings through morn ng air choes from "the great De Sable bell." Kinkora next, where half his years were

passed,
The scene of so much benefit and toil,
Kinkora that so long as time shall last,
Will stand a monument to Patrick Doyle Ring cut Kinkora, ring your silver bells, Ring the glad notes to where, long mile St. Peter's Mission Church the good news

Along the ice-bound shores of Seven Mile Round Sea-Cow Head and stealing up the The jubilant strain now rises, sinks and

falls,

To be caught up and merged into the host
Of joy bells ringing out from tall St
Paul's. For Summerside her Pastor greets to day, And from the length and breadth of ol

Green shore,
All classes and all creeds unite to say—
Ad multos onnos, Father Doyle asthore!
—AMY M. POPE.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY

He that cheats me once, shame fa' him; he that cheats me twice, shame fa' me -

The Marquis of Donegal, who died the other day in his ninetieth year, was a typical Irish nobleman such as Lover depicts in his novels. He was rich and spent his money in his own country, where he lived the greater part of his life. His son, Lord Belfast, who succeeds him, sympathizes with Home Rule.

"This world is pretty evenly divided after all?" said the butcher as he scraped away at his block.
"How?"

"Lady in the diamonds and sealskin gets out of her carriage and comes in here and inquires for 'sassage.'"

"Well, other folks have the money and us butchers have the eddecashun. Makes me feel more more content."

"I am willing to risk my reputation as a wrote Edward Hine to the Liverpool Mercury, "if the worst case of small pox can not be cured in three days by the use of cream of tartar. One ounce of cream of tartar dissolved in a pint of water, drank at intervals, when cold, is a however, submit to a boy of twelve years water, drank at intervals, when cold, is a certain, never failing remedy. It has cured thousands, never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and avoids tedious lingering."

however, submit to a poy of twelve jesse being raid as much as journeymen, and Charles, therefore, retired.

His father than placed him with a lawyer who had little business and no lawyer who had little business and no lawyer.

THE POPE'S FACE

Christian Reid thus writes of the Sover-Chistian Reid thus writes of the Sovereign Pontiff: "If ever a human countenance was expressive of intellectual and
moral force, that of Leo XIII is. And
in his shadowy thinness—in the look
which he has of being more spirit than
matter—with the courage of a lion in his
calm glance, and the sweetness of a saint
on his line, his is just the type a great on his lips, his is just the type a great painter would select if this epoch were thrown back a thousand years, and he wanted to embody a helmsman fit to steer the barque of Peter through raging seas.

the barque of Peter through raging seas.

the barque of books distracts the wanted to embody a helmsman fit to steer the barque of Peter through raging seas. It is impossible to imagine anything more majestic than the videous distracts the mind." O'Conor was forced to adhere to dreams of theorists as the eternal Heaven is above the earth. And in the ability of a great ruler, in diplomatic segacity and profound wisdom, no one, in all the lorg line of illustrious Pontiffs, has surpassed

LIFE AND DUIY.

Sir William Butler, a distinguished Catholic officer, has written a blography of General Gordon as the initial volume of General Gordon as the initial volume of a series called "English Men of Action," pow in course of publication by Messs. Macmillian. He pays a high deserved tribute to the Christian soldier, which is none the less valuable that he puts him before us in that proper light. The truth is the hero has been adulated with a prodigality that would have pained himself. He was brave, self denying, and prompted and sustained by loftlest of impulses, but, as Sir William Butler reminds us, Solution of the world; that this man, trying as he walks to make straight road, and to kick the stones off the high-

way of life, is himself carrying his load all the time, writing his official letters, draw-ing his maps of the Thames forts, and doing the rest of the routine of military life in England.

The sense of duty—that was the motor-round of Gordon's greatness, and that it is

spring of Gordon's greatness, and that it is which underlies and beautifi a the career of thousands of humble priests and of nuns who have burned the sands of the world on the altar of self-sacrifice.

THE MAGIC OF A KINDLY DEED.

A newsboy took the Sixth Avenue elevated at Park Place yesterday afternoon, and sliding into one of the cross seats fell asleep. At Grand street two young ladies got on and took the seats opposite the lad. His feet were bare and his cap had fallen off. Presently the younger girl leaned over and placed her muft under the little fellow's dirty cheek. An ald gentleman in the next seat smiled at this act, and, without saying anything, held out a quarter with a nod toward the boy. The girl hesitated a moment and then reached for it. The next man just as silently offered a dime; a woman across the aisle held out some pennies; and before she knew it the young girl with flaming cheeks, had taken money from every passenger in that end of the car. She quietly dropped the amount into the sleeping lad's pocket, removed her muff gently from under his head without rousing him, and got off at Twenty-third street, including all the passengers in a pretty inclination of the head that seemed full of thanks and a common secret,—The Catholic Youth. THE MAGIC OF A KINDLY DEED. of thanks and a common secret.—The

WHO IS THE GREATEST MAN IN ENG-LAND?

Who are the twelve greatest men in the United Kingdom? This was the interesting prize question which Answers —an English penny weekly newspaper, which undertakes to supply answers to which undertakes to supply answers to correspondents "on every subject under the sun"—prescribed to its readers during the Christmas holidays. It seems that no less than 42,000 postal cards were forwarded to Answers' office by persons in the hope of winning one of the prizes, which ranged, as it is stated, from £100 in cash to a 5s. postal order. The result of the competition was the placing of Mr. Gladstone's name at the top of the list, Lord Salisbury being next, and then following, in the order given, the names of Mr. Bright, Lord Tennyson, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Spurgeon, Mr. Irving, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Wolsely, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Ruskin. The total marks recorded for Mr. Gladstone were 327,143; the next on the list, Lord Salisbury, having 191,374 The list is by no means a bad one although many will miss a correspondents "on every subject under a bad one although many will miss a couple of names that ought fairly to be placed in the sacred twelve. It is cer-tainly suggestive of the great hold Mr. Gladstone has upon the English mind that in a competition of this kind— harmless in its way, but in some respects a fairly good test of popular opinion—he should head the list by so large a major ity. Nor is it without significance that Mr. Parnell's name should come sixth in in a list in which Mr. Chamberlain's ranks only ninth, Lord Wolseley's tenth, and Lord Hartington's eleventh.—Dublin

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

Charles O'Conor, the famous New York lawyer, once said: "I should never hesitate to undertake anything from doubt of my ability to do it. I might have a good deal of trouble about it, but I would manage to accomplish it some way."

O'Conor's self assertion is justified by

of Conor's self assertion is justified by his early life, whose study we commend to those who excuse their own failure by accusing circumstances. His father was an improvident gentleman, who sent his son to school for only two months, and then put him with a manufacturer of turpentine, pitch tar, and lampblack.

The boy received no pay except his board, but in one year he became so familiar with the details of the business that, when he s'gnified his intention to leave, his employer offered him a man's

books. Charles managed, somehow, to get hold of a copy of "Blackstone's Commentaries" and read it through two or three times. He did not comprehend it as his mind was too immature to grasp the principles of legal science. But his persistence is shown by his reading through at least twice, a book he did not

through, at least twice, a book he did not understand. He left that desolate office for another and in his eighteenth year he re-read Blackstone, and comprehended it. In

majestic than the voice and utterances of the old school system of reading. InLeo XIII. In listening to him one feels stead of rambling through many books, elevated into a region as far above the mad cries of revolutionaries and the vague so thoroughly that he never forgot their steads of the sixty of contents. He knew not many but much. Mr. Tilden said that O'Cor had a more precise knowledge of the science of jurisprudence than any other person living of the English-speaking

Pardow, a merchant whom he knew slightly, to endorse his (O'Conor's) note. The merchant did so, as a favor, having faith in the success of his purpose in life, and the young lawyer purchased the coveted books. The library proved the means of his rank rise to success; from ere are millions of men and women means of his rapid rise to success; from that day O'Conor never knew what it was

who came to him with the plea, "I am poor and needy." He knew that he was often deceived by imposters, but he could not shut his ears to that plea, saying:—
"I am better for giving, even if the receiver is unworthy."

He was once stopped in Broadway by a stranger who saked him for a loan of five dollars. He put his hand in his pocket, drew out the amount, and handed it to the man.

the man.

The befriended person was penniless and in deepair. He asked a man standing near, if he knew the name of that gentleman. "That was Charles O'Conor, the law-

"That was Charles O'Conor, the lawyer." said the man.
Thirty years after, Mr. O'Conor received a letter, enclosing five dollars from
a person living in Virginia. It recited the
facts, and promised to send thirty years
interest as soon as the writer was able.
O'Conor wrote to the poor man, saying
he accepted the five dollars, as that would
make the lender feel that he had dis make the lender feel that he had dis charged a duty, but he must decline to accept the interest.—Independent.

A LEAF FROM THE DIARY OF A FRENCH CURE.

THE EDIFYING LIFE OF A PRIEST, AS LEARNED FROM HIS JOURNAL FOR A SINGLE MONTH.

What measure of the gentler virtues the what measure of the gentler virtues the Cares of the rural parishes of France possess, pressed by poverty—thanks to the niggardliness of the Government on whose stipend they depend—by the gentlemen of the neighboring chateaux, insulted and outraged by any bruts! coward who finds it sport to tortue them we would—the outreged by any brutal coward who finds it sport to torture them, we would will ingly record. For the purpose we can offer nothing better than a leaf from the diary of one of those humble priests. It will be observed that we have here at once a diary and an account book, a register of the resources as well as of the virtues of the parisb. It has already been published in France for purposes of edification, which it has, no doubt, adequately served. That we would add a few additional touches to this picture of merit, if we had to draw its lines, will not prevent us from admiring what is good and

we had to draw its lines, will not prevent
us from admiring what is good and
gracious in it as it stends:

1:t Feb — Received my salary this morning, 62 francs 50 cents. (£2 9s), the pay
of a desservant de troisieme classe. I have
not given Gertrude any wages since last
Easter, and I know that she wants a silver cross wherewith to make herself smart for Mass on Sundays, poor old soul. A touch of feminine vanity, for all that it be, a religious emblem which is supposed to cover it! I gave her 10 francs and absorber 10 frances and a

lution. Leaves 52 france, 50 cents.
21.—Began to give Catechism to a new class. These little creatures require some-thing to excite their emulation. I wrote to Paris, asking Dopter to sent me some religious prints, which he has done by return of post against a re mittance. We, ministers of religion, can

thirty children.

11th.—Arrival of His Grace; the Arch. blshop dined here. Spent 19 francs 75 cents. Our superiors should always be treated with the bonor which is their

due.

12:h.—On taking leave of me the Archbishop said: "M. le Cure, you have on a very shabby cassock; it is quite threadbare!" "Black cloth is apt to show wear very soon, my Lord," said I. The prelate smiled kindly: "There is not a spot on it," he added, "but I see a patch near the neck; we must see how that may best be concealed." What can he have meant? he have meant? 13th.-Just received four bottles of old

wine as a present from the new Deputy for the Department. . . . Sent it round to the church for the use of the sltar. to the church for the use of the sltar.

14th.—Heard that young Gendras was in trouble for breaking one of the windows at the public house while druck. Went there at once. . . . They began by jeering and laughing at me; I pald for the broken window. . . . then, that noisy blustering fellow, Gendras, was quite overcome, and burst into tears; it quite sobered him. He promised to come to church on Sunday.

Pane of glass 2 francs.

Leaves 19 francs. 50 cents.

person living of the Euglisser.

After O'Conor was admitted to the bar, he had twenty five dollars in his pocket. He hired an office, bought a desk, three old chrirs, and a little stationery, and put up a small tin eign, but he did not own a single law book.

One day he saw a notice of a law library of one hundred and fifty-six vol library of one hundred and fifty-six vol umes for sole at two dollars a volume, a umes for sole at two dollars a volume.

Leaves 19 francs, 50 cente.

15th.—There was a sharp frost lest night; the store of vegetables is nearly exhausted; but we have still a supply of potatoes and walnuts.

16th.—Gertrude is quite ill, poor old soul; a vegetarian diet evidently does not suit her. Ordered meat to make her some broth.

2 francs.

Leaves 19 francs, 50 cente.

Leaves 17 francs 50 cente.

In order to persuade her to made a good dinner of soup and meat I was obliged to tell her that to day was a theological fast; these old women are so terribly obstinate! After all, it was only the truth, for St. Ambrose says: "Mortify yourselves without ceasing."

17th —A letter from the Archbishop

reasonch. Expressed my feelings of votion and filial obedience.

Leaves 11 francs 30 cents.

Leaves 11 francs 30 cents.

23 i —The altar piece in the lady chapel has been so much damaged this winter by the damp that it must be seen to at once. The carver and gilder who lives at Monfort l'Amauary has promised to repair it for three francs. Here is an expense which it is a real joy to incur,

for it seems like showing direct humage to Her to whom we owe so much!

Leaves 8 francs, 30 cents.
24 h.—Our winter vegetables have come to an end; paid the baker's bill for one month, 8 francs.

Leaves 0 frances 30 cents.

25th.—Remained out all day on a
botanizing expedition in the hills, in
order to leave bread enough for Ger-

trude.

26th.—Bought 30 cents worth of bread. Dined on bread and walnuts.

. The spring water tasted delicious with them. I must take care not to become sensual! Gertrude went to drive with her pages 1 care of process of the sensual care of the s with them. I must take care not to become sensual! Gertrude went to drive
with her neice. Leave 0 francs 0 cents,
John is at last getting better, but is too
weak to be able to take much. The
doctor ordered him some chicken. . . .
Chicken indeed! and he so poor that he
can scarcely buy bread!

27th.—An invitation to dine to-night
at the Chateau. . . A sumptuous feast:

27th.—An invitation to dine to night at the Chateau. . . . A sumptuous feast: Venison, pastry, truffles. . . . I managed to transfer my piece of chicken to a new handkerchiet which I happened to have with me; I will take it round to poor Johnnie; it will do him good.

28th—One more bad day to be lived through! . . . to more with allowances.

through! . . . to morrow the allowances will come due. . . . fortunately this is

will come due. . . . fortunately this is not leap year!

A parcel from the archbishop! Two francs carriage to pay. Gertrude lent me a two franc piece with a hole in it, which she has treasured 'for luck' ever since last confirmation day. It is a good thing to make her rise above such silly superstitions. However, I will return her the money this evening when I recover any new.

ceive my pay.

On opening the parcel I found to my amrzement two things! the cape of a cathedral canon, and a note from Monseigneur. "My dear Abbe, I am sending you something which will conceal the catch in your cassack."

patch in your cassock."

I, a cathedral canon, chosen cut from among so many other good priests around! I, who am so insignificant, so useless, having done so little, when com psred to so many earnest, upright men!
O! my God, how good Thou art to Thy
unworthy creature!—The Dublin Lyceum

HOSPITAL REMEDIES

your druggist does not keep them remit price so us and we will ship direct. Address all letters to Hospital Remedy Company, 303] West King St., Toronto, Canada.

Common Croup

Is often fatal when not remedied in time. Leslie B. Nicholson, 19 Wellesley Ave., Toronto, says: "As a quick cure for croup, colds, sore throat, chilbiains, etc., I can recommend Haeyard's Yellow Oil." It is a sure cure. Directions accompany each bottle.

C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, says: have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatis

Part'y Gave up.
"In the year 1885 I coughed for six months, and having unsuccessfully tried months, and having unsuccessfully tried many remedies, I partly gave up, thinking I had consumption. At last I tried Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, less than one bottle of which cured me, leaving me as well as ever I was." Henry W. Carns, Wabash, Ont.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endurs them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

WHY YOU SHOULD USE **Scott's Emulsion** F Cod Liver Oil WITE

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

It is Palatable as Milk.

it is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil. It is far superior to all other so-called

Emulsions.

Want of Sleep

Is sending thousands annually to the insane asylum; and the doctors say this The usual remedies, while they may temporary relief, are likely to do more harm than good. What is needed is an Alterative and Blood-purifier.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is incomparably the best. It corrects those disturbances in the circulation which cause sleeplessness, gives increased vitality, and re stores the nervous system to a healthful

Rev. T. G. A. Coté, agent of the Mass. Home Missionary Society, writes that his stomach was out of order, his sleep very often disturbed, and some impurity of the blood manifest; but that a perfect cure was obtained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Frederick W. Pratt, 424 Washington

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

cured of nervousness and sleeplessness by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for about two months, during which time his weight increased over twenty pounds.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six botues, \$5.

NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY

The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of good: imported or manufactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:

The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:

Ist. It is stuated in the heart of the wholesale trade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading
nanufacturers and importers as enable it
to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest
wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or
commissions from the importers or manufacturers, and henceand. No extra commissions are charged
its patr us on purchases made for them, and
giving them besides, the benefit of my experione and facilities in the actual prices
charged.

or ilines and sant sant several different farged.

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

4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of Houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency.

5th. Clergymen and Religious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

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

THOMAS D. EGAN.

Catholic Agency, 42 Parclay St., New York "TALLY HO" LIVERY

288 DUNDAS STREET.

I have added another improvement to the above stable, in the shape of a covered drivway, which now makes my stable the fines in London. Boarding horses as specialty My saddle horses are quiet, but stylish torsee and carriages sent to any part of the city. Telephone 678.—J. FULCHER, Prop.



CUT and PLUG SMOKING TOBACCO

FINER THAN EVER.

See E

IN BRONZE on EACH PLUG and PACKAGE

"Best cure for colds, cough, consumption s the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston. For \$1 a large bottle sent prepaid.

VERSEERS WANTED Everywhere will to wind to will be to w

DURDOCK A SURE CURE

FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION.

INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AND TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

" MISTAKES & MODERN INFIDELS.

New Book on Christian Evidences and Complete Answer to Col. Ingersoll's "Mistakes of Moses." Highly recommend ed by Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec, Archbishop Ryan, Philadel, hia, and 14 other catholic Archbishops and Bishops, five Protestant Bishops, many other prominenterry, and the press. Cloth St. 25. Paper 75 cants. AGENTS WANTED. Address BEV, GEO. E. NOETHGRAVES, Ingersoll Ontario, Canada.

THE DOMINION Savings & Investment Society LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and others wishing to borrow money apon the Security of Real Estate:

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires. Fersons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS, Manager.

P. B. LEYS, Manager. OFFICE — Opposite City Hall, Kichmond Street, London, Ontario.

ACADEMY OF THE SAURED HEART, Conducted by the Ladies of the Sacted Heart, London, Ont. Locality unrivalled forhealthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delieste constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome, Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charge, not on y in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and dand ard works. Literary reunions are held month, y vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature, Musical Soirces take pic ce weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and insuring self-possession. Surfect attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatress and economy, with refinement of manner.

Terms can be obtained on application to the Lady Superior.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE.

Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 1st. Board and tuition per annum, \$1'0. For further particulars apply to Mother Superior.

BOX 303.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR.

Ontario.—This institution is pleasant, located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge, flusic and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room g \$20. For further particulars address:

MOTHER SUPERIOR.

TRRULINE ACADEMY. CHATHAM

MOTHER SUPERIOR.

JRSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, Ont.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleavantly situated on the Great Wostern Railway, 50 miles from Detroit. This spacious and commoditions building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc., Tresystem of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, emoroidery in gold and chenille, walfowers, etc., are taught free of charges. Board and tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing, and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, Mother Superior.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE. SANDWICH.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH.

Professional.

DR. WOODRUFF.
No. 185 QUERN'S AVENUE.
Defective vision, impaired hearing.
Nasai catarrh and troublesome throats,
size Eyes tested, glasses adjusted.
Hours-12 to 4.

DR. HANAVAN, SURGEON TO "D" Royal School of Infantry, office and residence, 389 Burwell street, second door from Dundas.

MACDONALD & DIGNAN, BARRIST-ERS, Etc., 418 Taibot St., London, Private funds to Loan. A. J. B. Macdonald. R. H. Dignan. MISS JENNIE GOLDNER, MUSIC Teacher, 345 William Street, London. JOHN O'MEARA, BARRISTER, SOLIUI-TOR and Notary. P. O. Box 455, Peter-borough. Collections promptly attended to

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

Meetinas.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSO-CIATION—the regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. MARTIN O'MEARA, Pres., WM. CORCORAN, Sec.

NEW BOOKS.

Vol. V. of the Centenary Ed. of St. Alphonsus Works.
Meditations on the Passion of Our Lord.
With a Manual of the Black Scapular of
the Passion, and Daily Prayers. From the
Italian, by a Passionist Father. With a
Frontispiece and if full-page Illus rations
of the Way of the Cross. 32mo, cloth. red
edges. of the Way of the Cross. \$2mo, cloth red edges, dees, \$60 cts. Meditations on the Sufferings of Jesus Christ. From the Italian of Rev Fr. da Perinaido, 8. F. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25 the Joseph, the Advocate of Hopeless Cases. From the French of Rev. Father Huguet, Marist \$2mo, cloth, \$1.00 st. Alphonsus of the Works of St. Alphonsus de Liguori. A Complete Manual of Plone Exercises for every day, every week, every month, every season of the Christian year, and for all the brit close it cum stances of life. By Rev. Father St. Omer. CSN. R. Translated from the French, by G., M. Ward. 16mo, cloth, red edges. \$1.00

Ward.

16mo, cloth, red edges,

"roan, gilt centre and edges,

"roan, gilt centre and edges,

"French mor., gilt side and edges,

Catholic Worship The Sacraments, Ceremonies, and Feativals of the Church explained in Questions and Answers. From the German of Rev. O. Gisler, by Rev.

Richard Brennan, LL D.

Paner, 15 cts.; per 100, \$9.00

Cloth, Inked. 25 cts.; per 100, 15.00

BENZIGER BROTHERS

Printers to the Holy Apostolic Sec. New York, Cincinnati and Chicago. R. F. LACEY & CO'Y

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Every Variety of BOOT AND SHOE UPPERS 398 CLARENCE STREET. LONDON, ONT.

ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE.

BERLIN, ONT.
Complete Classical, Philosophical & Commercial Courses, and Shorthand and Topewriting.
For further particulars apply to

REV. L. FUNCKEN, C.R., D.D., President.

Catholi London, Sat.,

THE HAVE We already no fact that the dec Masschusette, sch

MARCH

Catholic parochia that town was re on the 9th ult. chool board reste schooling was no required by the l insufficient Engli in the school. O. the school are Fr illes speaking r French teaching unless the childre ance at school, an French teaching sary to instruct French parents w truant law for c children to St. condemnation by A. L. Bartlett. a was the principa

tion. Father Ol Joseph's church. for the defence. school committe amination, and arbitrary. The judge sta not require the public school, no and the comm school. The children must be for education. case of Joseph defendants the had been fulf charged accordi

had paid costs,

appeal, but it !

The bigots a

be any such a of fact the am the school was teaching being board exaggers in order to m Among Carad course, rejoice Haverhill bigo was no appeal board. It is n are downcast, the Mail will reversal of the The fanatics

let the matter the "Private S was defeated lature last year the object of schools, and appointed to p Legielature. bill interferin rights should states of a fre s:hools will

The Right the Protestan ern New You makes himsel intelligent pu of history, h the public on ism and Gall sire to pass hi the leading P

BISHOP CO.

CA

not permit h though when hibition of h showing his matters of Catholic doc of being the Coxe has vis in going thit mation to n Church," so This Church Mrs. Loyson stated that t twelve mor Church were tion who co Coxe's episco his estimate

the Church Hence he American I ating the sc Pere Hyac with the d fact all tha any sect, to with his ow ity of the Pere Hyac doctrines w Protestants of the Ma bishop tha celebrate I

this new Ch

the French all langua

INION ment Society

and others wishing in the Security late:

ate:
of money on hand a short period," te rate, according te noipal payable at villege to borrower the principal, with at, if he so desires, prow money will rests by applying

SACRED HEART, addess of the Sacred coality unrivalled couliar advantage as constitutions. At a food wholesome, every facility for gorating exercise, ough and practical unsurpassed, of charge, not on y ye conversation, hoice and standard is are held mouth y, Music form a pro-Boirces take pice e, testing improve-possession. Strict mote physical and t, habits of nextress tement of manner.

LADY OF LAKE t.-This institution young ladies who useful and refined thention is paid to nusic. Studies will r, Sept. 1st. Board r, 1:0. For further other Superior,

EMY, WINDSOR, tution is pleasant, Windsor, opposite its system of edufor acquiring the for acquiring the for acquiring the he higher English able per session in rrency: Board and use a painting, \$15; Bed g, \$20; Private room such as a painting, \$15; Bed g, \$20; Private room such as a pleasantly studies and commodition of the Ursaline at spleasantly studies and commodition of the bot water system introduced with all the bot water system introduced with the extensive, including plain sewing, fancy did and chenille, way free of charge. Board paid semi-annually paid semi-annually prawing, and Palmi-For further part'-SUPERIOR.

EGE, SANDWICH, embrace the Class: crses. Terms (includ-es). Canada money. all particulars apply E, President. 46-ly

URGEON TO "D" afantry. Office and street, second door

IGNAN, BARRIST R. H. Dignan. OLDNER, MUSIC RRISTER, SOLICI-P. O. Box 455, Peter-romptly attended to.

, DENTIST.
reet. four doors east
sed air administered
don of teetb.

ings. L BENEFIT ASSO.

egular meetings of of the Catholic Mutual il be held on the first every month, at the ir rooms, Castle Hall, and St. Members are punctually. Martin Corcoran, Sec. BOOKS.

I Jesus Christ. Shore ry Day in Lent. By ke, S. J. 18mo, maro-ts: per 160, net, \$13.50-hrist during His pas-n their Literat and the French of Rev. by Rev. J. J. Quinn. de. 25 cts. n of Jesus Christ. By Liguori. 12mo, cloth,

ary Ed. of St. Alphon-

Passion of Our Lord. the Black Scapular of ly Prayers. From the mist Father. With a full-page Illus rations ross. 32mo, cloth. red 40 cts. ross. 32mo, cloth. red

docts.

docts.

Terings of Jesus Christ.

Rev Fr. da Perinaldo,

b, \$1.25.

ate of Hopeless Cases.

Rev. Father Huguet,

b, \$1.00.

yer-Book. Selections

f St. Alphonaus

de Manual of Plous Ex
ay, every week, every

tof the Christian year,

clust circum stances of

er St. Omer. C SS, R.

he French by G. M.

re and edges. 1.50
re and edges. 2.00
re and edges, 2.00
re Sacraments, Cereals of the Church exs and Answers. From
r. O. Gisler, by Rev.
LI D.
100. \$900
re per 100. 1500

BROTHERS Toly Apostolic Sec.

EY & CO'Y d Wholesale Dealers Variety of HOE UPPERS

NCE STREET. N, ONT. E'S COLLEGE.

N, ONT. alars apply to UNCKEN, C.R., D.D.,

Catholic Record. London, Sat., March 9th, 1889.

THE HAVERHILL SCHOOL TROUBLE.

We already noticed in our columns the fact that the decision of the Haverhill, Massachusette, school board to close the Catholic parochial school of St. Joseph in that town was reversed by Judge Carter on the 9th ult. The plea on which the school board rested their case was that the schooling was not up to the standard required by the law of the State, and that insufficient English instruction was given in the school. One-third of the pupils of the school are French who belong to families speaking no other language, and French teaching was absolutely required unless the children were to be kept in ignorance at school, and it was shown that the French teaching was just what was necessary to instruct these children. Several French parents were prosecuted under the truant law for continuing to send their children to St. Joseph's school after the condemnation by the school board, and A. L. Bartlett, superintendent of schools, was the principal witness for the prosecution. Father Oliver Boucher, rector of St. Joseph's church, was the principal witness for the defence. It was shown that the school committee made an insufficient examination, and that their action was arbitrary.

The judge stated that the statute does not require that children be sent to the have, the wish to see their own sentiments public school, nor that the superintendent and the committee should spprove the school. The law only required that they claim their natural and inalienable children must be furnished with the means right to impart to them a Catholic educafor education. The judge said that in the case of Joseph Paquette and the other defendants the requirements of the law had been fulfilled, and they were discharged accordingly, and as some of them had paid costs, the costs were refunded.

The bigots are enraged at the decision, and there is some vaporing about an appeal, but it is not likely that there will be any such action taken. As a matter of fact the amount of French taught in the school was very small, most of the teaching being in English, but the school board exaggerated the amount of French in order to make out a plausible case. Among Caradian journals, the Mail, of course, rejoiced in the action of the Haverhill bigots, and stated that there was no appeal from the decision of the board. It is no wonder that the fanatics are downcast, and it is not probable that the Mail will inform its readers of the reversal of the school board's decision.

The fanatics, however, say they will not let the matter drop, but will resuscitate the "Private School Inspection Bill" which was defeated in the Massachusetts Legis. lature last year. A bill has been prepared the object of which is to cripple Catholic schools, and a committee has been appointed to place it in the hands of the Legislature. It will be very strange if a bill interfering so grossly with parental rights should be made law in one of the states of a free country ; but the Catholic s:hools will assuredly not suffer in the

BISHOP COXE AND THE "GALLI. Church by legislative measures. CAN CHURCH."

ern New York, who, from time to time obligations, for the principles of the discipline in the Church, makes himself ridiculous in the eyes of an French Revolution of the eighteenth cen- deemed sufficient it may be dispensed intelligent public by his gross falsifications tury took such a hold upon the country with by the Church. It is, therefore, no of history, has been of late enlightening that they have not been entirely rooted out. the public on the subject of Ultramontan. ism and Gallicaniem in France. His desire to pass himself off before the public as the leading P. E. Bishop of America does Ohurch. The very fact, which he admits, not permit him to remain long in silence, though when he does make a public exhibition of himself, he only succeeds in showing his utter disregard for truth in matters of history, and his ignorance of Catholic doctrine while he makes pretence of being thoroughly versed therein. Dr. Coxe has visited France lately. His object in going thither was to administer Confirmation to members of the new "Gallican Church," so named by Pere Hyacinth. the Church, the most efficient way for This Church consists of Pere Hyacinth and the Government to gain the confidence of Mrs. Loyson and a few followers. It is the people would be to throw off the stated that the Loyson baby and ten or mask and persecute the Church openly. twelve more youthful members of the Church were the candidates for confirmation who called for the exercise of Dr. power of their own votes under a popular Coxe's episcopal powers. It appears, from his estimate of the Gallican Church, that them to come forward in their strength this new Church of Pere Hyacinth is alone to elect deputies who truly represent the Church which will regenerate France. them. The election of the Communist Hence he desires the co-operation of leader, General Cluseret, for the depart-American Protestants to aid in perpetu. ment of the Var, is a proof of this. He ating the schlem, though he confesses that gained his seat by the fact that but a Pere Hyacinth will have nothing to do with the doctrines of Protestantism. In the polls at all. The large cities are fact all that Bishop Coxe requires from known to be the most contaminated with any sect, to admit it to full communion infidelity, while the country parishes are, with his own, is that it reject the author. for the most part, thoroughly Catholic. ity of the Pope. He acknowledges that Yet even in Paris, where for the first time, doctrines which distinguish Catholics from Protestants, even to belief in the Sacrifice of the Mass; for we are told by the bishop that Pere Hyacinth continues to celebrate Mass, though he does this in the French tongue. But as God knows all languages, this certainly does not since the plebiscite was taken by Napolocation and the plebiscite was taken by Napolocation and the present anti-Catholic Government found their strength tested in the recent celetion, a majority of 80,000 was given to General Boulanger over the Government to mothing like being ready with a sure great suffering, and frequently valuable lives. This Cordial has gained fer itself a widespread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints. Pere Hyacinth desires to retain all the since the plebiscite was taken by Napol-

affect the essential character of the Mass, owing, in a great measure, to the strength which is declared by the Anglican articles of "the clerical party," which is the to be idolatry.

ult. the report of an interview which the Catholics. Herald reporter held with Bishop Coxe is published. We are told in this interview that there are three parties in France on the "religious issue:" the Ultramontanes, who would reduce France to s hierocratic dependency upon the Court of Rome ; a counter party, who would resist Ultramontaniem by avowed Atheism and Anarchy, and a third party. This third party is the one of which Bishop Coxe speaks with so much enthusiasm. He describes it as "an available element which would be glad to give itself to any Government disposed to save France from these extremes."

Dr. Coxe has been one of the loudest of Americans in denouncing Catholic Americans who exercise their rights as citizens by advocatir g the liberty of Catholic education. The bishop, and others whom he can control, or who think with him, misrepresent the legal exercise of their right of franchise by Catholice, as a Romish aggression, an attempt on the part of the Pope to get possession of and to control the public school system. Every one who knows anything of the reel state of the case, knows that the Catholics as such have no desire to control the character of the education, whether godless or religious, which Protestants are willing to give to their own children, except inasmuch as desiring the general good of the community. Catholics have, as other persons on the subject of religious educasien prevail; and as regards Catholic children,

But in his French mission, Bishop Coxe plainly acknowledges that his object is so o encourage Father Hyacinth's movement that the French Government may repress ultramontanism, which means the Catholic Church, Thus this intermeddler would take from American Catholics their share in the government of the United States ; while he would have the Protestants of the United States interfere with the government of France in its dealings with the Catholic Church. Is there no aggressiveness in all this?

That we may not be suspected of misinterpreting the bishop's declaration, we will here quote his words :

He states that the third party, that is, the party whose interests he is endeavoring to forward, "would be gled to give itself to any Government disposed to save France from these extremes," viz. : Atheism and Ultramontanism, For the purpose of aiding this third party Bishop Coxe was sent to France by the Council of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Greater impudence than this, which is

thus avowed to be the object of the P. E. Church of the United States, it would be difficult to conceive. Yet Bishop Coxe has managed to exceed even this. He bosets that Roman Catholicism is declining in France, and that the majority of Frenchmem "are totally opposed to Ultramon permanent toleration." He, therefore, actually wishes to suppress the Catholic

It cannot be denied that too many Frenchmen are infected with the leaven The Right Reverend A. Cleveland Coxe, of unbelief, and that many others from to duty can be attained. the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of West | mere worldliness neglect their religious | The law of celibacy is a mere matter of But Bishop Coxe certainly misrepresents the case when he says the majority of that "the Ultramontane Church is practically predominant," refutes his assertion. He says the Church is predominant because "It certainly holds the balance of power," and he acknowledges that the government, though opposed to Ultramontanism, "does not feel itself sufficiently strong" to defy the known wishes of the "priest party" by infuriating them. If the majority were in favor of persecuting

The truth is, the French people have not yet reached that appreciation of the form of government, which would lead

language of non-Catholics of Bishop In the New York Herald of the 23rd | Coxe's stamp when they speak of thorough

Gen. Boulanger is not the man who rould be likely to be selected as a leader of a Catholic party, but we are all aware that in the complications which politics often bring about, the overthrow of a ministry in their own stronghold has often to be accomplished by alliances which under other circumstances would not be desirable. The result shows, at all events, that the anti-religious Ministry on whose continued existence Dr. Coxe relies so much, is far from having a very strong hold upon the country, They are, even now, forced to seek a new means of retaining their positions by introducing a scruting d'arrondisement bill, which would be styled in this country a gerrymandering bill.

The statement of Bishop Coxe, that only 1,000,000 of communicants are to be found n a population of 36,000,000 is an evident falsification. There are in every country some persons who neglect their duty in respect to Easter communion, but no real respect to Easter communion, but no real statistics can prove such gross neglect as this, though we acknowledge that the neglect of the practice of their sacramental obligations is much too frequent in France.

Dr. Caxe further asserts on Pere Loy.

The Caxe further asserts on Pere Loy.

Dr. Coxe further asserts on Pere Loyson's authority that "there are multitudes of hely and devout priests in France who bear the cross of a compulsory celibacy, believirg, nevertheless, that it ought not to be compulsary, but left to every man's conscience in the fear of God," There is ne such sentiment as this among the French clergy. It is absolutely possible that among about 40,000 priests, there should be some eccentric individuals who, either jocosely or seriously, would utter sometimes such views; but that there is any sentiment of the kind seriously entertained by a large body of the priesthood is an absolute falsehood. The French priesthood, in common with the priesthood of the universal Church, are satisfied that the Courch has acted wisely in obliging the priesthood to the more perfect state of celibacy; for, though matrimony is a holy state, sanctified by its having being made by Christ a sacrament, the state of celibacy is more perfect, when embraced for God's sake, inasmuch as St. Paul says: "For I would that all men were even as myseif. . . but I say to the unmarried and to the widows: it is good for them they so continue even as I. Art thou bound to a wife? seek not to be loosed. Art thou loosed from a wife? seek not a wife." Tais he previously tells us is his counsel, not his commandment. His reason for all this is then given : it is because of the higher perfection of the state of celibacy. "He that is without a wife is solicitous for the things that be-

But he that is with a wife, is solicitous for the things of the world, how he may please his wife, and he is divided, etc.' (1. Cor. vii. 7.34) The French clergy, like the clergy everywhere, have their minds thoroughly made up on this subject, and they recognize the isdom of the Church in insisting that tane Romanism, and will never give it for the purpose of securing in the priesthood a more complete devotedness to the sacred duties of their office, and to God, they should embrace the state which is thus by the apostle declared to be

long to the Lord, how he may please God.

reason that all should be dispensed from it, as Bishop Coxe would have it, because under the Eutern rite, under certain circumstances, priests are allowed to be mar-

the state in which alone this devotedness

ried. Bishop Coxe, however, shows his entire want of knowledge on a subject of which he speaks so learnedly in his own estimation, when he says that "in the Greek Church no man can be made a priest until he is married." The Greek Church does not admit to the Episcopacy any but unmarried priests. If, therefore, they followed the course indicated by Bishop Coxe, they would have no bishops.

A further proof of Dr. Coxe's ignorance is found in the statement that all who fail to confess and receive the sacraments a Easter are excommunicated. The Easter communion is commanded during Easter time, but the annual confession is not necessarily made at that particular period. Severe ecclesiastical penalties are pronounced against delinquents who neglect the Easter Communion, but those penal

Putnam's Corn Extractor Is the best remedy for corns extant. It acts quickly, makes no sore spots and effects a radical cure. A hundred imitations prove its value. Take neither substitutes offered as good nor the close imitations of the genuine too often offered.

No person should go home without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysenter

"Is this the tel'graph office?";
Asked a childish voice one day,
As I noted the click of my instrument
With its message from far away,
As it ceased, I turned; at my 'show
Mtood the merest scrap of a boy,
Whose child face was all aglow,
With the light of a hidden | py.

"Pve printed it big, so the argels
Could read out quick the name,
And carry it straight to my mamma,
And tell her how it came;
And now won't you please to take it,
And throw it up good and strong,
Against the wires in a fonder shower,
And the lightning will take it along."

But the blue sky smiled in answer,
And the sun shone dazzling bright,
And his face as he slowly turhed away,
Lost some of its gladsome light
"But nurse," he said, "if I stay so long,
Won't let me come any more;
So good-bye, I'll come and see you again
Right after a funder shower."

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

health for the past few years, so that his demise was not unexpected. He suffered from weak action of the heart, and succumbed to an attack of dropsy.

A series of meetings were held on Sunday, February 31, throughout Irrland, at which the cruel prison treatment of Mr. O'Brien, in Clonmel Jail was depunced in unmeasured terms. was denounced in unmeasured terms.

bailiffs hesitated. A doctor was sent for but had not arrived until the forces left the locality, so the "death sen-tence" was not executed for the present. Cork.

without effect.
All the shops in Cork, with few exceptions, were shuttered on Monday,
Feb. 4th, as a mark of indignation at the

treatment of Mr. O'Brien.
On Monday, February 4th, the solemn ceremony of profession took place at the convent chapel, Clonakilty. The young lady who made her solemn vows and devoted herself to God's service was

Kerry.

On February 2ad Lord Kenmare's bailiffs, under police protection, seized two horses, a cart, a pig, a quantity of hay, and a rick of turf, at Mr. Jeremiah nay, and a rick of turf, at Mr. Jeremiah Riordan's place near Brennan's Glen. One of the horses seized belonged to a neighbor, and had been borrowed by Mr. Riordan for the purpose of taking some hay to the market. Mr. Riordan has the omission.

The omission is all cases, nor are they excommunicated by the mere fact of the omission.

The market is market. Mr. Riordan has been served with a writ and an ejectment process, and he attributes those attempts to break him, on the part of the "office," to his connection with the

Messrs. Finucane, M. P., Stewart, and

Clare. Early on the morning of February 1st,

The Telegram.

The golden curls on his forebead, Bhaded eyes of the deepest blue, As if a bit of the summer sky Had lost in them its hue. They scanned my office rapidly, From celling down to floor, Then turned on mine their eager gazs, As he asked the question o'er,

'Is this the tel'graph office?"
'It is my little man,"
I said, "pray tell me what you want
And I'll help you if I can."
Then the blue eyes graw more eager,
And the breath came thick and fast;
And I saw within the chubby hand,
A folded paper grasped. "Nurse to'd me," he said, "that the light

"Nurse to'd me," he said, that on hing ning Came down on the wires some day; And my mamma has gone to heaven, And I'm lonely sluce she is away. For my papa is very busy, And basn't much time for me, So I thought I'd write her a letter, And I've brought it for you to see.

-Good Housekeeping.

We briefly announce the death of the late Rev. Charles Maher, C. C., which took place at the Presbytery, Marlborough street Dublin, on the 1st instant, Father Maher had been in delicate health for the past few years, so that his

It has just leaked out that the 4th Dragoons, at Newbridge Barracks, received orders from the Curragh to attend at the Clongorey evictions a few months ago, and that their officers refused to allow the men out on such duty. The authorities tried to hush up the

Wexford.

The exterminator has been abnormally busy in Wexford, of late. On Jan. 26th, quite a number of familles were thrown on the roadside in various parts of the county. No resistance was offered in any case, and in some instances the scenes witnessed were of a most heartrending character. Fifty families were evicted on the estate of Anthony J. Cliffe. Many of the tenants offered terms which were in excess of what could be reasonably expected, but in every case the writ was executed without compunction. At the house of a man named Kehoe it transpired that a woman was so ill that even the hardened bailiffs hesitated. A doctor was sent

About fifty men of the first battalion About fifty men of the first battalion of the Manchester Regiment, from Haulbowline, were drawn up on the platform of the railway station at Queenstown, on February 4th, to proceed to Tipperary, when one raising his cap called for three cheers for William O'Brien. The entire detachment responded by waving their caps, and cheering three times lustily. The officers tried to check the men but

and devoted nersell to God's service was Miss Josephine Ferguson, daughter of Mr. R. Ferguson, Q. C., County Court Judge for the West Riding of Cork, in religion Sister Mary Kevin Joseph. Right Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of

Right Rev. Dr. Phageraid, Dishop of Ross, presided.
On February 5th the Mayor of Cork visited Father Kennedy in his cell. The reverend gentleman was enjoying fairly good health. His Worship saw all the other political prisoners, who were about to go to breakfast.

Messrs, Finucane, M. F., Stewart, and Lundon, who were sentenced to a month's imprisonment under the Coercion Act, for their speeches at Ballyneety, were discharged from Limerick Jail, on Monday, February 4th. Mr. Finucane, M.P., is in ill health.

Mr. McInerney, P. L. G., has been removed to Galway Jail, from Limerick District prison. The removal of Mr. McInerney, was wholly unexpected, and

District prison. The removal of Mr. McInerney was wholly unexpected, and was effected on the morning of February 4th, at an early hour, when he was sent on by train to the "City of the Tribes."

Captain Croker, Sub-Sheriff of Clare, and a party of bailiffs and Emergencymen, protected by a large force of police, arrived at Kilmihill, and proceeded to Knockmore to raze the dwelling house and out offices of Patrick Haugh, an evicted tenant on the estate of Lieuten and out offices of Patrick Haugh, an evicted tenant on the estate of Lieuten ant-Colonel Stewart of Donegal. It is about three years since Haugh was evicted first; but soon after he retook possession of his house and land, and he was again evicted in January, 1888, and and Emergencymen, protected by police, left in charge. Haugh made various efforts to settle with the agent, but to no purpose. The destruction of the buildings occupied about five hours, and during the operation the bailiffs and Emergencymen, who used sledges, crowbars, and hatchets, were groaned at by large crowds of people assembled in the neighborhood. When the sheriff's party and the police were returning, some bye roads were barricaded against them, and they were some time removing the obstructions. Haugh's wife, who is in a dying state, hearing that her home was knocked down, fainted, and Father Glynn, of Kilmhill, was summoned to her bedside, as she was not expected to live.

Tipperary.

Tipperary.

The life of the recently appointed medical officer of Clonmei prison, Dr. Hewetson, who officially sanctioned the brutal treatment inflicted on Mr. William O'Brien, can hardly be regarded as a pleasant one. The Irish papers state that he never leaves his house without a policeman with a loaded rifle at his side! It will be remembered that the medical officer of Tullamore jail committed suicide when he was called upon to testify at the irquest into the cause of the death of John Mandeville. Balfour's tools are all, evidently, as cowardly as

death of John Mandeville. Balfour's tools are all, evidently, as cowardly as they are brutal—like himself.

A very significant expression of the state of feeling in Clonmel was given on February 4th. A number of the largest customers and shareholders of the National Bank signed a requisition calling a meeting for the purpose of passing a resolution requesting the directors of the bank to ask Mr. Milo Burke, J. P., who had attended the Balfour banquet, who had attended the Balfour banquet, in Dublin, on the previous Saturday, to retire from the directorate of the bank. The local manager waited on those who were most active in the movement, and requested them to postpone the meeting pending the arrival of the secretary and the inspector, for both of whom he had telegraphed to the head offices. He was notified that if Mr. Burke did not at once retire the depositors would withdraw their accounts from the bank, and that he might as well shut up that branch of the institution, Donegal.

Donegal.

The defendants charged with resisting the Sheriff's bailiffs during the evictions at Falcarragh, were sentenced on February 2. Five who are known as the defenders of "Curran's Fort" were sentenced to five months' imprisonment with hard labor. An appeal was lodged in their cases. The remaining prisoners were sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labor. In their cases onment with hard labor. In their cases no appeal is allowed under the Balfour

no appeal is allowed under the Ballour Coercion Code.

In a letter to the Manchester Guardian, under date of January 24, the Rev. Daniel Stephens, C. C., of Falcarragh, states that a fund has been started for the support of the twenty two families, comprising over one hundred individuals, lately evicted in the neighborhood of Falcarragh, the details of whose eviction Falcarragh, the details of whose eviction must have shocked many who may now wish to show practical sympathy with the evicted. The rev. gentleman adds:

—'I shall gladly act as the medium of conveying practical sympathy to the evicted. Any subscriptions sent to me will be thankfully received and acknowl-

Several exceptionally heartless evic-tions were carried out on the estate of Mr. Peter Curran died at his resid-

Mr. Feter Curran ded at mis residence, Ballycolgan, near Headford, on January 23rd, in the seventy fourth year of his age. Solean High Mass de Requiem was offered up in the parish chapel, on the 25th, the celebrant being

Very Rev. Canon Heaney, P. P.
His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam
has received a letter from the Rector of has received a fetter but the Retter of the Irish College, Rome, the Most Rev. Mgr. Kirby, Archbishop of Ephesus, acknowledging receipt of £450, amount of Peter's Pence offering to the Holy Father from the diocese of Tuam. His Holiness expressed his gratitude in most affectionate terms, and sent the Apos-tolic Benediction to the Archbishop, clergy and laity of the diocese. The letter also conveyed official intelligence of the presents sent by the Holy Father to the Archbishop—a costly chalice and rich set of vestments, with other vestments and articles of lesser value.

Roscommon On January 26th, about 600 of the tenantry on the De Freye estate assembled at the farm of Mr. James Gordon, at Grallagh, with about eighty carts, and did all his farm work. Mr. Gordon was undergoing seven days' im-prisonment for refusing to give evidence at a Star Chamber Court, held by Re

movable Townsend.

The extraordinary popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the natural result of its use by all classes of people for over forty years. It has proved itself the very best specific for colds, coughs, and pulmonary complaints. CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DISEASES. Nothing Like it.

was troubled with liver complaint for

a good many years, but was cured by one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters. I have never found any medicine to help me like B. B. B., in fact one bottle made a com-plete cure." W. J. West, Parkhill, Ont.

To Save Life

Frequently requires prompt action. An hour's delay waiting for the doctor may be attended with serious consequences especially in cases of Croup, Pneumonia. and other throat and lung troubles. Hence, no family should be without a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has proved itself, in thousands of cases, the best Emergency Medicine ever discovered. It gives prompt relief and prepares the way for a thorough cure, which is certain to be effected by

cure, which is certain to be effected by its continued use.

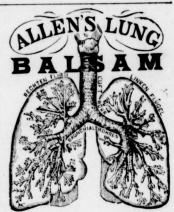
S. H. Latimer, M. D., Mt. Vernon, Ga., says: "I have found Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a perfect cure for Croup in all cases. I have known the worst cases relieved in a very short time by its use; and I advise all families to use it in sudden emergencies, for coughs, croup, &c."

A. J. Eidson, M. D., Middletown, Tenn., says: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."

"I cannot say enough in praise of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral," writes E. Bragdon, of Palestine, Texas, "believing as I do that, but for its use, I should long since have died."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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



THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMA, CROUP, PULMONARY ORGANS.

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure. Recommended by Physicians, Ministers, and Nuises. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. It never fails to bring relief.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child. It contains no OPIUM in any form. PRICE 25c, 50c AND \$1 00 PER BOTTLE.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited), Ompound

(Liquid.)

Note. - This favorite medicine is put up in oval bottles holding three owness each, with the name blown in the glass, and the name of the inventor, S. R. Campbell, in red ink across the face of the label. Ecware of imitations, refuse all substitutes, and you will not be disappointed.

Gampbell's Cathartic Compound Cures Chronic Constipation, Costiveness, and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, &c., &c. Price 25 Cents per Bottle. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO. (Limited),

MANUFACTURING UNDERTAKERS Vholesale and retail. Outside the con bine. Always open.

R. DRISCOLL & CO.

MONTREAL.

WILLIAM HINTON. UNDERTAKER, ETO.

The enly house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage. First-class Hearses for hire. 202, King street London. Private residence, 254 King street, London, Ontario. Electricity, Moliere Baths & Sulphur Saline Baths

J. G. WILSON, LLECTROPATHIST. 820 Dundas Street TO THE CLERGY.

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we see a seem so dreadful doom.

A Dreadful Doom.

To be unable to satisfy hunger without being distressed by heartburn, indigestion, sick stomach dizziness or faintness seems a dreadful doom. All who suffer thus will find prompt relief and permanent cure in Burdock Blood Bitters. B. B. B. positively cures dyspepsia in any form.

The Clergy of Western Ontario will, we seel assured, be glad to learn that Wilson Bros., General Grocers, of London, have of the stream of the control of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsaia. We have ourselves seen the original of the cure of the control of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsaia. We have ourselves seen the original of the control of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsaia. We have ourselves of the control of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsaia. We have ourselves deen the original of the control of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsaia. We have ourselves deen the original of the divided by the Clergy of Western Ontario will, we seel assured, be glad to learn that Wilson Bros., General Grocers, of London, have our street as a large quentity of Sicilian Wine, whose purity and genuite of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsaia. We have ourselves seen the original of the control of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsaia. We have ourselves seen the original of the divided the control of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsaia. We have ourselves seen the original of the divided the control of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsaia. We have ourselves seen the original of the divided the control of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsaia. We have ourselves seen the original of the divided the control of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsaia. We have ourselves seen the original of the divided the control of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsaia. We have ourselves seen the original of the divided the control of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsaia. We have ourselves of the divided the control of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsaia and the divided the control of the Diocesan Seminary of Marsaia. We have ourselves of th

C. M. B. A.

"Applications for Beneficiary Certificates" must be used as heretofore. As soon as a member is initisted, his "application for a Beneficiary Certificates" and "Membership Report" must be filed out and forwarded to the Gran Secretary. In this regard there has been no change made in the turisdiction of the Grand Councit of Canada.

The word "application" to section 4 page 80 of private minutes of tast Supreme Council Couvention, and also to section 4 page 90 of new constitution means "Application for a Beneficiary Certificate." The word "application" in said section does appear somewhat ambiguous, but the foregoing constituction is the one intended. A great many of the Beneficiary Certificates held by members in Canada, and of course in other places too, have no "printed form" on the back; hence when a member holding such a certificate desires to make a change, he must all out a new "Application for a Beneficiary Certificate of the Grand Secretary.

The "Application for Membership" would be melets as a guide for making out the Beneficiary Certificate, as very few applicants understand our C. M. B. A. law regarding "designation" of this Beneficiary Certificate, as the proper the special our constitution, and it is after initiation, when the spplicants become members, that they learn they caunot have their Beneficiary Certificate or policies, made in favor of "my Executors," "my believe or assigns, ""according to my private will," etc. This also applies to the "designation" of Medical Certificates of applicants.

The word "application" in section 4 page 9 of constitution of 1888 has the same meaning as the word "application" in section 19 page 15 of constitution of 1888 by the Supreme Council Comparing the minutes of the convention of 1888 by the Supreme Council Comparing the minutes of the convention of 1888 by the Supreme Council Comparing the minutes of the convention of 1888 by the Supreme Council of 1885 with the Convention of 1886 the themselves above referred to no change has been made, and the Grand Council

New Branch.

Another Branch was organized on the 27th of February at Westport, County of Leeds, by District Denuty Wm. Braniff, assisted by Brothers O. K. Fraser, Vice President of the Grand Council; R. C. Metherry of Brockville Branch; and Rev. P. A. Twohey, of Kingston Branch, now parish priest of Westport. The number of charter members is twenty, and the prospects of the Branch are of the most promising character. The officers elected are as follows: Spiritual Adviser, Rev P. A. Twohey; President, P. Kane; 1st Vice, John Mavell; 2nd Vice, P. Murphy; Treasurer. J. H. Martin; Recording Secretary, M. Mulville; Asst Secretary, Thos McCann; Finencial Secretary, M. Kearney; Marshal, JO'Hara; Guard, P. Garvin, Trustees for one year, J. H. Whelan, T. Lynch, P. Donnelly; Trustees for two years, P. Donochue and Jas Kane. After the work of organizing had been completed, District Deputy Braniff and Vice-President Fraser gave the officers-elect thorough instructions as to their cuties and the proper method of managing the Branch. The visiting brothers were handsomely entertained by Father Twohev and the Westport brothers. A neat little hall has been secured and will be at once fitted up in a most thorough manner. The Branch meetings will be held on the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month.

Montreal Notes.

Montreal Notes.

Lent has arrived, and the first duty of every Catholic is to comply with its rules, and notably that of making their Easter Communion. What a good example it would show if each Branch of our C. M. B. A. were to make a practice of receiving in a body in its own parish! It would also do away with this laggardness of members in making their Easter duty until the last days of the Lenten easo. What Branch will lead in this good work?

Poorly-attended meetings is the

This good work?

Poorly-attended meetings is the cry going up from many Branches If officers and members of Branches wish for large meetings, they should make it a point to open meetings at 8 o'cleck sharp, confine themselves to what is actually Branch business, not speak too long on any one subject, and close the meeting not later than 10 o'clock. They will find better attendance, increase of members, and much more interest taken in each meeting.

The Grand Denuties and Presidents of our

members, and much more interest taken in each meeting.

The Grand Deputies and Presidents of our city Branches on Sunday afternoon, at the Archibishop's Academy, presented His Lordard Dishop's Academy Company of the Market His Lordard His Lordard Dishop's Academy of His Lordard His Lordard Dishop's Academy of Lanchibard Dishop's Academy of Lanchibard Dishop's Academy of L

A relief fund in connection with Branch 50 was organized on Monday evening. It starts with a good membership, an excellent body or officers, and is bound to be successful, as have all the pass efforts of this Branch. They give a benefit of four dollars Branch. They give a b-nedt of four dollars per week to size members, medical attend since free, a discount of 20 per cost, on all medicines used by members or their familles, and if medical adviser of fined is called on to attend their families, 25 per cent. Is allowed off regular charges and many other benefits which would take too long to enumerate, but which in themselves actually avery nominal sum. No douct in time the action of this Branch will be followed by all the other city Brancher.

AMICUS.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 91, Alliston, It was moved by Bro. O'Callaghan, seconded by Bro. Cahill, and Resolved. That we, the members of Branch 91 of the Carbolic Mutual Benefit Association, do hereby place on record our profound sorrow on account of the death of Bro. Wm. O'Connor and heartilly sympathize with his wife and family in their sad bereavement, and that acopy of this minute be engrossed and forwarded to the afflicted widow and do sincerely recommend him to the plous prayers of our brethren of the C. M. B. A.

H. F. Kelly, Rec. Sec.

Teeswater, Ont., Feb. 22nd. 1889
To Bro. Wm. Zinger, President of Branch
92, C. M. B. A., Teeswater, Ont.
We, the members of Branch No 92 of the
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association in regu-lar meeting assembled, do hereby propose
the following resolution:
Whereas God in His jawledom has been
pleased to strike with the hand of death the
beloved father of our respected President,
but

beloved father of our respected Fresident, be it

Resolved. That we, while bowing to the will of God, exterd our deepest feeling of sympathy to Bro. Zinger and family at the loss of him who was personally known to each of us during his scioum here, and, we might venture to add by all in Treeswater as a man of the most kindly disposition, and an affectionate parent a kind friend and a truly devoted Catholic. Bett further

Resolved that a copy of this be inserted in the CATHOLIC RECORD and also in the CATHO

O'Leary and other members of the family our since sympathy in their sad bereave ment, and trust that He who does all things for the best may enable them to become reconciled to His divine will.

Resolved, That or chart be draped in mourning for thirty-days in memory of our departed Brother.

Resolved, That the above be recorded in the minutes of the Branch and a copy be sent to the family of deceased also published in the CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A. Monthly.

Recording Secretary,

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

Judge O'Connor of San Jose, Cal. has

The Empress of Brazil has embroidered a magnificent national flag which she will send to Lourdes as an offering of thanks giving for the miraculous recovery of the Emperor during his stay in Europe.

The city of Laredo, Texas, has presented to Right Rev. J. C. Neraz, Blehop of San Antonio, two blocks of city property for the erection of a church and a college for

Blebop Seidenbush, of Minnesota, state the growth of the Catholic Church in Min nesots and Dakota has kept pace with the wonderful increase in population.

The Very Rev. P. J. Freiden, S. J., President of Detroit College, has been appointed Provincela of the Jesuits for Missouri Province, vice Rev. R. J. Meyer, who will succeed him in Detroit.

The American pilgrims to the Holy Land set sail on the 21st ult, from New York, after assisting at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass celebrated by Archbishop Cor-

Bishop Foley, of Detroit, was given a most exthusiastic reception at St. Adal-bert's Pollsh Church recently. Several secletties escorted him to the church, and a sermon in Pollsh was delivered by Rsv. F. Sebastyanski, S. J.

Children to the number of 42,500 attend the Catholic parochial schools of attend the Catholic parochial schools of Chicago, which gives one child from every two families in the city. This creditable showing proves the earnestness of the Catholics in giving a religious education to their children. In Weson in 34 000 children are enrolled on the books of the 251 Catholic schools in the State.

Five young women of high caste recently received the white veil at the Convent of the Immaculate Heart of Mary in Madras, India, at the hands of the Arch-Madrae, India, at the hands of the Arch-bishop of that see. The Order was estab-lished in Pondicherry about fifty years ago by the late Father Dupuis, a priest of the Foreign Missions. It is a teaching Order and counts now about fifteen or sixteen branch houses in the extensive Archdiocese of Pondicherry. A branch house was established in Madres by the late lamented Dr. S. Fennells in 1876 for late lamented Dr. S. Fennelly in 1876 for the education of native girls. The schools conducted by the Order are largely attended by children of all castes and

religions. Father Conraty, writing to a friend in Europe, describes the sad condition of Father Damien, the heroic priest who devoted himself to the care of the lepers at Molokai, and so became a victim of the loathsome disease from which he is now at the point of death. Father Conraty, who voluntarily devoted himself to the same work as Father Damien's assistant, savs: "The leprosy is taking its course with him; by turns his ears, his eyes, his nose, throat, hands, and lungs are attacked. The poor Father has suffered much. He is entirely disfigured; his voice is almost gone. If you could see him as I do, to his little room, lying in his bed on the floor, the tears would start to your eyes at the thought that he who has done so much for the afflicted should be brought to so dreadful a condition, and that so little can be done for his relief. Happily the good Father has still the use of his hands."

LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

The New York Herald has begun the publication of an ed tion of that journal in London, England. It is usual with the Herald's ventures to succeed, and this one will probably be no exception to the raie.

The people of New Z aland are in comsympathy with the Americans, regarding the Samoan question, and they say that this will continue to be the case no matter what course England may take in the matter. Great difficulty is experienced in finding

of the Protestant diocese of Michigan, vacant by the death of Bishop Harris. It was offered to Rev. Dr. Satterlee of New York, but was declined.

It is probable that four new States will be admitted to the Union during the present session of Congress, as both parties seem to have agreed upon this. The new States will be North and South Dakota, Montana and Washinston. Montana and Washington. The last State admitted was Colorado in 1876.

Mrs. Colonel Diss Debar, the Spiritualist Mrs. Colonel Diss Debar, the Spiritualist fraud, has declared that the spirits have commanded her to marry Lawyer Marsh, her dupe. It is not certain whether Mr. Marsh will give his consent, but his friends are watching him closely to prevent him from acting on the spiritual command, if possible.

A dreadful disaster occurred at Ply. mouth, Pa., on 25th ult., by which ten girls and one man were killed. The factory of John Powell manufactures squibs with which the miners loosen coal in the mines. In it were employed 184 girls from twelve to twenty years of age and a number of men. While most of the girls were at home at dinner two explosions of powder took place which buried in the

the Carmona Records and also in the C M M. A. Monthly.

1. E. Dorr, Rec. Sec.

Our Branch No. 92 was organized on the 18th or December, 1888, with seventeen room bers, and whave since the brought our membersh and whave since the brought our membersh and whave since the brought our membersh and whave since the brought of the courrence.

On the death of Emilio Castelar's sleter, the Queen Regent of Spain sent by the President of the Council a most sympa that you will favor us with a short ime since it is organized.

At last regular messing of Branch 8c the following resolutions of consolence were adopted:

At last regular messing of Branch 8c the following resolutions of consolence were adopted:

Moved by Bro. John McCarron seconded by Bro. Ches. Ridge.

Whereas, By the recent death of Bro. Martin President of the Queen while the guests were being received for the great banquet. She said to the thereofore

Whereas, By the recent death of Bro. Martin President of the Council: "Go and the Guest she had of the great banquet. She said to the Republican party; that I only see in him a National glory, a great oration therefore and deeply deploring the death of so worthy a Brother, we hereby extend to Bro. M. I..

The All shows that our benefit is the short into the council and the

that I have the deepest sympathy with him in his loss, both as Spaniard and as Sovereign."

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Toronto, Feb. 22ad, 1889.

Editor Catholic Record, London Ont:

REV. SIR—The memorandum attached to my paper reminds me that another year has passed, and that I am again year has passed, and that I am again brought into your debt. Enclosed are \$2 for current twelve months.

Allow me to say that the paper has greatly improved, and that in my opinion you deserve every encouragement.
Yours truly,
W. J. MacDonnell.

Peterboro, Feb 18, 1889. Mr. Thomas Coffey:
DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed my subscription to CATHOLIC RECORD for the year 1889. I like your paper very much and with it the success it deserves.

Yours sincerely. Halifax N. S., Feb. 18th, 1889.

T. Coffey, Esq:
DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed my DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed my subscription for the CATHOLIC RECORD and I can eafely say it is \$2 turned to a good advantage. Hoping that the editor and RECORD may long exist for the benefit of the public, and more especially for those who desire to seek for truth,

I remain, with respect,

DAVID SHAW

Fort Coulonge, P. Q., 18th Feb., 1889.

Thomas Coffey, Esq., London:

DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed the

sum of \$2 for the renewal of my subscription to the CATHOLIC RECORD for 1889, and may it continue to repel with its and may 1: continue to reput with its usual dauntiess courage the assaults of the most wicked one and his legious, in the shape of Chiniqui, Fulton, etc., etc.

I am dear sir,

Yours truly, HENRY CONNOLLY.

Toronto, Feb. 19tb, 1889. Thos Coffey Esq, Publisher of Catholic

DEAR SIR :-Please find enclosed \$2 00 my subscription for the present year. I may say I always lock forward anxiously for the reading of the RECORD, not only for the general matter it contains but because I deem it a masterly ex-ponent of Catholic doctrine, and should be well supported by the Catholics of Canada.

Yours very truly,
ALEX McDonell East Wing, Parliament Bdgs.

Hamilton. February 22ad, 1889 Thos Coffey Esq. Catholic Record, London:
SIR,—Euclosed please find two dollars,
my subscription to the RECORD for the carrent year. I would have remitted sooner but have been away from home a good part of the time for this past few weeks, hence the delay. I am glad to see the RECORD has lost none of its former energy or vim. I admire the ability and independance displayed in its columns on the burning questions of the day. It is doing an immense amount of good amongst the Catholic people of Onario by keeping them posted and enabling them to successfully refute the vice and lying calumnies so industrously and malignantly circulated by a hostile and unscrupulous press, whose sole object seems to be the inflaming of the worst ressions of the ignorant and bigoted por-

tion of our population.

All honor to the RECORD. May its shadow never grow less. With best All and never shadow never swishes, I remain,
Yours truly,
John McDonald,
925 Victoria Ave

225 Victoria Avenue, Hamilton.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Propagandist Fulton is up to his capa clous ears in trouble with the colored people, whom he recently denounced roundly as fools unfit for liberty because some of them have chosen to become Catho-lics. Mr. Falton's idea of liberty is peculiar, but he will make few converts to it among the intelligent and self-respecting colored people. A man who has wrung his free-dom from the sharp claws of a tiger is not going to be scared by the braying of an ass.

A Canadian correspondent of the New York Herald says the Protestants of York Heraid says the Protestants of Canada "are preparing for civil war" because the Quebec Lagislature awarded indemnity for Jesuit property that had been seized early in the century. The average Protestant who goes mad at the sight of any public recognition of the civil rights of Catholics is becoming an abourd nuisance. He must learn thus late in the night century that he descript in the nineteenth century that he does not own the earth, that other people have rights as well as he, and that if he cannot be tolerant he really must learn to be polite

Here is the public protest of an English Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Bagshawe, of Nottingham-who was boycotted last of Nottinganii—who was Divotted last year, it will be remembered, by English Tory Catholics for his sympathy with Irish Nationalism—against the infamous treatment of William O'Brien, M. P.—"I am heartily glad to hear that it is pro posed to take prompt and emphatic action in Nothingham to protest against the shameful treatment of Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., in Clonmel Prison, I shall be happy to take whatever part I can in promoting such action, Mr. O'Brien is a statesman of four fiths of his fellow-countrymen, and of the greater part of the inhabitants of Great Butain. To treat such a man for such a cause as a felon, and to do him to death by a brutal usegs, because he will not submit to the degradation of a felon, not submit to the degradation of a felon, and to do him to death by a brutal usegs, because he will not submit to the degradation of a felon, and the degradation of a felon, but it is a deadly shown as to be submit to the degradation of a felon, and the degradatio

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Catharine Whalen, Toronto. Mrs. Catharine Whalen, Teronte.
We regret very much to announce the death of Mrs. Catharine Whelan, wife of Patrick Moylan, Eq. woo died at her home, 105 Eastern avenue, Toronto, on the 6th of February. She passed quietly away after an illness of only five days' duration, inflammation of the lungs being the cause of her death Shediest hedeath of a true Catholic woman fortified by all the consolations of religion. A fatthul wife, a fond mother of five children, and a kind and charitable neighbor has gone to meet her reward. White deeply as mpa hizing with her rais tives, we pray God may have mercy on her soul, and give her a share in the glory and Joys of His kingdom

6.25.

HOGS —Offerings, 35 cars; market fairly
active and everything disposed of; prices 5
to 10c lower on mediums; most of the stock
brought 475; only two or three deek load
at 480; yorkers, 5c to 10c lower; all sold a

Mrs. John Phelan, of Samia. is at present visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. J. Nagle, 230 Talbot street.

New York.

CARPET AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.—R. S. Murray & Co. has always on hand the largest and most modern stock of House Furnishings in the West, and is prepared to fit up Churches, public buildings and private houses with Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Union and Wool Carpets, Coco and Imperial Mattings, Nottingham Lace and Damask Curtains, Window Poles and Oornices. Off Cloths from 1 yard to 8 yards wide. Lincoleums cut to fit any size room, and any other article suitable for house furnishing. Please call and examine before purchasing. Please call and examine before purchasing.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London, March 7.—GRAIN.—Red winter, 1.67 to 1.76; white, 1.67 to 1.76; spring, 1.67 to 1.76; corn, 80 to 85; rye, 1.00, to 1.57; barley, feed, 80 to 95; cats, 88 to 91; reas, 90 to 93; beaus, bush, 1.60 to 1.30 VEGE 7ABLES.—Potatoes bag, 25 to 35; onloop, 5ag, 45 to 65.

mail 1 09: barley, feed, 80 to 95; cass, 85 to 91; cass, 96 to 83; beans, bush, 1.60 to 1.30

VEGE rables.—Potatoes bag, 25 to 35; onloss, bag, 45 to 65

PRODUCE.—Eggs, 17 to 18; butter, best roil, 23 to 25; large roils, 21; crocks, 18; tub dairy 20; store packed firkin, 18; dry wood, 425 to 45; sreen wood, 45) to 475; soft wood, 25 to 65; sreen wood, 45) to 475; soft wood, 25 to 63.50; lard, No. 1, 12 to 18; lard, No. 2, 11 to 19; starw, load, 3,00 to 4.00; hav, ton, 10.00 to 12 00.

FRUIT — apples, bug, 22 to 45; bbl, 65 to 90.

MRATS.—Pork, 6 50 to 6.80; pork by qr 8 to 9; becf, by qr, 4,00 to 6.00; mutton, by qr, 7 to 8; mutton by carcass, 7 to 8; lamb by carcass, 9 to 16; lamb by qr, 9 to 10; veal by qr, 5; to 7; veal by carcass, 5 to 6

POULTRY.—(dressed) Chickens, pr, 60 to 75; ducks, pr., 70 to 99; geese, each, 50 to 60; fat beeves, 2 50 to 450.

Tomito, March 7—WHEAT—Spring, No. 2, 129 to 130, Barton, March 7—WHEAT—Spring, No. 2, 10 to 13, Barton, No. 2, 50 to 57; No. 3, extrn 50 to 58; No. 3, 49 to 50. Peas, No. 2, 51 to 58; No. 3, extrn 50 to 59; pige, montreal, March 7.—FLOUR.—Receipts, 500 to 18; march 1, 35 to 104; No. 2, 55 to 57; No. 3, extrn 50 to 59; straight roller, 48; strong bakers, 50 to 59; No. 2, 45 to 58 Condition, No. 2, 64 to 75; straight roller, 48; strong bakers, 50 to 59; No. 2, 45 to 58 Condition, No. 2, 64 to 75; straight roller, 48; strong bakers, 50 to 59; No. 2, 54 to 57 (ATTLE,—

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 7.—CATTLE.—Cff-crlpss, 20 cars; market ruled steady; a load of export steers soid at 4 25; choice, 1,050 lbs., mixed helfers and steers, two cars, soid at 35; carload of 11 cwt. cattle for butchers soid at 3.35; general range export steers, 4,00 to 4.60, shipping, 3.75 to 4 25 totichers' 3.25 to 8 75; common do., 2.59 to 8 75; common do., 2.59 to 8 75; common do., 2.59 to 25 totichers' 3.25 to 8 75; common do., 2.59 to 25 totichers' 3.25 to 8 75; conditionally and 5 to 25c lower than resterday; choice sheep sold cenerally st 4 50 to 4.75 for 90 to 100 ib. stock Lambs oull; about 15c lower; 6 75 would be a fancy price for best; good to choice, 5.75 to 6.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO LIVE STCCK.

Chicago, March 7.—HOGS.—Receipis, 14,000; quality good: market opened fatrly active and firm, and prices unchanged; light grades, 4.5 to 46; rough packing, 4.85 to 4.4; mixed lots, 4.4) to 45; heavy packing and shipping lots, 4.40 to 4.55. Cautle—Receipts 2.600; steady; beeves, 3.10 to 4.4; cows, 1.50 to 3.00; stockers, 2.20 to 3.25 Sheep—R ceipts, 7.000; steady; muttons, 3.25 to 5.50; lambs, 4.90 to 6.50.

To the Deaf.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any Person who applies to Nicholson, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and ex-amine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.



BUILDERS' HARDWARE

Short Phonography learned by mail. Lowest terms ever offered for the next 60 days. The most pleasant, easy and legible. All the principles are learned in one hour, in any language, and you begin to write at once. Little chiefern learn it as quick as adults. I dety all competition. Send for particulars and terms, with stamps. Address, F. Lefonturier, Windsor, Ont., Can.

ECONOMY, EQUITY, STABILITY.

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

Assurances in force, Jan. 1st, 1889..... \$12,041.914 00 New Assurances written in 1888...... 2,518,650 00 Cash Income for 1888...... 393,074 00 Assets, Dec. 31st, 1888. 1,313,853 00 Liabilities, as per Gov't Valuation...... 1,223,516 00 SURPLUS. \$90,337.00

The New Business for January and February of this year is MUCH GBEATER than was ever before written by the Company during the same months, while, with over \$12,000,000 on our books, the death losses have been only

WM. HENDRY Manager. W. H. RIDDELL, Sec.

"A FACT."

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

The Best and Cheapest in he trade.

N. WILSON & CO. 112 Dundas. - Near Talbot.

We respectfully solicit your orders for the following goods, and if you will favor us with your orders for PASCHAL CANDLES and PALMS, at an early date, we will have them forwarded so that they will reach yo

DEVOTIONAL WORKS

Suitable for Lent. The complete office of Holy Week, Roan plain Edges. Imitation Morocco Red Edges..... Turkey Morocco

MONTH OF MARCH BOOKS. Flower for each Day of the Month of March.

10c each or \$6 00 per 100. The Month of St. Joseph, Cloth.
The Power of St. Joseph "
Crown of St. Joseph "
Crown of St. Joseph "
Devout Client of St. Joseph .
Life of St. Joseph .
Novena to St. Patrick . Imitation of Christ in all styles from 25 cts. each and upwards.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO'Y. 115 Church St. | 1669 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL.

ALUMINUM,

THE COMING MATAL

For all kinds of bousehold utensils, orna-ments, jewelry, etc. Light, and exceedingly cheaper than silver. Foual to gold in bril-liancy, durability and lustre. The march of improvements compels in

Licenses granted to responsible parties upon application for the production of ALUMINUM Brooze, Soft Steel and Malleable Iron Castings, without annealing in water jacketed furnaces, by our new Ferro-Aluminum process.

The Newport Aluminum and Steel Co. NEWPORT, KENTUCKY.

Only Manufacturers of PURE ALUMINUM in the United States. 542 6 w Name this paper.

PIANO FORTES TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY WILLIAM KNABE & CO., BALTIMORE, 22 & 24 East Baltimore Street. New York, 112 Fifth Avenue. WASHINGTON, 817 Market Space.

C. B. LANCTOT 1664 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL, P. Q. IMPORTER OF

ALTAR WINES OF ALL KINDS SILES, MERINOS, BLACK SAYS AND LINENS

Largest assortment of Bronnes, Vest ments, Chalices and Ciberiums at the lowest market prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

Glass, Paints, Oils, etc., at bottom prices, Barb Wire and Buck Thorn Fencing, Nos 11 and 12 Annealed Wire and Bu-ton's Piters for Russel's Patent Fence. JAS REID & CO.

MAIL CONTRACT.

STALED TENDERS, addressed to the Posimuster General woltawa until noon, on

Friday, 5th April, 1889, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Malls, on two proposed Contracts for four years, six times per week each way between BYRON and LONDON, and DELAWARE and LONDON, from the lat July, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tenfer may be obtained at the Post Offices of Byren, Delaware and London, and at this office.

R. W BARKER R. W. BARKER.

Post Office Inspector's Office, London, February 22, 1889. 541-8w

Post Office Inspector

TORONTO CABINET CO. Designers, Woodcarvers, Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers, 102 William St., Toronto, Ont.

102 William St., Toronto, Ont.
To the Clergy-I beg to call your attention
to the fact that we are manufacturing Altars, Pulpits, Pre Dieus, Presentation and
other Needlework Chairs, etc., and every
description of Churon Furniture, for which
designs are submitted. Architects' drawings executed in the most artistic manner.
T. SHEA. Proprietor. T. SHEA, Proprietor.

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

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the patronage of the Rev.
Father Labelle.
Established in 183, under the Act of Quebec,
32 Vict., Chap. 35, for the benefit of the
Diocesan Societies of Colo-ization
of the Province of Quebec. CLASS D.
The 21st Monthly Drawing will take place

ON WEDNESDAY, MAR. 20, '89 PRIZES VALUE CAPITAL PRIZE: 859,000.
One Real Estate worth \$5,000.

PIANO TUNING. PARTIES REQUIRING PIANOS AND URGANS Tuned or Repaired should leave orders at 255 Dundas street. Sgrisfaction guaranteed.—ANTON RAMSPERGER, late with A. & S. Nordheimer.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

All suffering from General Debility, or maste to take sufficient nourishment to keep up the system should take Harkness' Reof, from and Wine. We are safe in say-ing there is no preparation in the market which will give better results. In bottles at 50c, 76c. and \$1.00.

HARKNESS & Co. Druggists LONDON. ONT.

ST. CATHARINE'S



SYPAYER CIPA GYEVASSIS BRILLIANT CUT, BEVELED! SILVERED. BENT. PLATE #5.

NEW TROUSERINGS -TO ORDER-

TROUSERS, - - \$4.50

TROUSERS, - - \$4.50 These goods are well worth \$6.00 a pair.

PETHICK & MCDONALD, First Door North of the City Hall.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters 172 KING STREET.
Plumbing work done on the satest improvds santary principles.
Estimates furnished on application.
Telephone No. 588.

SMITH BROS.

Our New House-Furnishing Goods in Table Lineus. Sheet-ings, Towellings, Pillow Cot-tons, Tickings, Oretomos, Lace Curtains, Naskins, Table Covers. etc., just re-ceived and selling cheap at J. J. SERBONS.

As the holidays are near at hand, D. H. Chunligham, the leading Toronto jeweler, has special inducements to offer readers of the Record in furnishing the nest value in Dismonds, Reliable Witches, Fine Jewelry and presentation goods. By writing as any goods will be sent per express for examination to all parisof Outsrio, Correspondence solicited. Manufacturing in all its branches, Remember the address—77 Yongo Street Toronto, Ontario.

W. J. THOMPSON & SON. Opposite Revers House, London, of the salways in stock a large assortment of every style of Carriages and Sleighs. This is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominion. None but first-classwork turned cit. Prices always moderate.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

VOLUN

N. WIL

Have the nicest g and OVERCO and do the b

N. WIL

112 Dundas. WANTE

Catholic Books Fortunes have be made. Oceanic

COLONIZA Under the property of the Policesan Socof the P The 21st Month! ON WEDNES

PRIZES VALU CAPI One Real Estat LIST Real Estate

300 Gold Watch
1000 Blow Watch
1000 Blow Watch
1000 Tollet Feis.
2307 Prizes worth
TiCk.
Offers are mad
prizes cash, less
Winners' nan
specially author
Drawings on
every month.
S. E.
Offices: 19 St. Ja The Amher BURK PURE N Alter \

On hand now, Concord Mass vintages. An u ed to purchaser its purity, etc Priest. Prices: COR. GORE & SEY NEW T

TROUSE These goods PETHIC

TROUSE

dres, F. LET

From 8 From 8
What a val
Pictures of 1
Peter, idown to
They are on
ings in the 5
1020 of the oce
whole is finit
with the Pap
has undernes
the year of h
This pictu
the Montres
should be wo
of the Holy F
The price i
\$1.50 a cony
Wischer, \$2

FA

"AL For all kird ments, jewe cheaper tha liancy, dura

The march Licenses upon appli ALUMINU able Iron (water jacke Aluminum The Newp

Only Manua CARR

Oppos Has always every style is one of th kind in the work turne