# Catholic Record.

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

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No. 597

### ST. PATRICK'S DAY

IN GODERICH. One of the best programmes that has been prepared for a Goderich audience for some time was rendered on Monday evening, at the Opera House. The several parts were not only executed in an excellent manner, but interesting and amusing. Mr. R. S. Chilton, American Consul, occupied the chair, and opened the entertainment by introducing the first piece, which was an instrumental trio, piano, concertins and violin, by Messrs. Belcher, Porter and Cameron. Mr. W. Shane sang three character songs Mr. W. Shane sang three character songs and won the same number of encores, to

ition; he would not change that fact even if he could, for he was proud of the land of his fathers. Continuing he said to night the gate on nearly every land on God's foot-stool—there will be kindly remem brances of the Old Land to night, and St. general. The day we celebrate differs from the anniversary of any personage that history makes us familiar with in the fact that not the birth but the death sleeping, and that a glorious resurrection

tween England and Ireland. It was admitted by even adverse historians that the dissolution of the Irish Parliament was brought about by the most shameful corruption of its members on the part of the English Government, and the great-est of English statesmen had stated that it was secured "by force and by fraud."
(Loud applause.) It was claimed at the time of the agitation for Union that such an engagement between the two countries would result in cementing the friendship of the two nations. Had the tries would result in cementing the friendship of the two nations. Had the prophecy been fulfilled? (Cries of "No.") No., it had not. On the contrary, the reverse had been the result, and until of late years when the agitation of the question has opened the eyes of many of the English people, the Irish were despised as an inferior nation by the English, and the English were hated with a fervid hate by the Irish. Thank God that feel. the English were hated with a fervid hate by the Irish. Thank God that feeltween the people of the two coun tries is fast dying away, and with the spread of light upon the subject it will not be long before it is totally obliterated. (Applause.) The cause of and where in 1834, when O'Connell (cheers) divided the House of Parliament, at the instance of Fergus O'Connor, on the question of repeal of the union, and only one English member cast in his lot with the scheme, to-day we have over two hundred, English, Scotch and Welsh members led by the greatest historical figure of the nineteenth century—William Ewart Gladatone (loud cheers) and behind them, where in the seventies we had a mere handful of Irith Home Rule members, we have now a solid phalanx of eighty-six—a majority from every Province—led by the uncrowned king of Ireland, whose name will never die while history lives—Charles Stewart Parnell. (cheers and prolonged applause.) It has been said, said the speaker, that the Irish are naturally discontented and turbulent, and that they have no grievances and are subjected only to the same laws that pre vail in England. Such was not the case. The Irish were well known the world over for geniality and neighborly feeling; the feet that encession after concession had ances had existed and still exist; and the further fact that during the past ninety years there were eighty-seven Coercion Acts for the special "benefit" of Ireland, and which did not apply to England, and which did not apply to England, Scotland and Wales, proved beyond a special where the control of the past history of Ireland in a manner and the pledging of the Liberal following to the solution of the past history of Ireland in a manner which would have reflected credit and which did not apply to England, solution of the past history of Ireland in a manner which would have reflected credit and the result was the great lindeed, the clever young charman spoke of the past history of Ireland in a manner which would have reflected credit and the result was the great history of Ireland in a manner which would have reflected credit and the carried in the Cathrollic Records.

St. Patrick's day has come and gone. The scheme was not a perfect one, but Mr. Parnell and his from a country whose legislation had brought about such a woeful state of friends gladly accepted it. Home Rule

peradventure that Ireland was not governed by the same laws as the sister countries (Applause) Why, said the speaker, I will give you another illustration of this fact. If I was in Ireland to night, and speaking as I am now speaking, I would not board at home next week (loud laughter) for I would be plankbedded for delivering what is called in Ireland a seditious speech, although I am speaking no sedition. I will go further. An Irish Home Rule member can make a speech on the floor of Parliament, or an Irish Home Rule missionary can speak in any part of England. Scotland or Wales, with impunity, and if he crosses the channel impunity, and if he crosses the channel and delivers the self-same speech on Irish soil, he is arrested and treated worse than Mr. W. Shane sang three character course and won the same number of encores, to which he responded. Miss Hearn, soprano, rendered "La Gingara" and "Marguerite." She has a splendid voice and showed it to advantage in both selections; for an encore she sang "The Stile." Two solos, "Dear Spot in Ireland" and "Last Rose of Summer," by Mrs Brayley, were loudly applauded.—Star.

Special to the Catholic Record.

Was delivered by D. McGillicuddy, Esq., editor of the Signal, and the subject was "Ireland—the flour before Dawn."

In reference to a remark made by the chairmen in introducing the speaker, the lecturer said he was Irish from the soles of of the feet to the crown of his head, and had not a strain of other blood in his composition; he would not change that fact even if he could, for he was proud of the land of his fathers. Continuing he said to night the daring to encourage their champions by cheering heroes like William O'Brien; hts fathers. Continuing nesaid to higher the state of the the death by privation and hardship And yet we were to believe that Ireland brances of the Old Land to night, and St.

Patrick will be honored because his anniversary makes the manifestation so general. The day we celebrate differs from the anniversary of any personage that history makes us familiar with in that history makes us familiar with in the description. the fact that not the birth but the death of St. Patrick is held in remembrance. And this being the anniversary of a death, it may not be out of place to allude on this occasion to another death which cast a gloom over Ireland. death, it may not be out of place to allude on this occasion to another death which cast a gloom over Ireland—a gloom that has existed for nearly one hundred years—the death of the last Irish Parliament. (Applause) But, said the speaker, although I allude to the abolition of the Irish Parliament as its death, I speak as one not without hope, for as in the natural life death ensues that a brighter hereafter may obtain, so although responsible government passed from Ireland at the decease of the Irish Parliament, and although from that day to this no responsible government has exited in Ireland, yet I believe E:in is not dead but sleeping, and that a glorious resurrection awaits her, when she shall again rise

"Great, glorious and free.
The first flower of the earth,
The first flower of the earth,
The first gem of the ses."

(Applause.) The history of our country is not as well known to people generally as it should be. In none of the national schools of Ireland has the history of Ireland been a text book, and the same fact pertains to our Canadian institutes of learning. But time would not allow to go into the causes in detail which brought about the so-called Union between England and Ireland. It was admitted by even adverse historians that were attached to their priests when such tained by the graves of her sons who had died in her cause, and who had not died in vain. Although slow, the day of re-loicing was not the less sure in coming.

"Tis weary watching wave on wave
And yet the tide moves saward,
We mount like corals, grave oo grave,
Yet point a path that's sunward.
We're beaten back in many a fray,
But newer strength we'll borrow
And when the vanguard camps to-day
The rear shall rest to-morrow."

land and Ireland's cause. On the eve of a momeatous vote on an additional coer cion bill, more atrocious and uncalled for than any of its predecessors, the first of a series of articles on "Parnellism and spread of light upon the subject it will not be long before it is totally obliterated. (Applause.) The cause of Home Rule is permeating not only the Irish people but the nations of the earth, and where in 1834, when OCannell (cheers) divided the House of Parliament, at the instance of Fergua O'Connor, on the question of repeal of the union, and only one English member cast in his lot the scheme is clear we have over subjected only to the same laws that prevail in England. Such was not the case. The Irish were well known the world over for geniality and neighborly feeling; the fact that concession after concession had been wrung from the British Government, such as Catholic emancipation, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and certain improvements in the land laws (which, however, did not yet go far enough) showed conclusively that grievenuch had existed and still exist; and the ances had existed and still exist; and the further fact that during the past ninety further fact that they were in 1879 I would be a total separationiststill. (Loud applause.) total separationiststill. (Loud app

affairs should arise in the hearts of men who loved their suffering country? (Applause.) But because a man was of one opinion on a public question at one time was no reason that he should not be of a different opinion at another; if it were not so, and a change of heart did not often take place, there would be few conversions to Christianity and no repentance amongst many who need it badly. (Applause and laughter.) And so it was that separation was now out of the question, and we all believe that England and Ireland should go hand in hand in a federal union similar to what which Canada has at Ottawa, and that Ireland's local affairs should be attended by an Irish partial aff

instead.

After dealing with the Times apology to Mr. Parnell and paying a tribute to the Irish people in America, Australia and other parts of the world who had contributed to the Parnell Defence Fund, the Tenants' League Fund and kindred schemes in aid of the Lund League campaign, the speaker closed with T. D. Sullivan's stirring lines:

"Deep in Canadian woods we've met From one bright island flown, Great is the land we treat but yet Our bearts are with our own. And ere we leave this Home Rule hall While tades the parting day, We'll toast old Ireland! Dear eld Ireland! Ireland boys! Hurrah!"

Loud and prolonged applause greeted

the speaker from every part of the hall as e took his seat. When the applause had subsided Judge Doyle, in a neat speech, moved a vote of thanks to the speaker for his able, earnest and patriotic address, which was seconded in a most suitable manner by Mr. Joseph Williams, and carried unanimously.

#### IN BRANTFORD.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. The 17th of March, the feast Ireland's patron saint, was celebrated in Brantford with great gusto. Almost every man in the city, no matter what his nationality happened to be, appeared anxious to honor the day. Englishmen, Spotchmen, and even Garmans, wore pieces of green ribbon, and good-naturedly claimed to be Irishmen. The ahamrock was in great demand. All the admirers of the "grand old man" carried sprigs of the three-cornered emblem in their buttonholes, to show the world that their buttonholes, to show the world that they were in sympathy with "Home Rule" for the Emerald Isle. The crowning feature of the anniversary, how-ever, was the concert and lecture in the Opera House under the auspices of St. Basil's Literary and Beneficial Society. ra House under the auspices of St. The Opera House was literally jammed from flor to ceiling, not a seat being vacant. The Mayor presided at the lecture, and on the platform were exmayors, ex members of Parliament and clergymen of different denominations. Prominent citizens and aldermen occu-Prominent citizens and aldermen occu-pied front seats in dress circle. The occasion was a grand one. Hon. T. W. Anglin chose for his subject, "The pro-gress of Irish Home Rule," and treated it in a masterly and elequent manner. The effort was worthy of the cultured mind and acholarly intellect of the ex-apeaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Anglin prefaced his remarks by stating Angin prefaced his remarks by stating that Catholics just now were having obloquy and calumny heaped upon them by a so-called Equal Rights Party, but they (the Catholics) could afford to treat all this with calm contempt, as they had confidence in the British North America Act, they had confidence in the liberality of the Pro-testant people, and they had confi-

with great skill He referred to the cry that Home Rule was Rome Rule, by which Salisbury had gone into power at the last elections, and showed that the it in that light, and had sent a majority it in that light, and had sent a majority from his country to support Gladstone in his great crusade. Irishmen should always feel grateful to their kith and kin in Scotland, and Irishmen never forgot a debt of gratitude. (Applause.) The speaker then went back to the year 1782 and touched upon the first Parliament Irishmed and showed the ment Ireland had, and showed that it was by wholesale bribery and corruption on the part of the English Government that that Parliament had voted itself out of existence. The shellion of 1796 and the emancipation of 1829 were touched upon, and the great agitation for repeal in 1841 and subsequent years. The peace warfare of O'Connell was referred to at length, and the strategy of that great Irish leader in first storming the outposts and being thankful for every small courses. sion, was commented on. "Agitate," "agitate," "agitate," was his watchward.
Tuen came the great famine of 1867, to be followed by the Home Rule move-ment, which was started in Dublin, and the effective obstruction policy inaugurated by the late J. Biggar, M. P., somewhat later. The great Imperial House one day awoke to the fact that a little

band of Irish members could boss ther Then came Mr. Gladstone to the rescue. He had read Mr. McGuire's wonderful book and realized that there was a greater Ireland beyond the seas, which hated England with a deadly hatred. He saw at once that to conciliate the United States, to have the friendship of that great people, the Irish must be reconciled, and the result was the great

affairs should arise in the hearts of was now the question of the day, and the

material help.

Mr. Robert Henry, ex-Mayor, moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, in which he stated that he believed the people of Ireland should have the same government as the people of Canada. Mr. J. J. Haw kins, ex M. P., seconded the motion, which was heartily carried. Was heartily carried.

Rev. Father Lennon, and Rav. Wm.

Cochrane, D. D., also spoke.

After the lecture Hon. Mr. Anglin was entertained by the Mayor and the man-aging committee of St. Bisil's Literary and Beneficial Society.

WM. COMERFORD

#### IN DOURO.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD, Father Keilty, our own beloved sogarth aroon, whose patriotism is proverbial, and whose love for Ireland is only equalled by his zeal for souls, did not allow St. Pat rick's Day to pass without special recognition. Sunday evening, the vigil of our great apostle's feast, will be long remembered by us. Our modest frame church, which shall soon be replaced by a stone one of noble architecture and beautiful design, was filled to overflowing, when the reverend and elequent Father Gainan of St Michael's College, ascended the altar steps and delivered a delightful and patriotic sermon, which stirred up the hearts of all who listened with memories of Ireland the loved Isle of of Ireland the loved Isle of Saints.

Tears glistened in the eyes of old men as
they thought of the days of their youth
spent in the dear old land, which they
shall never more see, and young hearts
throbbel with glowing hope of a near and bright future, when they shall see the Ire-land of their pride a nation with a par-liament of her own on College Green. As we returned to our homes, many a "God bless Ireland" and "God bless Par

nell" were fervently uttered.
. On the morning of the feast solemn High Mass was celebrated by our pastor and over two hundred approached the holy table Noble testimony of the good people of Douro that they have not for gotten the land of St. Patrick nor the pastor of the fight he land at the practice of the faith he implanted there.

### IN CAMPBELLFORD.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. St. Patrick's day was religiously cele-brated by the Catholics of Campbellford. At Mass the congregation was large and a great number received Holy Commun ion. In the evening the tasteful little church was for the first time lighted by electricity from numerous incandescent lamps. The altar was resplendent with variously colored lights. The paws were well filled with a mixed audience of Oatholics and Protestants. The orator of the occasion was the Rev. Professor. Father Gainane, of St. Michael's College, Toronto. To attempt to give a synopsis of the sermon, beautiful in language and full of thought, would detract from its excellence. It is sufficient to say, learning he developed the true idea of man then took up the subject of Home Rule and traced its progress ous festival We have reason to rejoice that we are children of so glorious s country and so holy a faith.

The music on the occasion was of superior quality. Miss Kennedy, of Warkworth, sang with pleasing effect the beautiful hymn to St. Patrick, "Hail Patron of Edn." During the Benediction which follows the superior of the sup tion, which followed, her fine cultivated voice was the admiration of all in her where was the admiration of all in her sweet rendering of the "Ave Regina." Miss Gallagher, of Warkworth, who ac companied her on the organ, afterwards played the "Tycoon March" with such taste and expression as to delight every lover of good music. Thus did the day in Campbellford serve to inspire love for Ireland, and increase good will among

IN ALMONTE.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. St. Patrick's Bay has again come and gone, and the Father Matnew Temperance Association, of this town, have added another triumph to their long list of successful celebrations. The celebra tion took the usual form of a grand entertainment in the Town Hall, in the evening, and the vast audience which assembled on that occasion left the hall fully satisfied that they had assisted at the literary and musical event of the season. The stage presented a picturesque appearance, and the surroundings looked bright and cheerful. We deeply regret that the Very Rev. Canon Foley, who was to have acted as chairman, was confined to the house by an attack of confined to the house by an attack of neuralgia, and, in consequence, unable to attend. In the absence of the pastor, the chair was filled by Mr. Thos. W. Mc. Garry, President of the society, who made his initial bow to the public, and won popular favor with his hearers. Indeed, the clever young chairman spoke of the past history of Ireland in a manner which would have reflected credit

"Medley Irish Airs," at once established the executants in high favor with an evidently critical audience. The other instrumental numbers by members of the Club were received with loud applause, Fanconier's "Meditation" being the gem of the quintette part of the programme. Mr. P. F. McGarry sang Louis Diehl's "Gay Hussar" with power and possession, fully sustaining his reputation as a popular bass soloist, and reputation as a popular bass soloist, and in ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE, Miss Regina Reilly, who followed, received an ovation in her selections on the violin. For a little girl but yet in her tenth year, Miss Regins played "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Hall," and "St. Patrick's Day" in a highly cred-itable way and touched a tender chord in the hearts of hundreds of her listeners. the hearts of hundreds of her listeners. In response to an irresistible encore she played the "Mocking Bird Galop," the number being materially enhanced by Master Willie Reilly's piano accompaniment. A lovely duet, "Amore," by Ciro Pinsuti, was artistically rendered by Mr. F. H. Fulford and Miss Carrie Brantf, and the Links of the Carrie Brantf, and the Links of the Carrie Brantf, and the Links of the Carrier Brantf, and the Carrier B F. H. Fulford and Miss Carrie Branin, and Miss J. Nagle's solo, "The Fairies," was sung with much sweetness and harmony. Miss O'Keefe's rendering of "Come Back to Erin" showed a marked improvement in tone and finish, and won the favor of the audience. Possessing as she does an exceptionally sweet and proceedings the promises to rank pure soprano voice, she promises to rank well up in musical circles and it is safe to say that her appearance in public will always be hailed with pleasure. The quartette from "The Younan of the Guard", by Misses Carrie Braniff and Carrie Fulford and Messrs F, H, and Coas E Fulford made an immediate in pression on the audience, and elicited loud applause. Kathleen Mayourneen" gave Miss Carrie Braniff an opportunity to display her full and sym pathetic voice, which she took every advantage of. The recitation, "Fonte noy," by Miss Teresa Nagle, a clever listle girl of tender years, was a pleasant feature of the entertainment. Her enunciation is clear and pleasing, and she gives promise of a rich, emotional voice. The number was warmly apvoice. The number was warmly applauded. Mr. E. J. Cloutier's character songs, the dialogue, "New Brooms Sweep Clean," by members of the society, the xylophone and bomboo rod performances furnished a pleasant vari ation to the programme, and were well

received. Mr. R. J. Dowdall made a short but interesting address, expressing the pleasure he felt at the success of the concert, and noting briefly the progress and prosperity of the society under whose auspices the celebration was being held; and made way for the Rev. Father Poulin, the popular and highly esteemed curate of St. Mary's, who delivered the panegyric of St. Patrick. In the course of an interesting figur-

ative discourse, rich with the silluence of ideas and aglow with the fervor of speech, Father Poulin recounted many interesting particulars incident to the outset of St. Patrick's mission on the memorable Easter Sunday morning when he assended the Hill of Tara, and, to the king and his assembled court, spoke of the glories of Christianity. All were astonished with the speech of one who astonance with the speech of one who addressed them with ease in their own beautiful mother-tongue. The conversion of the whole nation followed, one remarkable fact in connection with it being so different from the first reception of the gospel in other lands that it did not cost a single martyred life. Father Poulin dwelt with special emphasis on the moral grandeur of the Iriah nation, and pointed out that although her people had been despoiled of their rights by foreigners and in too their rights by foreigners and in too many cases reduced to poverty, her if not specific the costumes were gorgeous. The whole of the trial scene before and atter the entrance of Portia was a beautiful peace of acting. Mr. J. Flynn, as the duke, dressed, acted and spoke the noble lord of Venice; it was a splendid to the produced; the costumes were gorgeous. many cases reduced to poverty, her achievements were equal to, if not greater than those of any other nation. Our poets, politicians, painters, artists, and the Church herself were all deeply indebted to the little Isle in the western ocean for men who were gifted with talents and abilities which made them famous in their time-men who them famous in their time—men who contributed largely to the brightest pages of the world's history. The reverend speaker drew a touching picture of the devotion of the Irish people to the faith of St. Patrick. Seven centuries of cruel persecution failed to crush out of the sons and daughters of Erin that love of faith and country which St. Patrick had taught them from the Hill of Tara upwards of fourteen hundred years ago; umphed over tyranny, and to day were as strong in their devotion to the faith as in the days when St. Patrick first taught them the truths of Catholicity. The rev. gentleman said that Irishme now scattered throughout the word, but wherever they were or in what. ever condition they might be, their thoughts, on each recurring anniversary if St. Patrick, wandered back to their native Erin, and the shamrock, that dear little emblem of the Blessed Trinity, which they loved and guarded at home, bloomed again in their hearts. The subject had often been dwelt upon, the speaker said, by able and eloquent mon, but enough never had been and never could be said in praise of a people who had remained steadfast to the principles inculcated in their hearts by St. Patrick through all the centuries of bitter perse cution which Ireland was called upon to

Father Poulin made a decided impression on the audience, and resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

### IN PARIS.

in a manner which left little room for adverse criticism. The insrtumental numbers by the Hadyn Quintette Club, of Brockville, were suitably selected and admirably rendered. The first selection, reference to the Idsh Home Rule cause must have touched the hearts of nearly

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. The feast of St. Patrick was celebrated with grest pomp and solemnity at St. Jerome's College to day. All the students wearing roseties, the color of the day, assisted at the High Mass celebrated by Very Rev. Dr. Spetz. C. R. President of the College. After Mass the students spent the time in diverse ways: the sympasium and foat-ball ways; the gymnasium and foot-ball campus were crowded until noon, when the large pell announced that a sumpuous repast had been prepared, and s but right to say that the students did justice to it. In the afternoon there was a procession of the students through the town. The principal feature of the day was the grand entertainment, in the evening, given by St. Jerome's Literary and Dramatic Society. The spacious hall of the Catholic Separate spacious hall of the Catholic school was unable to contain the large school was unable to contain the large and enthusiastic audience, every available space being occupied. At least five hundred people must have been unable to gain admittance. So great was the rush that many of the most prominent citizens were compelled to teturn home again, to use a proverbial expression. Tae students have taken the town by storm, so much so that they have been requested, by many of the prominent town people, to repeat the prominent town people, to repeat the entertainment at the town hall. The following is the programme, which was very varied and lengthy:

Opening Selection	
By College Bard.	
Introductory remarks	
W. A Shannon.	
COURT SCENE FROM THE MERCHANT O	10
VENICE.	E
Duke J Flyn	
Duke J Flyh	ш
Antonio J. Du ki	n
Bassanio M. Caims	n
GratianoJ. Manone	y
Shylock J. Ferguso	ш
PortiaJ. Maior	10
The state of the s	
Vocal Solo-"The Watermill,"	
J. Gagnier.	
Selection	
College Orchestra.	
INCOGNETO, A GERMAN DRAMA IN THRE	E 16
ACTS.	
Prince HenryJ. Echs	rt
Mr. Hegen	fer
Mr. Belienster	nn
Bergermiester P. Hau	ob
Mr. DornburgN. Lehma	nn
Mr. Dornburg Debins	****
Inn keeper Trop	un
Servants Messrs. Joglowetz and Sett	101
Calisthenic exhibition, under the directi	OH
of F. Lutkemier.	
Operetts-"Two Blinds,".  B. Lehmann and J. Flynn.	
R. Lehmann and J. Flynn.	

Selection—
College Orchestra.

Oration—"The Day We Celebrate,"...
J. Malone, President L. B. S.
Farce—"Gentleman of Jury,"...
Members of Society.
Grand chorus of seventy voices—"God Save
Ireland,"—Stadents.
National Anthem—
College Band. The programme was received with the reatest applause. The introductory remarks by Mr. W. A. Shannon were brief and to the point. He spoke feelingly of the death of the late Dr. Funcken and how fortunate the students were in having such a worthy successor as Very Rev. Dr. Spetz The court scene from the Merchant of Venice was well produced; the costumes were gorgeous. The whole of the trial scene before and piece of stage work. We predict for this young gentleman a bright future in amateur theatricals. Mr. J Durkin, as Antonio, had a good conception of the part, the deep pathos of his farewell to his affectionate Bassanio being very impressive, Mr. M. Calnan, as Bassanio made his debut in Snakesperian pressive. Mr. M. Calnan, as Bassanino made his debut in Shakesperian character; his well-studied gestures and the silver tone of his voice bespeak for him great hope of success. Mr. J. Mahoney, as Gratiano, rendered his lines in an excellent manner; his graceful bearing and the good nature of his taunts at Shylock, were well received. Mr. J. Farmage and well received. Mr. J. Ferguson, as Shylock, certainly deserves credit for his excellent performance of the crafty and cruel Jew; this gentleman is an amateur cruel Jew; this gentleman is an amateur of some note. Mr. J. Malone, as Portia, showed great dramatic skill; the passionate declamations interspersed with wit and irony were well rendered and received with loud applause. The vocal solo by Mr. J. Gagnier was well sung. The German drama was presented in an excellent manner, all the parts being well sustained, especiall by Messrs. Echart, Meyhofer, R and N Lehmann and P. Houck, who was the very personification of a Bergermies.

very personification of a Bergermiester. A novel feature was the clubswinging exercises by the following members from the class in gymnastic. under Mr F. Lutkemier: Missis. Darkin, Jaglowitz, Robichaud, Ficher, N. Lehmann, Gagnier. The Fathers of the college have determined to establish this class, that the physical education of the students shall not be neglected. The operetta of the Two Blinds was well sung by Messis. R. Lehmann and J. Flynn; each duet and solo was received with reeach dust and solo was received with reeach duet and solo was received with repeated encores; the operetts was the success of the evening. The cration on the Day we Celebrate, by Mr. J. Malone, was a masterplece of oratory. He pletared the past, present and future of that downtrodden country, Ireland, in glowing language. Space will not permit to give a full report of this great speech. The CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE. CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

### KNOCKNAGOW

THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY. BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER XXX.

When Mr Lowe found timself knee deep in fresh straw, after jumple g from the gig in Ned Brophy's yaid, he looked about bim with a slight sense of bewiderment Taels drive f r the first two miles had been pleasant enough, but when they turned off the high road into a narrow "boreen,"

off the high road into a narrow "boreen,"
Mr. Lowe expected every moment to be
finng over the fence, against which the
wheel aimost rubbed as they jolted along.
"Have we much farther to go?" he
asked, clutching the side of the gig, as the
wheel at Hugh's side sank into the deepest
alongh they had met yet.

"Only a couple of fields," Hugh replied.
"We'll be in view of the house after
passing the next turn."

passing the next turn." The couple of fields seemed five miles long at a moderate calculation to Mr.
Lowe, and it was not till he found himself on his legs in the straw he felt satisfied they had really arrived at their journey's end As he gesid about him he had a confused consciousness of the twang of fiddles, mingled with the hum of many voices and the clatter of many feet, on the one hand, and a combination of odors, in which turf smoke and rosst goose pre dominated, on the other. The music dominated, on the other. The music an out office at the opposite elde of the yard, which was converted into a kitchen for the occasion—and there being no chimney, a plentiful supply of smoke was

the natural consequence.

Hugh shouted for some one to come and take care of his horse; and a workman rushed from the barn, creating consider-able confusion among a crowd of beggars at the door\_for whom the fun at that aide seemed to possess more attraction than the cuinary preparations and savory

odors at the other.
Mr. Hugh Kearney's arrival was soon made known to the people of the house; and Mat Donovan, as "best man" and master of the ceremonies, was at the door

to receive and welcome him.

"Is this the doctor you have wud you?" Mat asked. "Begor, I'm glad we have him, as I was afeard there'd be no wan to

"This is Mr Lowe," replied Hugh.

Mat was evidently disappointed; for
he had the highest opinion of the dector's
powers in the matter of "discoorsin' the
ladies."

ladies."
On entering the kitchen, where preparations for dinner were also proceeding on a large scale, Ned Brophy's mother welcomed them with a courteey, and her daughter took their hate and overcoats to one of the two bed rooms off the kitchen. Mat Donovan opened the parlour door, and showed the gentlemen in with a bow and a wave of his hand that even the accomplished

or his hand that even the accomplished Richard, whose absence he so much regretted, might have envied. Two ladies who sat by the fire—one in a blue ball dress and pearl necklace, the other in a plain black allk, with only a blue ribbon for ornament—stood up; and Mr. Lows found himself shaking hands with the blue ball dress almost before he was aware of it.

"Don't you remember Miss Lloyd?"
Hugh was obliged to say; for it was
painfully evident he did not at once recog-

'Oh, I beg pardon," said he, "but really the pleasure was so unexpected."
Miss Lloyd was in fidgets of ecstacy, and

called to her sister to introduce her. Mr. Lowe bowed again, and it was pretty clear from the expression of his eye that he thought the plain black dress and the blue ribbon a pleasanter sight to look at than the blue gauze and pearl

"Sit down, sir," said Mat Donovan, placing a chair in front of the fire 'Or, maybe,' he added, turning to Hugh, "yon'd like to have a bout before the bles are brought into the barn?"
"Ob, no, we'll wait till after dinner,"

Hannigan'll be here shortly, and I'll bring him in to have a talk wad ye before sup-per is ready. I'm sfeared the cook is afther takin' a sup too much, an' if the ladies here don't show 'em what to do,

"Oh, you may command my services,"
said the younger lady, with a laugh.
"Thank'ee, miss," returned Mat. "But "Bat she's takin' a sleep, and may be she'd be

all right after id "
"Who is the cook?" Miss Lloyd asked,

eagarly. Is it Mrs. Nugent?"
"'l'is, toiss." replied Mat. "She was up at the castle yesterday, preparly' the big dinner, an' she's bate up intirely."
"Oh, was she at the castle? Where is she? I'd like so much to ask her all "She's gone into the little room there,

mis, to take a stretch on the bed."

Miss Lloyd was on the rack immediately. Even Mr. Lowe faded from her mind and was lost in the stream of that blg dinner at the castle.

Seizing a caudle from the table, Miss Lloyd rushed into the little bedroom off the parlour. Immediately a loud scream made them all start to their feet, and fly to her assistance. All was darkness in the bedroom till some one brought a canile; and there was poor Miss Lloyd, blue ball-dress, pearl necklace, and all, sprawling on the floor, and staring wildly about her. The fat cook—who was a about her. The fat cook—who was a very mountain of a woman—was lying on the floor too, enoring sonorously; and it at once became apparent to the astonished spectators that Miss Lloyd had

tumbled over her.

Hugh Kearney stepped over the fat cook, and reaching his band to the fright-ened lady, rated her up.

"O Mr. Kearney," she exclaimed, pant-ing for breath, "what have I fallen

"Over a mountain," replied Hugh, laying his hand on the fat cook's shoul-der and shaking her.

The sonorous music that proceeded from the mountain suddenly ceased; and a second vigorous shake had the effect of

a second vigorous shake had the effect of causing the fat cook to open her eyes.

"O Mr. Kearney," she exclaimed piteously, looking into his face, "you know
what a weak constitution I have." hat a weak constitution I have."

This address, uttered as it was in a think you could hear me."

familiar and effectionate manner, took

familiar and affectionate manner, took Hugh somewhat by surprise; for it happened that Mrs. Nugent was a perfect stranger to him.

"Thundher an' turf, Mrs. Nugent," exclaimed Mat Donovan, "everything is roasted an' biled—an' there's open war among the women. Wan asys wan thing an' another eaps another thing; an' between 'em all everything is three-nalybels."

Mat out his arms round Mrs. Nugent

ybels."

Mat put his arms round Mrs. Nugent and lifted her to her feet—a feat which no man in "the three parishes" but himself would have attempted.

Mrs. Nugent steadled herself for a moment, untying her apron and turning the other side out, with great deliberation. "You know, Mr. Kearney." said she, "how a salt herring upsets me."

Hugh felt slightly confused, and altogether at a loss to understand why Mrs. Nugent should persist in assuming that he had so intimate a knowledge of her constitution.

constitution.

"Really, ma'am," said he, "I do not know. I believe this is the first time I ever had the pleasure of meeting yeu."

"Well, if you don't, your mother does," said Mrs. Nageat, as she stuck a pin in her cap a little over her right ear—for what purpose it would be difficult to say.

"She knows what dressing a dinner is," continued Mrs. Nugent, looking round on the company, "fer she was used to nothing else in her own father's house."

Hugh felt that this compliment to the O'C rrolls would have greatly gratified his mother, and that she would have quite overlooked the essertion that she was

overlooked the assertion that she was "used to nothing else" but dressing din-ners at Ballydunmore.

ners at Ballydunmore.

"And how are you to-night, Miss Lloyd?" said Mrs. Nugent. "I hope your family are well."

"Quits well, thank you, Mrs. Nugent," repluct the lady addressed, who was nervously feeling her pearls one by one, to know if any of them had come to grief in consequence of her tumble. consequence of her tumble.

"Come, Mrs Nugent," said Mat Donovan, "an' set'em to rights at the dishin', in the name o' God."

"Yes, Mat the Thrasher," replied Mrs.

Nugent. "Let me alone for setting them to rights."

She moved with great dignity towards the door; but making a sudden and quite unexpected detour before she reached it,

unexpected detour before she reached it, Mes. Nugent came plump up against Mr. Henry Lowe, who mechanically caught her in his arms, as, yielding to the momentum, he staggered backwards. "Hands off, young man, till you're better acquainted," exclaimed the fatcook, in an offended tose. "I'm no sich sort of indivigel," she added, as she shook the young gautteman from her to bis atterned. young gentleman from her, to his utter confusion and dimmy. But before he could collect his wits to protest he meant no harm whatever, Mat Denovan took the offended lady's arm, and conducted her to the kitchen, where her appearance, as she stood with arms akimbo in the middle of the floor, made Mrs. Brophy and her servant girls feel like delinquents, so awe-inspiring was the glance the mighty empress cast round her dominions. "Mat the Thrasher," said Mrs. Nugent,

will you-"Begob, there's Father Hannigan; I must be off," exclaimed Mat, as he hurried away without waiting to know what Mcs.

Nugent required.
"God save all here," said Father Hannigan, stamping his feet as he stepped
over the threshold. "How are you Mis. "You're welcome, sir," was Mrs.

Brophy's reply, as she opened the parlour Father Hannigan had a hearty greeting

Father Hannigan had a hearly greeting from every one, and Mr. Lowe was particularly glad to see him.

'I beg your pardon, Miss Lloyd; but we must put Mr. Flaherty in that corner. Sit down there, Mr. Flaherty," he con tinued, laying his hand on the arm of a respectable looking man, who until now had been concealed behind the tall figure of the priest.

"Good night, Miss Lloyd," said he, with-out turning towards her. "Good night, Mr. Flaherty," she replied.

"(Food aight, Mr Fisherty," she repiled.
"Ha!" he laughed, appearing to look
straight before him, though the lady was
on one side, and rather behind him. "I
think this is Miss Isabella I have beside me," he said after playing again with the bunch of seals. "Yes, Mr. Flaherty. It is a long time

now since you paid us a visit."

He did not reply, as he was listening with an anxious look, to the conversation passing between Father Hannigan, Mr.

"This is the Esglish gentleman?" he observed in a whisper, leaning his bead towards the young lady who had just spoken to him.
"Yes; he is Sir Garrett Butler's nephew,"

she replied.

Mr. Lowe's curicalty to know something of Mr. Flaherty was so strong that it brought him to the side of Miss Lloyd, at the other end of the room. She tossed har fisunces about, and made way for him in an ecstacy of delight. "I am curious to know," he said, "who

old man's knees.
"That's the celebrated Irish piper," she

replied. 'I am surprised to see him here. I did not think he attended country weddings."
"I suppose," said Mr. Lowe, "he goes round among the nobility and gentry, as

round among the nobility and gentry, as we are told the harpers used to do."
"He does," she replied; "and he has a beautiful little pony the countess gave him. But I suppose he is stopping at present with the priests, and Father Hannigan has brought him with him." "I wish he would begin to play," said Mr. Lowe. And he was rather startled when the old man immediately said:
"Yes, I'll play a tune for you."
Oh! thank you; but I really did not

"Twenty minutes past nine."

Mr. Lywe, who looked at him in surprize as he smiled and chuckled while putting up his watch, caught a glimpse of the old men's eyeballs, and saw that he

the old man's eyeballs, and saw that he was blind.

"Sit down near me here," said Mr. Flaberty. "I knew Sir Garrett and your mother well. I'll play one of poor Garrett's favourite tunes for you."

As he uncovered his pipes their splendour quite took Mr. Lowe by surprise. The keys were of silver, and the bag covered with crimson velvet fringed with geld; while the little bellows was quite a work of art, so beautifully was it carved and ernamented with silver and ivory. Having tied an oval-shaped piece of velvet with a ribbon attached to each end above his knee, he adjusted his instrument, and after moving his arm, to which the bellows was attached by a ribbon, till the crimson velvet bag was inflated, he touched the keys, and extehing up the "chanter" quickly in both hands, began to play. Mr. Lowe, who watched him narrowly, now saw the use of the piece of velvet tied round his leg, as the "chanter" was ever and anon pressed sgatest it to

welvet tied round his leg, as the "chanter" was ever and anon preced galast it to assist in the production of certain notes by preventing the escape of the air through the end of the tubs.

The musician soon seemed to forget all mere human concerns. He threw back his head, as if communing with invisible spirits in the air above him; or bent down over his instrument as if the spirits had suddenly flown into it, and he wanted to catch their whisperings there, too.

suddenly flown into it, and he wanted to catch their whisperings there, too.

The audience, to some extent, shared in the musician's cestacy; particularly Father Hannigan, from whose eyes tears were actually falling as the delicious melody cessed, and the old may raised his sight ceased, and the old had raised his signi-less eyes, and listened, as it were, for an echo of his strains from the skies, "Ok!" exclaimed Father Hennigan, turning away his head, and flourishing

his yellow Indian silk pocket handker chief, as he affected to snevze before taking the pinch of snuff he held between the fingers of the other hand—"oh, there's something wonderful in these old irish airs! There was a ballad in less Saturdark Netter than the staturdark Netter than the same taken taken the same taken day's Nation about that tune, that was nearly as moving as the tune itself. Did you read it?" he asked, turning to Hugh

Kearney.

"Yes," he replied. "Your friend, Dr. Kiely, induced me to become a subscriber to the Nation."

"I don't get it myself," returned Father lannigan. "The Father O'Neill gets it, "I don't get it myself," returned Fatner Hannigan. "The Father O'Neill gets it, and I suspect he has a leaning towards those Young Irelanders, and dabbies in poetry bimself. But I wish I had that ballad about the "Coolin," to read it for Mr. Fisherty. If poetry as well as music could be equeezed out of an Irish begpipes, I'd say that ballad came out of that bag under his oxter."

TO BE CONTINUED.

"DROWNING THE SHAM. ROCK.

"Only for three months, Owen! Just think what a little while! Why, 'twill have slipped away without you ever noticing it. Come now, child, don't be afraid. God will help you and make the water taste just as good as the poteen. Just make up your mind to it, and I promise you that you'll bless the day that will have made a cober man of you for the rest of your life!" for the rest of your life!"

The speaker was a kindly, white haired priest who for years had been the pastor of the Cathelics in the busy little town of M—, near Liverpool, and the person whom he addressed was a tall, handsome respectable looking man, who until now had been consealed behind the tall figure of the priest.

The old man was dressed in a decent suit of black, and as he sat down in the chair to which the priest hed conducted him, Mr. Lowe was struck by the placid smile that glowed over his round, ruddy face. He wore a brown wig, curied all round from the temples, which he now caught hold of ever each ear, to fasten it on his head. He then commenced playing with a bunch of seals attached to his head. He then commenced playing with a bunch of seals attached to his head. He then commenced playing with a bunch of seals attached to his head and shall expect the mountains and lakes of consumars had not yet robbed him of all the freshness of color and billillancy of eye of his native country. To be sure his small clothes.

"Good night, Miss Lloyd," said he, with-" jected expression in his handsome face as he stood before the old priest. The fact was, Owen had just been getting a lecture, which he knew was well deserved, from Father Laurence. Owen was the heat of fellows—industrious, honest, God fearing, a model son, a kind brother, a true friend. In his home in the West he was a general favorite, and the lamenta-tion had been universal when circumstances had caused him to leave it for a while for a good job that had been offered him in M——. There he had left a mother who adored him, and a brighteyed girl who had promised to be his wife, and a character of which any man might be proud. For a while after he came to M— his good habits stuck to him, and he was the same steady, hard working fellow as at home. Then the moment of trial came—the bad companions, the evil example, the ridicule and jeers of his com

rades, the overpowering temptation, the sudden yielding, and then the cruel, dreadful, unavoidable consequences. Good Father Laurence had made more than one attempt to rescue poor Owen from the horrible fate to which he was so 'I am curious to know," he said, "who is that old gentleman ?"

As he spoke his curiosity was further excited by seeing a little boy come into the room and place a green bag on the himself from the chapel. At last rumors reached the priest's ears which determined him to make a supreme effort before it abould be too late. One evening, after a long and tiresome day's work, he made his way to the house in the little back street, where he knew that Owen lodged, and, catching him just as he was going to join a set of boon companions at the neighboring public-house, he earnestly appealed to him to save himself from ruin and misery, and there and then to take the pledge. "You'll never regret it, Owen, I promise you, you never will. It is your one chance, and if you reject it, it is all up with you, I do believe. Just think what you're coming to, my boy—you, as fine a young fellow as ever stepped, a month or two ago. And proud I was of you, and used to point you out as an should be too late. One evening, after a long and tiresome day's work, he made

"Ha!" he replied, laughing; "I can hear the grass growing."

He pulled out his watch, and after opening the glass and fumbling with it for a moment, he said:

"Twenty minutes past nine."

Mr. Lowe, who looked at him in surviva as he amiled and chuckled while

I'll give it up to please you; and I'll only drink a glass now and then, just to stand drink a glass now and then, just to stand a mate a treat, and because one must wet one's lips with something. Won't that do, Father Laurence?" the young man concluded, with a coaxing air, taking off his coat, as though already beginning to prepare for bed.

Father Laurence was not, however, so easily taken in. Experience had taught him how little such promises were to be trusted.

trusted.

"Shame on you, Owen," he said, "to try to put me off in that shabby fashion! To please me indeed! Is that your motive? Why it's God Almighty you should be thinking of pleasing, and of saving your body and soul from rain and destruction. Nothing will save you from that accursed temptation but the pledge, and it is the pledge I have come to give you. Pretend you're sick, indeed, and go and hide your head in the blanket? Why not tell the truth—that you're determined to save yourself while there's time, and to give up the drink altogether? O, Owen, Owen! It just shows you the time, and to give up the drink altogether?
O, Owen, Owen! It just shows you the
mischlef that's done already, and the
coward you're fast becoming, that you
should have to go to bed to hide yourself
from the danger, instead of facing it like
a brave fellow, and showing the sort of
stuff you're made of."
This appeal produced a considerable
effect, but it was by no means conclusive
Owen made a stout resistance still. To

Owen made a stout resistance still. To Owen made a stout resistance still. To take the pledge was a serious matter. He foresaw how he would be jeered and scoffed at; how all those with whom he had of late associated would despise and laugh at him. Even his own pride was mortified and humbled by the suggestion. Could he not take his glass like another? He hated to think that he should be so weak as not to be able to know when and

where to stop.

But Father Laurence was determined that, in spite of himself, Owen should be dragged away from the terrible abyes, and the end of it all was that, before he left the young men's room that evening, Owen had taken the pledge for three months, recerving to himself the right of "drown-ing the shamrock" on Patrick's Day.

Three months! It seemed easy enough to say; but it was surprising how long they appeared to get through. Owen, though he had made such a fues about it, had, in ne had made such a fues about it, had, in reality, not seriously foeeseen much difficulty in giving up the drink for three mohths. As to the deprivation, he had hardly thought about that; but he did dread the loss of the boon companionship, and, far more than this, the taunts and

and spent the rest of the week in slowly recovering himself, was among the worst of his mates, and once even tried to force

So the three months went on; and So the three months went on; and Owen's employers, satisfied with his steady conduct and industry, began to notice him, and gradually improved his position. He was already beginning to see the time when he could venture to marry, and to offer a home to his mother; with Norah for his wife, and his mother to hear there were the could be a formal of the position of to keep them company. The notion of living a few years in M—— became at least tolerable, and there was always the chance of being able to return home, and of recovering possession of that 'bit of land" which had been his father's, and inna" which had been so hard to part.

Owen often thought of that "bit of land"
with yearning still, for, bleak and poor
and wild as it was, it had yet been the
home of his childhood, and to it his heart was tied fast by many strings. The times, however, had been during the last few years too bad even for Owen's stout will and strong hands, and he had to let

III.

example of what old Ireland could produce, carrying your head so high, and not afraid to look any man in the face. But now, my poor fellow, just look wnat you're come to, rather—shaky and pale and besotted like the rest of them. Just brutes; that's what they are, and you'll become one too. And it will be the death of your poor mother, and of the lass who trusts and loves you. O, if either of them saw you as you were last night, rolling along the streets, bringing shame and discredit on the old country, on the mother who bore you, and, worse than all, on the holy religion you profess! Upon my word, it is enough to make St. Patrick himself weep for very shame."

Owen's heart was touched. He was sorry for the old priest, whose dim eyes were really filled with tears, and he was ashamed of and disgusted with himself.

"I tell you what it is, Father Laurence," he said at last—"I'll stay at home to-night. There! I have promised those chaps to meet them, but not a foot will I go; and if they come here, I'll be in my bed, and pretend to be sick. Now, won't that sattefy you, Father Laurence? I'll not go near the public house as long as I live. Do you think I care for the drink? Not a bit of it. It's only for the rake of comradeship and doing like the rest. But I'll give it up to please you; and I'll only drink a glass now and then, just to stand not eat it, he could not even look at it; and with a dased, bewildered sensation he sank down on his bed, intending to rest quietly there for a few hours which must elapse before the longed for hour struck, when he would be free to give himself that which would supply the place of food to him.

But he could not rest. Presently he but ne could not rest. Presently ne started up again, and, clapping his hat on his head, was out in the open air, strid-ing with hurried steps down the little lane with a half-formed notion in his lane with a half-formed notion in his brain of buying the whiskey and bring ing it home with him. But once in the public house, the temptation was too strong for him; the smell of the liquor was overpowering, and in an instant he had put the glass to his lips and swallowed a draught. O, how good it was! How it ran like fire through his veins, all at once endowing him with a magic strength, and making him feel able to defy the world!

The weakness and depression had all dis appeared, and as one glass had done him so much good, another was tossed off to complete the cure.

At that moment a familiar figure passed

the open door, and Owen, recognizing his old enemy, Bill Greenwood, felt a audden desire to show himself off to the man whose taunts still rankled deeply in his bosom, and perhaps to find an oppor-tunity of making him smart for them. So he followed Bill down the street, and overtaking him, offered to stand a treat at the nearest public. Bill, who seemed more sober than usual that evening, and who, Owen observed with surprise, wore a clean shirt and a tolerably respectable coat, gave a surly kind of assent, remarking that he hadn't too much time to lose, as he had to go to the station to meet a as he had to go to the station to meet a girl whom he expected from Liverpool.
"An Irish girl, too," he said with a grin,
"who is coming all the way over to marry
me. I guess you'n wouldn't do as much
for you! But mine is a brave lassie, and
though she's kept me waiting a bit, she's
coming at last. Ye see it's not them
that's afraid to look a glass of good
whiskey in the face that the Irish
people like," he concluded, with a
contemptuous glance at his companion. "They're much too seesible
for that, and know well enough that it's panion. "They're much too sensible for that, and know well enough that it's only sneaks and cowards that won't take their drop and stand a feller a treat when Owen shrugged his shoulders at this

speech, feeling strong in the thought that he would stand Bill such a treat as would ne would stand Bill such a treat as would go a long way to wards knocking him over altogether. Bill, however, was disposed to be prudent that evening, and though, as he said, just to oblige Owen, he tossed off a glass, it was Owen himself who drank the most on the occasion, and on whom the liquor took most effect. Bill seemed buff treined to above the first. seemed half inclined to shake him off as he set out for the station, declaring that the train was due in ten minutes. Owen, the train was due in ten minutes. Owen, however, he hardly knew why, unless with some notion of picking a quarrel with him, stuck to him like a leesh, plying him with questions concerning the girl who was coming all the way over from Ireland to marry him. The Weishman pretty Irish girl marrying a coarse brute like Bill was too much for him altogether. He swore that his Norah had bluer eyes are some, who will be found to deny and was a comelier lass than any other in and was a comeller lass than any other in sll Ireland, let alone Connaught, and that Bill was a liar if he said the contrary. Whereupon Bill, growing furious, burst out, "Your Norsh! My Norsh is the girl that's worth a dezen of your'n! And she's a showin' on it too, by coming over the sea to marry me lusteed of sticking at home, with her finger in her mouth, waiting to be fetched like a barrel of goods!"

IV. They were at the station now, and at

the words "my Norah" coming from Bill's coarse lips, Owen reeled as though he had been struck, and all the blood in his body seemed to rush to his brain. Like a tiger that instant a train rushed up to the plat-form where the two men were standing, and Bill had darted forward to a thirdand Bill had darted forward to a third-class carriage, from the window of which a young girl was looking anxiously out. Owen stood transfixed. It was Norah, his Norah, with sweet red lips and eager, laughing eyes; and in the flash of a second, without ever even so much as seeing him, "The longest lane has a turning," and at last t was the eve of St. Patrick's Day. That evening was a singularly bleak and wretched one. The March winds were howling through the narrow ugly streets of M— with a cruel fiercenes, and drifts of snow, blackened by smoke and soot, were heaped up here and there. Owen thought he had never felt so cold and wretched as when he was returning from his work that evening. A queer and very unusual feeling of weskness was upon him, as he turned the corner of the lane where he lodged, and as his eye was caught by the glare of the public house a few was in his waistcoat pocket, which by a large of the public house a few was in his waistcoat pocket, which by a large of the public house a few was out of the train, and was caught in Bill's embrace. At first Owen was the best of him, and he had sprung upon Bill, selzing him by the collar, and then closing with him in a desperate struggle, while Norah's shrill scream of horror and fright range through the station. It was a desperate of it; but his great strength precently began to tell. In another instant of the properties of the lane was out of the train, and was caught in Bill's embrace. At first Owen was the was out of the train, and was caught in Bill's embrace. At first Owen was the was out of the train, and was caught in Bill's embrace. At first Owen was the beautiful properties of the proper Suddenly he recollected his knife that was in his waittoat pocket, which by a dexterous movement of his hand he selzed. What happened next? Owen did not by the glare of the public house a few steps off, where they were just beginning to light the lamps, an almost irrestatible impulse came upon him to cross the street. A glass, one single glass of spirits was all that was necessary to set him right again and to restore his chilled circulation! He

gurgling groan, and was lying helpless on

O, the horrer of what followed ! Owen only seemed to hear Norah's screams, and to see Bill's white fice, with wide opened staring eyes looking up at him. At first, he did not know what it meant; but pres-ently he heard voices around him saying that Bill was dead; and he felt a strong grip on his arms, and he realized that they were carrying him off to the station-house, and that people were looking at him with a strange shrinking, and cailing

him with a strange surinking, and calling him a murderer!

He, Owen Lambert, a murderer! It was impossible—quite impossible. And yet, his hands were all covered with blood, and he knew well enough that the awful expression he had seen of Bill's face meant—could mean nothing else but death. And then the wretchedness of the night that followed; the long sleepless hours, during which his bewildered senses seemed slowly to recover themselves, and the slowly to recover themselves, and the awfal trath came home to him with a ter-

rible reality!
He could not deny his guilt, or dispute the justice of his punishment. And what a punishment! To die a shameful death; to be remembered with horror and loath to be remembered with horror and loathing; to be pursued to the very end by Norah's reoreachful eyes and his mother's curees. Would she curee him? This thought seemed the crowning misery of all. He could bear everything else—the shame, the ignominy, the terror of the slowly but surely approaching end, which, in some wonderful way, seemed already to be on him, and that fearful death, from which the bravest may well shrink, to be imminent. He saw all the horrible preparations—the cold, chill, raw moroling, the scaffeld, the executioner, the stony, pale, pitless faces of the spectators; and he knew that he deserved it all, for was he not a murderer? he not a murderer ?

As this climax was reached, Owen, with As this climax was reached, Owen, with a great bound of horror and despair, started to his feet. Where was he? Whence had he come? What had happened? He looked around in chillamezament. There was no light save that of the moon which poured through the ebutterless windows; but the light was sufficient to fill him with the assurance that he was standing in his own room; that his untasted supper was on the table before him. And hask! What were the sounds that at the moment reached his ears, which seemed like heavenly music, but which were really nothing else but the

town clock striking twelve? town clock striking twelve?
All at once Owen fell on his knees in middle of the room, with a wild laugh, and yet thanking God. It was a dream—only a dream! And he was free, and Norah was still his own promised wife, and his mother would not curse him; and even the mad temptation that hed here even the mad temptation that had been on him a few hours ago had passed away, on him a tew nours ago mad passed away, and he no longer seemed to care for the drink. He was hungry — hungry and tired, [after all; and having hastily swallowed a morsel or two, he turned into bed, and slept peacefally for the rest of

the night.

Need it be added that Owen did not "drown the shamrock" on that Patrick's Day, nor on any Patrick's Day after? Next morning he went and told all to Father morning he went and told all to Father Laurence—his mad temptation, and his terrible dream. The kind old priest smiled and blessed him, and told him how he had missed him from the chapel the previous evening, and had intended that very day to go after him, to see what he was about. And while they were talking a letter came to Owen, directed to the care of Father Laurence; a letter telling him that his mother and Norah were well him that his mother and Norsh were well and expecting to hear soon from him, and another great piece of news, too. Old Uncle Dan was dead, and had made Owen his beir!
And so they married, and lived happy

ever after.

that the work we are engaged in here to day is an eminently good and useful one. For my part I can find but one thing to find fault with or to criticise in taing to ind fault with or to criticise in connection with the proceeding from first to last. It is the passage in your address in which you offer an expression of your thanks to me for coming here and for taking the part that I have taken in the work of the day. Why should you think of thanking me for this? The work that we are engaged in, is it not my work that we are engaged in, is it not my work as well as yours? There are no doubt, as you say in your address many things that I have to do. The life of an Archbishop of Dublin cannot at any time be a life of idleness. Each day, as it comes, brings it own pleasure of work to be got through. Each day as it passes from us, must see many things, important no doubt in themselves, doubly important in the eyes of those who take a special interest nevertheless, of necessity, put seide and left undone. But this work of yours— rather, let me say, this work of ours—the advancement of the cause of temperance among our people, is, as I view it, the work that has just now the first of all claims upon me. It is the work of the day and of the hour.

No medicine has had greater success in checking consumption, in its early stages, than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It stops coughing, soothes the throat and lungs, and induces much-needed repose. Hundreds have testified to the remarkable virtues of this preparation.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure?

of Hib and M. learned "The Properties of the Leaves of the evening Flemin M. Mc evening fice and bini's A

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#### ST. PATRICK'S DAY

continued From sixth Page.

of Hibernians," James Moir, John Hoy and M. F. Burns, of St. Marys. "The learned professions," Dr. J. A. Devlin.

"The Press," S. Ranton, of the Advertiser.

"The Ladies" and "The Host and Hostess"

"The Ladies" and "The Host and Hostess" were also duly honored.

Brodhagen's string band gave forth enlivening strains of music during the evening, and Messrs. P. J McKeogh and Fleming of St. Marys, Williamson and M. McCauley, of this city, contributed congs. The company broke up about three o'clock on Tuesday morning, their good spirits indicating their satisfaction with the night's doings.

#### IN TORONTO.

IN TORONTO.

"A largely attended special service was held in St. Paul's Church on Monday evening. The musical service was very fine and included the rendition of Cherubini's Ave Maria by Mrs. Murray Dick son. Rev. R J. Waish, nephew of the Archbishop, delivered an eloquent lecture on St. Patrick, dealing with the history of Ireland from a religious standpoint, since the earliest times. He showed that the precious message conveyed to the of Iteland from a religious standpoint; since the earliest times. He showed that the precious message conveyed to the land by St. Patrick had not been forsaken, and showed that the Irish people had been the means of carrying the word of God into other countries. Much of this result was due to the generosity and self-searfice of Ireland's noble and devoted priesthood whose persecution only served to spread the message into far colonies, where the foundations of new churches were laid, which seemed to rival and even now surpass the work done in the old land, even in her brightest days. "Let us live worthy of our ancestors," Rev. Father Walsh concluded, "for we have a noble ancestry, the noblest in fidelity and virtue to God. We are called upon to take the place of our fathers and in a special manner to do honor to our holy faith, and enable it to be spread through the nations of the earth. Let us be as they were, promoters of peace and virtue, and reformers of vice and crime. To day, brethren, during this festival, when all faith, and enable it to be spread through the nations of the earth. Let us be as they were, promoters of peace and virtue, and reformers of vice and crime. To day, brethren, during this festival, when all her children are looking anxiously toward Ireland, let each and every man offer his sympatny and resolve to be worthy of her. She is still in affliction and trials and she is asking for our prayers and our supplications. We are anxiously watching her as she is passing through a trying ordeal—her enemies, many and powerful in the extreme, the treachery of some of her own unnatural children, bigotry and especially corruption and bribery, are doing all they possibly can to enatch from her grasp that principle for which our noble leaders are anxiously striving and without which a nation has neither being nor existence nor life—I mean the principle of liberty, or, in other words, the principle of liberty, or, in other words, the principle of eld government which we in this country er joy. Liberty, my dear children, is worth everything to a nation, is worth everything to a nation; take away liberty from a man or enctain his free will and you have no longer a living image of God. That she may peas through all this we pray, and that she may be free from all dangers, nation; take away liberty from a man or enchain his free will and you have no longer a living image of God. That she may pass through all this we pray, and that she may be free from all dangers, from evil and victous enemies, from treach from evil and victous enemies, from tream-erous friends, from everything and any-thing that may soil her name or lose to her that proud title she has long since horne. And may our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ defend her through her time of trial and persecution, and may He guide her children, whom He has called outwardly into the glorious splendor of an immortal life."—Irish Canadian.

### THE FRENCH PATOIS.

THE FRENCH PATOIS.

To the Editor of Cubolic Record:
REV, AND DEAR SIL—Your able articles on the satt French Crusseds suggested tome in the succession of the satter french Crusseds suggested tome in the satter french Crussed suggested tome in the satter french in the satter To the Editor of Catholic Record :

French) which are contained in his Dictionary and of which I will here give you a specimen." Then he proceeds to demonstate his allegations, and continues, "How piain is all this! And how clear it is, that we have got a piece of nonsense in our own language because Dr. Johnson did not know French."

The grammar whence I have taken this was printed in 1844 by John Doyie, No. 169 Broatway, New York. This interessing fact is cheerfully presented to the British American and Equal Rightist fanatios.

FONTENCY.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES, BY THE PAULIST FATHERS.

reached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostie, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City. FOURTH SUNDAY OF LENT. "And this Jesus said to try him, for He Himself knew what He would do."-

Himself knew what He would do."—
Gospal of the day.

This manner of acting of our Lord with
Philip may seem a little strange, yet it is
not an extraordinary way for God to act
with men, and I suppose not a few
amongst us have been tried by God in a
similar way.

The difficulty that often comes to our
mind and one which some people do not

ends. He desires your salvation more than you do yourselves, but He will have none but acceptable men, men whom His wisdom has tried and found worthy.

wisdom has tried and found worthy.

Does all this seem hard and discouraging? Undoubtedly, if we lived for this world. But all men have some day to die, and put the death-bed test to our difficulty and it all resolves itself into this—the wicked may prosper, the good may suffer temporal losses, but the millionaire and the beggar have to yield their souls and bodles to their Creator. The rich man, the successful man, if his wealth and success is coupled with wick ness, is not the acceptable man before God, whereas the poor man, the man tried with adversity, the man whose lot in this world is one that calls forth the courage and herolem of the manly

Will soon end if not supported by genaine merit. The success of Bardock Flood Bitters is founded on merit and approved by trial. It purifies the blood, and sures dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, sick headache and all similar complaints. B. B. B. is purely vegetable.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

A Brilliant Record

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#### The Capture of the Fing.

The lazy kit e were browsing On meadow and on its. Flower to flower carousing Strayed the nectar ripoing bee; Through azure thy were flying Bright birds along the cale, Whee a maidon, pensive sighing, Came slowly through the vale.

Her form was fair and stender.
And golden-bued her hatr;
The beauties heaven sent her
Were many, sweet and rare.
Then malden, why that sighing?
Why face so pale and sad?
Why happy bliss denying.
All classo bitthe and grad?

Oh, let no looks decaive you,
For beauty, it is known,
Southes not the pain that grieves you
When happiness has flown.
She has parted from her lover—
100 not wonder if she sighs,
He has gone, perchance forever,
To fight 'neath distant skies.

Through grief her heart is swelling, And sudness chokes her volce, Love's fears and bodling of alling, she giories in his choice; A midst the clang of battle He eager takes his stand, 'Mid cannons roar and rattle, To fight for fatherland.

High flaunts the tyrant's banner Exuitant on the seep. That emblem of dishonor, Of degracation deep: Long suferings and oppression Have nerved each breast and arm, With courage and devotion Each heart beats true and warm.

With spirits fiercely burning
Their hated foes to meet,
They vow that when comes morning
They'll die before defeat;
Let Freadom, R'ght and Justice
Be neard the battle cry,
Then God, in whom our trust is,
Look down with favoring eye.

Bright wine in gobiet pouring
To treedom's cause they quaff,
Tho' war's dark ci uds be lowering,
To night song toast and laugh;
And then that maiden's lover
For country heaves a sigh
Thinks of sweetheart, heme and mot
Till the tears well in his eye.

And by the moon's pale beaming
That odions banner files.
Bod in the night winds streaming,
Against the summer skies.
With ardent fervor burning
That maiden's lover vowed.
All fears and danger spurning,
He'd lower that banner proud.

While the stars above are pesping He'll scale these ramparts high, And, spite of sentries keeping. That flag tear from the sky. Past duches, fens, morasses, Past watchers on the banks—With cautious tread he passes Safe through the tyrants' ranks.

Up, up the wall he clambers,
His cosom beating fast,
He grasp that scoffing banner
And tears it from the mast;
Lite greyhound lightly springing,
He leaps from wall to ground,
When—bong !—a mussket ringing
Awakes the echoes round.

All now was wild commotion, Shrill trumpets blast and blare— Both caups were soon in motion, Loud voices filled the air; The banner firmty grasping He rushes through the night; Like demons, swearing gasping, His foes press on him tight.

Swift as an arrow speeding,
By light of moon's pale beam,
Nor oaths nor shots e'er heeding
He bounds through brush and strea
Close on his foes are tearing,
Like bloodhounds in the chave,
Or devils, when despairing,
Bome soul to spatch from grace.

Fast to him they are nearing.
They clutch and stretch and strain,
'Mid shouts and cheers and jeering,
Their batner to regain;
One awful ditch is standing
'Fwixt him and friendly ground—
In its waters deep, expanding,
Venomous enakes abound.

In vain he springs to cross it-Tripped on the rugged ledge
He falls to ground exhausted,
Along the fearful edge;
His enemies go sprawling
Athwart him as he fell,
Then clutching, gamping, ben clutching, gasping, bawling, Plunge in the ditch pell mell.

Plunge in the cition per meri.

His comrades, aid extending,
He a passage safely takes—
His foes are left contending
among the deadly snakes;
By joyous friends attended,
in mirth they spend the night;
Wine, song, and story blended,
Next day they win the fight.

Again the kine are browsing Along the fragrant lea, Again 'mig flowers carousing

Is seen the testive bee—
Once more the birds are flying
Over the gladsome dale,
When, is joyous spirits hieing,
Comes a maiden through the vale.

Soon will her absent lover
Again be at her side,
War's struggles past and over,
He comes to claim his bride;
Now proudly rreedom's token
F oats high on mast and towe

Fosts high on mast suctous.
Forever shattered, broken,
Is despots' blighting power.

J. B. NELLIGAN. Hamilton, March 15th, 1890



"There was a frog who lived in a spring,
He caught such a cold he could not sing."

Poor, unfortunate Batrachian! In what a
sad plight he must have been. And yet his
misfortune was one that often befalls singers.
Many a once tuneful voice among those who
belong to the "genus homo" is utterly spoiled
by "cold in the head," or on the lungs, or both
combined. For the above inentioned "croaker" we are not aware that any remedy was
er we are not aware that any remedy was
human singers may keep their heads clear and
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Feb., 1887.

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of our diocese.
† JOHN WALSH, Bp. of London.

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## Catholic Mecord.

London, Sat., March 29th, 1890.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN ON-TARIO AND QUEBEC.

L'Electeur, comparing the treatment accorded to the Protestants of Quebec and the Catholics of Optarlo respectively, states that whereas the 400,000 Catholics of Outarlo have only 235 Separate schools obtaining state aid, the Protestants of Quebec, numbering 185,000, have 973 Dissentient schools.

As at the last sensus taken in 1881 the number of Protestants in Quebec was 188,-309, and the number of Catholics in Outario 320 839, it is clear that the L'Elec. teur's figures on this point are somewhat astray. In fact they were merely intended as approximate; but from the number of Separate schools in each Province it may be clearly seen that the Quebec minority is treated with much more generosity than the minority in Oatarior

The Mail of the 18 h inst, declares, however, that this inference is incorrect. It says: "Assuming that L'Electeur's figures are approximately correct, they merely show that the Separate system of education is taken advantage of to a greater extent in proportion to their numbers by the English-speaking inhabitants of Quebec than by the Roman Catholics of

Precisely. The Protestants of Quebec take advantage of the Separate school laws to a greater extent than the Catholics in proportion to their numbers. Could they do this were it not for the fact that every facility is afforded them by the Catholic majority to keep their schools in as efficient a condition as possible? Could they do it if the Protestants were subjected to the petty annoyances which the Equal Righters and Mr. Meredith would Wish to subject the Catholic ratepayers? Could they do it if the taxes of Protestants were prima facie to be legally appropriated to the support of the Public schools, as is the case with the texes of Catholics in Outario as the law stands at

The Quebec law places all Protestant on the Protestant school roll, and al! Cath. olice on the Public school roll. The Public and Protestant schools are placed on ooting of perfect (quality.

What is the state of the case in Ontario Catholics are in the first instance regarded as Public school supporters. Not until they declare their adhesion to the Separol can they be rated as Separate school supporters. Protestants, on the other hand, cannot become supporters of the Catholic schools, even when they send their children to them. Thus all school taxes levied on Protestants, together with the school taxes not only of recalcitrant Catholics, but likewise of those Catholies who have overlooked their duty of declaring their wish to support the Separate schools, go for the support of the Pablic schools.

In the face of these facts the Mail has the audacity to assert that the school taxes of Quebec are inequitably divided. In proof of this that journal says that "the non-Catholic settlers own or control the manufacturing and other corporations in Quebec, yet the taxes paid by those institutions are divided between the Separate and Public schools in proportion to screel population. That is, if a mill owned by a non-Catholic pays \$50 in school taxes and the school population stand as nine to one in favor of the French Catholics, then the Public or Cath-

olic school gets \$45 of that sum." This injustice does not exist in Quebec It exists, however, in Ostario, and to a more gross extent. In such a case in Ontario, if the Catholic owner of property taxed \$50 for schools, either through non-residence or neglect, fall to make the necessary declaration that he desires to be rated as a Separate school supporter, not \$45 alone, but the whole sum of \$50 will be taken by the Public school. As to corporations in Ontario, unless they actually decide by resolution that their taxes shall be divided to Public and Separate schools, in proportion to the amount of stock held by Catholics and Protestants respectively, the whole of the school-tax is also given to the Public festo. But these people may rest assured to go travelling round the country hold- would equal the Russian Czar in being things moral and spiritual, by three hun- orier that Epual Rightists may be induced to go travelling round the country hold- would equal the Russian Czar in being things moral and spiritual, by three hun- orier that Epual Rightists may be induced to go travelling round the country hold- would equal the Russian Czar in being things moral and spiritual, by three hun-

Protestant corporations pass such a reso-

In Quebcc the arrangement of corporation taxes is made as equitably as it is possible to imagine. There are three panels of taxed property. Panel No. 1 is taxed for the support of Catholic schools, and contains the property of Catholics. Panel No. 2 consists of the property of Protestants, and is taxed for Protestant schools. Pauel No. 3 comprises companies which wish to be placed thereon. and those which express no desire to be placed upon either of the other two. Oaly the tax levied on panel No. 3 is divided in proportion to population. In but they have not in the past submitted Ontario in the corresponding case, all the tax would go to the Pablic schools. If then the Mail finds the Quebec law unjust | doing so in the future. towards Protestants, what words can we find in which to express the injustice inflicted on Catholics in Outarlo?

The fact is that the school laws of Quebec were framed by a generous Catholic majority with the express desire of giving the Protestant minority full justice in every respect. The school laws of Ontario were passed in quite a different spirit, We do not, at all, wish to depreciate the liberality with which the Ontario Legis. lature during the past few-very few years-made the working of the Separate School Act casier and more effective. But we all know what a noise has been made in the Province on account of these few paltry concessions. If the whole of them were repealed to-morrow the repeal would scarcely take \$10 annually from the Catholic Separate entail more trouble on Cathol'e school the first degree." This declaration trustees and supporters. That is all. And for this object the whole country is the Catholics are the public enemy against whom all Protestants should unite. The Orange lodges and the Equal Rights Assoclation re-echo the cry, and we are threatened with the repeal of these clauses. The hope is that every obstacle which these bigots will throw in the way of Catholic education will pave the way towards the fature annihilation of the Separate school system.

There is no such agitation as this against the Protestant schools of Quebec. The Protestants there have their schools in perce. The Mail is, therefore, unfortunate in instituting a comparison between the treatment of the minorities in the two Provinces.

But there is more to be said on this subject. The Protestant Saparate schools were established in Quebec by the Catholic majority; whereas it is the boast of the bogus Equal Rights Association that the Catholic Separate School Law of 1863 was forced upon the people of Ontario by a Quebes majority. And it is true. The two Provinces were legislatively united with the express hope that Upper Canada would dominate. The Province smaller in population was, at the time of the union, Outario, and Outario had in Parliament a representation equal to that of Quebec, yet both Provinces had an equal representation in Parliament. Oatario, however, grew more rapidly than the sister Province, and when the Separ ate School Law of 1863 was passed, though Ontario recorded a small majority against it, it was carried by the Quebec msjority, which was resolved that the Catholics of this Province should have some measure of the equity which was enjoyed by Protestants with them. Now, the Separate school system of Ontar cannot be destroyed without destroying the whole Confederation compact, and without submitting, once more, the Protestants of Quebec to the will of the Catholic majority there. We doubt very much whether our Ontario Catholic schools would be safe if they depended merely on the will of an Ontario majority, but as the Protestants of Quebec value their Separate schools as much as we value ours, we are inclined to think that the good sense of Ontario will accept the situation and will not attempt to interfere with them. Even the late Hon. George Brown, than whom no more determined champion of Protestantism has existed in Canada, thought it a good bargain to secure the status of the Quebec Protestants by incorporating into the Confederation Act a clause which would secure both to them and to the Ontario Catholics their then existing educational privileges.

It is a foolish supposition which the Mail festers that Ontario Catholics can be deprived of their rights while the Quebec Protestants shall retain theirs. The people of Ontario understand this perfectly, and thus we are led to believe that the efforts which are being made in the Ontario Legislature to cripple the Separate schools will be of no avail.

It is a ridiculous pretence to say that the Public schools of Quebec are religious schools, and that therefore the Quebec Legislature could not touch the Protestant schools of the Province, and that, therefore, the bigots of Ontario can do as they please, without the possibility of retaliation. This is the mean ground taken by the Mail and also by the Equal Rights Association in their recent mani-

as well as with themselves. We do not ing meetings and lecturing in every think indeed that the people of Quebec would stoop to adopt their dirreputable methods; but they have already proclaimed over and over sgain that the Quebec people have always hitherto overreached the Ontarionians in political tactics. It was so (they say) in the Act of Union. It was so in the Act of Confederation. We have no doubt that in the proposed revision of Confederation, should it occur within our lifetime, the people of Quebec will hold their own as securely as ever. They are not so noisy in raising race and religious dissensions; to the domination of bigots, and we may rest assured they have no intention of

THE CONVENTION OF

The Third Party-of Equal Rights for all Bigots and no mercy for any body else-held a convention in Toronto ou Thursday last. The Globe says that Rev. Dr. Sutherland, with "the banner of truth and righteousness behind him and about fifty men and women before him, took the chair at the third annual convention of the Equal Rightists." When the reports of the different committees were handed in Mr. Bengough suggested that something should be added to the platform on the labor question. He desired to see a plank on free trade introduced : "There were not many intelligent voters who did not believe pro tection to be a humbug and a fraud of lovers of truth and righteousness, Mr. Starrow suggested that the proposed told by Mr. Meredith and the Mail that plank should be narrow and have a soft side. Rev. D. L. Brethour boped that a plank on the labor question would not be quite so thin nor one "needing a microscope to discover its meaning Rev. Principal Austin, of the Alma, moved that the report be referred back for the addition of a plank-let it be large or small or slippery -on the labor ques. tion. The same rev. gentleman read the resolution, sent down by the Committee on Political Action, viz, "that as peither the Conservative or Liberal party has declared in favor of prohibition, but rather the reverse, we cannot regard either party as entitled to the confidence of the friends of temperance and prohi-

> It is surprising how slow to learn the faustics have proved themselves to be. By their furious agitation on the Scott Act and by the many evils of debauchery, drunkenness and perjury immediately resulting from the operation of that arch hypocrisy, the Scott Act, the cause of temperance has suffered immensely and prohibition, with all its attendant evils, set back for at least fifty years, if not definitely and forever.

Rov. T. A. Moore, on the part of the "Miscellaneous Committee," which means no doubt the Committee on mixum gatherums, moved a resolution "deprecating the course pursued by both parties in the Dominion Parliament in regard to the Jesuits Estates and dual language debates; also expressing sympathy with those in Manitoba and the North-West who are contending for Equal Rights against exclusive privilege and clerical

Farther down we find the Rev. C. Webber suggesting that an "effort should be made to induce the Domin on Government to secure such an amendment to the British North America Act as would give the Provinces the power of passing prohibitory laws."

Here is the astounding spectacle of Methodist preachers actually legislating for the whole Dominion. Taey are not even satisfied with the Provincial machinery for making laws. It is not sufficiently broad and elastic to enable them to force their notions of morality on the rest of humanity. They must involve heavier weapons of wariare and call for an amendment to the constitution, which means asking Queen Victoria to give them power to make laws in Canada which she would veto and condemu were they passed in England. Her Majesty the Empress of India does not favor prohibition, neither does, by all accounts, Prince Von Bismarck or Emperor William. But why should not Rev. Principal Austin and Rev. Webber know more about moral principles and the way to legal righteousness than attain sovereigns or statesmen in Europe or Dominion politicians in Canada? By clerical is meant priestly domination in the North-West. Does it ever occur to these preachers who meet in Toronto that they themselves are guilty of clerical domination? If they cannot see the beam in their eye, the outside world can discover it without microscopic aid. Here they are attempting to make laws and upret the constitution for the pur pose of exercising clerical domination and at the same moment and on the same platform they accuse the priests of the North-West of "clerical domination." The priests of the North-West, if they had the will, cannot afford time

village school on the coming elections, They need all their time to attend to the spiritual wants of those confided to their care and save them from the snares of the proselytising agents sent out from Ontario with Exeter Hall money to make them seven times worse children of the devil than before. If the Rev. Dr. C. Webber, Ray. T. A. Moore and Rev Austin would stay at boms and attend to the duties of their calling and minis try, it would be much more satisfactory to the children and parents they are training, and there would be less trouble and rumors of trouble in their schools and parishes. The Rev. Dr. Sutherland spoke sensibly when he said that he should retire from the presidency of the council and of the council of one hundred for the reason that "he occupied an important position in the Methodist church requiring all his ime" It seems to us the other rev. gentlemen can as ill afford to squander the time which belongs to their flocks. Rev. Mr. Austin especially should learn a lesson from the President and devote more of his precious hours to the vigil aut overseeing of the tender lambs entrusted to his ever watchful solicitude than to be scampering over the country dictating to politicians, in the exercise of that stupid arrogance styled "clerical domination."

We should have mentioned that among the fifty people who were gathered before the rev. chairman several ladies were present, whose names, if not their conduct, ndicate them to be strong-minded women. There was M:s. J. E. Steele, Mrs A. Mills, and Mrs. James G. Strong. Whatever in the distant fature of our history may be the outcome of the Third Party scheme it is certain that the two great divisions of politicians that now legislate for us can afford to treat with contempt a party that has no greater or stronger backing than a few dozen fanatical preachers and some well-intentioned ladies who would be better employed in the nursery or in mending their husbands' or brothers' stockings.

BISMARCK'S DOWNFALL.

The Iron Chancellor has succumbed at last. His downfall has been foreshadowed for some time. Ever since the death of the late Experor Frederic people who watched closely the inde pendent conduct of the young Emperor William could easily forsee that under him Prince Bismarck's reign, as Chance lor of the Empire, would not be of long duration. During the eventful career of old Wilhelm nothing of importance vas undertaken without Bismarck's initiation, consent and approval of every detail. During the wars with Austria and France all the credit of Garmany's victories was universally given to the dip lomacy and audacity of the Man of Blood and Iron. From being a second-rate power Prussia, at a bound, went to the ront rank, and held the loftiest and most defiant position in the councils of Euro. pean diplomatists. From being a small kingdom and a mere state in the Germanic confederation Prussia assumed the imperial sceptre, and virtually took possession of all the many little states and kingdoms that, now combined as one, powerful and to all opponents the autograph letters to the Pope. There most formidable empire in the must be some very great change for the vast and so portentous for the balance of power in Europe. Emperor William's fame, as the originator and creator of all these changes so important to Germany, however great and brilliant, must remain forever overshadowed by the towering genius and influence of Prince-Chancelor Bismarck's diplomatic and iron determination to humble France and Austria

and make Prussia the envy of nations. The young Emperor, however, is determined to strike out for himself. He belongs to a new generation. He is desirous of carving a name and a fame in history without the adjunct of Bismarck's bulky shadow hanging over his humans or military projects. In his efforts to improve the standing and promote the comforts and honor of every private sold er in the army he found Bismarck in the way; in his anxiety to cultivate friendly relations with the Pope and earn the love and veneration of his Cath olic subjects, he found Bismarck the only obstruction; and now, when he is devising plans for the solution of the labor question, and endeavoring by means of a European conference to lighten the heavy tasks and increase the pay of the common laborer, the old Bismarckian toryism confronts him. But the young Emperor has made up his mind on all these necessary ameliorations, and Bismarck must step down and retire into

It is very strange, and looks providen tial, that Bismarck, who, at one time, held Catholic influence in such contempt should in the end have tor ield to its power. He established the Falk laws with a view to establish a grand National Church, so that the Emperor

spiritual and temporal interests of the empire. To this end he banished Bishops from their Sees and priests from their parishes and he took under his fostering care the schismatical Old Catholic Church, founded by the late Dr. Dollinger of unhappy nemory. The Jesuits were exiled from the New German Empire, although many of them had contributed to its elevation and glory and some of them wore decorations won on the battlefields of Woerth and Sadan. It looks indeed providential that Catholic inflaence should be the straw which broke the camel's back. All the accounts, cabled from Berlin, state that Bismarck has been unhorsed and made to bite the dust, by Herr Windthorst, the Catholic leader in the German parliament, so that now all the grand schemes of the Iron Chancellor about a National Church and a Caustism of spiritual authority have not only vanished but have been the cause of his retirement from public life and the secret of his downfall. The Cath olic leader, Windthorst, was the Mardochai who would not "bow down to Haman."

Despatches from London, March 29,

are as follows:

"The immediate cause of Bismarck's resignation is reiterated to have been over the terms for the support of the Clericals, and that the Chancellor drew the line positively at the concessions with regard to the Dake of Cumberland and the Guelph revenues. Herr Wind thorst, the leader of the Clericals, can con gratulate himself on his victory over his gratulate himself on his victory over his ancient foe. Bismarck and Windthorst have waged bitter warlare upon each other for a generation, and Windthorst is the only foeman whom Bismarck has ever treated with respect as a foeman worthy of his steel. In stature Windthorst is almost a dwarf, the intellectually he is a giant. At but intellectually he is a giant. At the present time he holds the belance of power in the Reichstag, and the Ministry will be short lived that has not his support A strange party it is, too, the center party leader. To say that it is heterogenous is to but feetly describe it. There are in its ranks clergyman, landed proprietors, Poles, Hanoverlans, fendal princes and lords, and even Socialists. But all ac knowledged the supremacy of the dwarflike old colitician, who, in his time, was Prime Minister to King George of Han-over, but who, despite his war with Bismarck, is patriotic in his support of the German Empire.
"The excitement over Bismarck's resig

nation has somewhat subsided in Berlin, though the subject continues the chief topic of conversation in all quarters."

BISMARCK'S SUCCESSOR.

General Von Caprivi, commander of the 10.h Army Corps, has been appointed Chancellor of the Empire to succeed Prince Bismarck.

The Tagblatt says: 'The world without Blemarck cannot essliy be imagined. It was the great writer and philosopher Goethe who said : "Rome without the Pope would be no Rome, the world with out Rome would be no world." Goethe understood human fallacles and the world's requirements much better than

the Vienna Tagblatt. The Neve Freie Press of the same date says: "History begins a new page." Certainly, something new to modern ideas is happening when the Queen's daughter, Princess Louise, is on a visit form, under the sway and at the back of to the Vatican and when the Emperor young Emperor William, the most of Germany is writing every second day world. To Bismarck history must better about to occur when such despatches as the following are sent over the cable from London : "A Rome correspondent says he is authorized to state that the Pope (being consulted no doubt by the sovereigns of Europe) declares that he is willing to act as mediator in negotiations for a general disarmament of the European forces." This

would mean the disarmament of ten or

twelve million soldiers all ready for

action and equipped for mutual slaugh-Another despatch says : "The Pope has received a second autograph letter from Emperor William asking his moral coperation in the Labour Conference. The Pope replied graciously." If the rev. gentlemen, McVicar of Montreal and Principal Cavan of Toronto and others, could reach the ear of Emperor William they would teach him a lesson that he could not forget in a hurry, on the danger to his empire of Popish interference and also on the insult offered to His Mejesty's prerogatives and the supremacy of the crown a foreign potentate. No doubt His Hollness was requested very politely, not once, but in a second autograph letter, to come to the aid of the Emperor in the settlement of a very important question But the question would remain, Why complain under the circumstances of the Pope's interference? The Equal Rights men would reply : "For the very same reasons that we complained when Hon. Mr. Mercler sent autograph letters to Rome for a similar purpose. Why should Mr. Mercler, who is a Catholic, or Enperor William, who is a Protestant, send letters to a foreign potentate who is looked upon as the Vipar of Christ, and obeyed, as such, in

Vicar of Christ and ruling over both the dred millions of average good, sensible and respectable people? We, Equal Righters, can't see why it should be done, and, whether done by Mr. Mercler or by Emperor William, we are equally vehement in our protestations against such questionable conduct."

> THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

A number of bills on Separate schools have been brought before the Ontario Legislature by different members. One by Mr. Ross proposes to make it the duty of clerks of municipalities wherein there are Separate school supporters, to keep an index book in which will be kept the names of all persons who have given notice that they are Separate school supporters, with the date of their declaration to this effect. This book will also contain the date of any withdrawals by which Separate school supporters desire to transfer their names to the list of Public school supporters. It is also provided that on the assessment notices there shall be a clear statement as to which school any taxpayer is assessed for, so that it may not occur again that taxpayers be assessed unwillingly for one school while it may be their desire to support the other, whether they be Catholics or Protest-

It is very proper that every precaution should be taken that no name be placed upon the wrong roll, and should Mr. Ross' bill effect this he will deserve great credit for putting an end to what has been frequently a source of annoyance to persons who by their own oversight or that of the officials have been wrongly assessed.

Mr. Meredith has also proposed a bill which, it is pretended, has in view the same object as that of the Hon, Mr. Ross; but there is this difference, that the Opposition leader proposes to entrap unwary Catholics into becoming Public school supporters against their will. There are cases which have come under our notice where the municipal clerks have pretended to have lost, or have really lost, the notices which have been given in past years that they are sup. porters of the Catholic Separate schools; and of course, in such cases, those who have been for years Separate school supporters would become at one sweep Public school supporters. To bring about this state of things Mr. Meredith introduces into his Bill the very offensive clause that the assessment roll shall not even be accepted as evidence "whether such ratepayer is a supporter of the Public schools or of the Roman Catholic

Separate schools." Insemuch as both Public and Separate schools are mentioned in this, it might seem, at first eight, as if it were the purpose of this clause to deal fairly and in scordance with the principles of really Equal Rights," in regard to Catholics and Protestants alike; but when it is remembered that the law already provides that the Public schools shall have the tax in every case where such notice has not been given, it will be understood that the object of Mr. Meredith is to take advantage of every oversight, whether of the Catholic ratepayers themselves, or of the municipal officials, to divert the taxes of Catholics from the Separate to the Public schools. In fact an appropriate title to Mr. Meredith's Bill would be "a Bill to educate Protestant children at the expense of Catholic ratepayers;" for it must be remembered that in the localities where it dren all attend the Separate schools, the Public echools which are to benefit by this high-handed robbery proposed by Mr. Meredith are attended by Protestant children only.

We are quite sure that this measure will be cordially approved by all who favor the bogus Equal Rights movement, for the oppression of Catholics is exactly their conception of what constitutes Equal Rights, but we are curious to observe whether Mr. Meredith's following in the Legislative Assemby will support this

obviously dishonest legislation. There are several other Bills before the House proposing to deal with Separate schools, all of which are brought up by the Opposition, and all of which have in view the one object which Mr. Meredith so plainly proclaimed in his speech in the Opera House in this city, to harrass the Separate schools, in order to make Catholics get tired of them. Thus, there is a bill to deprive Catholic Separate schools of representation on the High School Boards. This is a provision which has never done, and which cannot do harm to the Protestant majority. It was introduced in order to give Catholics confidence in the managament of the High schools, to which they contribute their taxes, just like other citizens. As the Municipal Councils ordinarily do not place on the High School Board a Catholic representative, it was thought advisable, for the sake of the High schools themselves, to give Catholics a representative in this way. But there is an opportunity afforded by the provision to display some anti-Oatholic bile, so Mr. Meredith's zealous followers must be given a chance to display their eloquence on this paltry matter, in only school dith's compu! order t Separat force it The pr candide aseure fectly f is mor influen election trustee are, in tion. in any coercio not th insina Cathol aware Mered

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Mr. Meredith has an act for the comtions. The ballot is already used at these sufficient reason to avoid using compulsion elections in the case of some Public schools, but its use is optional, and by no means desirable to abolish. It is only a small proportion of the surely desirable that the French children school sections employ it. Mr. Mere dith's wish is, however, to force it upon Catholics, willy-nilly. This he gusges. could not well do without making it compulsory on all school sections, so in order to introduce it into the Catholic Separate school sections, he proposes to force it likewise on unwilling Protestants. The pretence is that Catholic electors are not free to cast their votes for the candidate of their choice. We can assure Mr. Meredith that they are perfectly free, and that they do so. There is more cavalling and more coercive influence brought to bear for the election of Public than of Catholic school trustees. The Separate school trustees are, in most cases, elected by acclamation. Catholics do not find themselves in any need of being protected from coercion by Mr. Meredith, and they will not thank him at all for his officious insinuations that they are coerced. If Catholics want the ballot they are quite aware that they can petition for it, but as it is they regard with derision Mr. Meredith's pretended zeal for their wel-

Another proposed Bill deals with that section of the Separate School Act which permits persons qualified to teach in Quebec at the time of confederation, to teach in the Seperate schools of Ontario. The effect of this clause is to give the members of a teaching religious community the status of teachers for the Separate schools. The introducer of this Bill seems not to be aware that he is proposing a change in the Confederation Act by introducing this Bill. The re ligious orders of the Province of Ontario are perfectly well trained in the performance of their duties, and are efficient teachers, independently of their having a certificate in the ordinary form. Many of them, however, have these certificates. There is therefore no need of such s measure as has been proposed. At all events it does not appear that the Ontario Legislature has power to deal with this subject.

MR. CRAIG'S FRENCH SCHOOL BILL

Mr. Craig, the Francophobist M P. P. for East Durham, has introduced into the Legislature an Act respecting the language of instruction in the Public and Separate schools of Octario. His bill is not so extreme as was the resolu. tion introduced by him last year into the Assembly. It provides that English shall be the language of all schools in the Province, but when a pupil is unable to understand English, explanations may be imparted in any language which the pupil is able to understand. It also provides that such other language may be taught for one hour daily as the trustees of the school may direct, until the Legislature shall otherwise determine : but the instruction in any other laugusge must not interfere with the course of studies prescribed for such schools in Ontario, but must be in addition thereto.

If the trustees of any school fail to comply with the provisions of the Act, after due notice has been given to them, public money will be withdrawn from the school as a penalty for their disobedience.

tory evidence which has been given by the Hon. Minister of themselves the question: "Is the Catho-Elucation that English is now taught in lie Church fairly represented to us by our all the schools. Mr. Craig's bill seems to be quite unnecessary. It is evidently introduced for the purpose of showing that Mr. Craig is doing something to get rid that the Montreal Witness has some very of the terrible French language in Optario. We presume that the Government will not accept Mr. Craig's bill, which has been mainly copied from the regulations which are at present in force. A matter like this can be better effected by departmental regulations which have elasticity and can be more readily adapted to the peculiar circumstances of each locality than by an Act of the Legislature, which may often press too severely on certain localities where little or no Eaglish is spoken; and we know from Mr. Craig's speech delivered in the House last year on the introduction of his anti French resolution, that his object is to pander to the Equal Rights agitators. We consider his bill altogether too stringent, notwithstanding that it has been so greatly modified from the principles which he advocated last year, and which condemned French as a language which ought not to be taught in this English speaking Province. His bill ought to meet the fate usually accorded to such buncombe measures, and we are pleased to notice that it is not likely to be accepted by the Government. It would be a great injustice to the French population of the Province to treat the French language as a language not fit to be learned in the schools The French - Canadian people in Ontario exhibit every desire to have their children instructed in English and there is no justification to employ compulsory methods to abolish instruction

passed, the High schools will be the great- cation that English is not taught. It ate an opportunity, they will very pulsory use of the ballot at school elec- in all the schools, and this ought to be throttle and choke the political careers in order to abolish a language which it is should know Eaglish, but it is all the better if they are instructed in both lan-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A VERY funny story is related by an

Irish correspondent of the Christian Guar-The gentleman signs his letter "Erin," but as he is evidently a great admirer of Balfour and Castle rule this will be looked upon as a very serious misfit. The story is that an unfortunate person who claims he was a priest became convinced of the errors of Romanism, and resolved on abandoning the system. The writer states that "his account of how he left Athlone by boating and swimming reads like a romance." Surely Mr. "Erin" must be impressed with the idea that we are very simple folk on this side of the ocean, for none but one who is in utter ignorance of the world's ways would place ore dence in such a statement. Why the rev. gentleman left Athlone by boating and swimming is to us a mystery. He could have taken the railroad, a jaunting car, or a bare backed donkey just as well and no one would have barmed bim. His four dom would not be endangered. There would be no persecution of any kind. For him the road out of the Catholic Church would be just as broad as the road leading into it, cal Preschers, the Party of Disgruntled, bones would not be injured and his free. dozen clergymen of the Church of Ecgland, an account of which, taken from the Guardian, is printed in this week's RECORD. The rev. rower and swimmer is he will claim he "escaped" there)preaching the gospel. He has not yet attached himself to any particular church, we are further assured, which shows that he is endowed with good business qualities. We would advise our separated friends Athlone ewimmer, who, when escaping, doubtless found no difficulty in keeping his head out of the water.

THE speech of Mr. William O'Brien, in the Parnell commission debate, was a masterpiece. We can fancy the uneast ness of those occupying the treasury benches when Mr. O'Brien declared : "A Government is supposed to rest upon some moral authority. Where is your moral authority? Wast moral authority have you outside the walls of your jails, and the range of your buckshot? Nobody loves you in Iraland-nobody serves you except for pay."

THE Toronto Christian Guardian (Methodist) says that "the trial of the Bishop of Lincoln is coincident with an unusual number of secessions to the Church of Rome. Since its commencement nearly a dezan clergymen have been receivedsome by Cardinal Manning himself, others at the Brompton Ocatory, and several in various parts of the country. Most of them are celibates, and are already study. ing with a view to entering the ranks of the priesthood. Among the laity there are two or three barristers, a former editor of a Ritualistic journal, and a number of members of the English Church Union, including an ex-organizing secre tary." This information will doubtless cause many of our Methodist friends to asl

preachers ?" warm words of commendation for Leo XIII., because of his recent pronouncement in regard to the labor problem and Sunday rest. Hitherto our contemporary has strictly adhered to the principle that nothing good can Public schools owing to the greater income from Rome. "Sanday rest," however, is a matter that is very dear to the Witness and its constituency. This is guite proper, of course, but it is passing strange that so much attention should be paid to the observance of this particular commandment and so very little to all the others. It would appear indeed as though our contemporary recognized but two commandments, one of divine origin and the other of home manufacture, namely :

I. Thou shalt keep holy the Sabbath day. II. Thou shalt not use wine, beer, or other pirituous liquors. By the publication of a work of fiction, with the purpose of drawing odium on some of the most worthy priests of the Catholic Church-with the object, too, no doubt, that many of its readers will drink in this fiction as fact-our contemporary seems to have but small regard for the 8th commandment, which says that we should not bear false witness against our neighbors.

In a recent speech in the House of remark that the Irish parliamentary party had their hands on or off the throttle valve of crime as their political necessities required. If my Lord Salis- children of the Boys' Home, the Industrial that the year 432 was the dawning of a sixty.

to support the party. If this Act be in French. There is not even the justifi- bury will only give the English electorappears from the report of the French quickly put their hands on the throttle Schools Commission that English is taught valve of coercion, and they will likewise of my Lord Salisbury, Balfour, and the Tory tyrants who are now ruling the Empire.

"Quebec is by no means the only "Quebec is by no means the only Canadian province that is contributing to the growth of the population of the United States The Boston Journal speaks of the Maritime Provinces as being, with Quebec and Ireland, among the great sources of supply from which New England recruits the foreign contingent in its vast army of workers." tingent in its vast army of workers." oronto Mail.

As our contemporary has over and over again asserted that ecclesiastical tyranny and mediævalism were the causes that brought about the exodus of the French people from the Province of Quebec, we beg leave to ask him how he accounts for the exodus from the Maritime Provinces ? The Protestant people form a large majority in that section of the Dominion ; therefore if Catholic ecclesiasticalism operates in the manner described in Quebec, are we not justified in claiming that Protestant ecclesiasticism is the reason of the exodus from the Provinces by the sea? It is simply nonsensical to hold that religious systems are in either case the cause of the depletion of population.

THE Toronto Mail last week published portraits of Rev. Dr. Satherland, the father, and Rav. Principal Austin, the as broad as the road leading into it, cal Preachers, the Party of Disgruntled, which was travelled a few weeks ago by a Disjointed and Discredited Politicians, the Party of Disconsolate Boodlers who could find nothing to Boodle in the Party of their first love. Rev. Dr. Sutherland is made to look a now in England, we are told-(of course trifly like Snakespeare and Rev. Principal Austin looks very much like -Rev. Principal Austin. Rev. Principal Austin made a speech, in which he declared he was utterly dissatisfied with both political parties. Quite likely, indeed, for Rev. Principal not to place too high a value on this Austin holds a magnificent opinion of Rev. Principal Austin, and no system of government will ever be to his liking in this country until a brand new constitution, manufactured by Rav. Principal Austin, is adopted, and Rev. Principal Austin transformed from a Methodist minister into Prime Minister of the Daminion.

and Public schools of Ottawa, Lindsay and Renfrew. Mr. Marling, the Deputy Minister of Education, and M . ses. White and Donovan, the Separate School Inspectors, aud Mr. Finlay, the Secretary of the Separate School Board of Ottawa, were examined chiefly by Mr. French, who expected to prove that in Ottawa, especially, frauds had been perpetrated by the Separate school trustees and teachers for the purpose of increasing by a few dollars the Government grant to the Separate schools. It was discovered through the investigation that the Ottawa schools, being crowded, a building formerly occupied as a convent had been for some years past used as a Separate school. The fact was also elicited that although the Catholic population of the city is smaller than the Protestant population, the attendance at the Separate schools has been larger than at the Public schools. This was accounted for by several reasons. The French population has increased greatly during the last few years, and their families are generally larger than A PECULIABITY of the day is the fact the English-speaking families. Moreover, the Model schools of Ottawa take about three hundred pupils from the Public schools, but only two or three from the Catholic schools. It was also found that the attendance of pupils at the Separate schools was much better than at the terest taken by the clergy and the teach ers in making the pupils attend school regularly. These causes operating together made the Government apportionment to Separate schools larger than it was supposed it should be, and Mr. French, after making a great noise about unjust discrimination in the Education Department, has been forced to admit that the favoritism towards the Separate schools is purely imaginary. If the Public schools in a municipality desire to get the largest share of the Government grant, they will be obliged to deserve it by increasing the efficiency of the schools in securing more regular

attendance on the part of the pupils. AFTER all the noise which was raised because some rooms in an Ottawa Convent were used temporarily for Separate school purposes, it has been discovered by the report made to the Public Accounts Committee by the Secretary of the Toronto Public School Board, that six church Lords, Lord Salisbury took occasion to buildings in Tozonto are being used for Pablic school purposes. These buildings belong to the Episcopallans, Presbyterians and Baptists. The

school and the Orphaus' Home are also included in the annual returns made by the Public School Board to the Education Department, and the School Board gets the Legislative grant for these children.

THE Evangelical Association is unfortunate in its Bishops. It had three, of whom Bishop Dubs was some time since suspended for falsehood and other immoralities. Lately Bishop Bowman was also suspended for similar reasons, and the only one left, Bishop Esher, is being tried for reasons which are likely to result in his suspension also. The Association was formerly known as Albright Methodists.

### ST. PATRICK'S DAY

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE closing farce, "The Gentleman of the Jury," was well performed. It was replete with many side splitting scenes. Messra. Ferguson as Snowball and Malone as O'Rork, kept the audience in an uproar of laughter. Mr. J. Navane made his debut in this farce, and deserves great praise. The singing by the Glee Club and the music by the Orchestra and Band were of an excellent order, and reflect much credit on Prof. Mayerhofex. The stage directions were under the supervision of Mr. Jas. Miller. The entertainment closed with the singing of the national anthem, after which Sheriff Springer anthem, after which stepped upon the stage and moved a vote of thanks to the fathers of the college and stu depts. It was seconded by ex councilman Stabler, and carried unanimously. With such a man at the head of the college as Very Rev. Dr. Spetz, St. Jerome's will continue to be the great institution that

IN SARNIA. Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in Sarpia in a manner worthy of the great Samila in a mainer world of the great veneration our congregation has for Ire-land's great aposite. The large congre-gation gathered at the church from far-and near showed unusual interest in the celebration this year. Shamrocks and green regalia threw all other ornaments into the state. High Mass was celebrated Shamrocks and by Ray. Father Bayard, during and after which exquisite music was rendered by the choir, especially the national airs of Ireland, by the organist, Miss Donnelly. At the erd of Mass, as it had been previ-ously announced, Kay. Father Mugan, of Corunna, advanced and delivered a mas-

terly arranged and beautifully descriptive oration on the life and miraculous labors of St. Patrick. Taking for his text the command of Christ to the Apostles to go forth and teach all nations, he showed how the disciples went forth carrying the light of the gospel and divine truth far and near. The world was wide, and many nations far distant could not be reached The Public Accounts Committee at a and converted by the first specifies alone. According to the necessity of extending proportionate attendance at the Separate the benefits of Christianity to all nations as Christ had commanded, and owing to the shortness of human life, it was neces-sary that the first teachers of the gorpel should have successors to continue their work with the same powers they had re ceived, carrying out this divine institution of Christ. Apostles succeeding one au-other went into all the nations of the the whole land. With poetic eloquence the speaker depicted the struggles and labors so great a work cost the saint and how these examples of their apostle and the love he planted in the hearts of the Irish race for the faith of Christ have led and fidelity to the faith and name of St.

### IN MOUNT CARMEL.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD The concert which was held on March 7th in Mount Carmel Catholic church was in every way a decided success. was in every way a decided the cost of the country had a large crowd had a sembled in the church, and at 7.30 the concert was commenced by an instrumental The Mesting of the Waters' by the orchestra, which was composed of Missian and the composed of Miss brokestra, which was composed of Marketinghe, Mr. Alexander, violites, Mr. McGinnes, clarionet, Mr. Backer, bass viol, and Miss Laughlin accompanied on viol, and Miss Laughlin accompanied on the organ. Then followed Lambillotte's Paschul Gloria, which was well rendered by the choir. The audience was then treated to a bass solo, 'Not ashamed of Christ," by Mr. Donnelly. After an instrumental "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Hall" by the orchestra, the choir rendered Lambillotta's "Pastorae" in overal stellar Lambillotte's "Pastores" in grand style, the solo being especially well sung by Miss Laughlin and Mr. J. Breen. The duet, "Annie Laurie," which was feelingly played on clarionet and violin by Messre. McGinnis and Alexander, was appreciated by all. After Peter's Magnificat by the choir, and "Killarney" by the orchestra, Rev. Father Kealy came to the sitar railing and said: "Beloved Brethren, I am glad to see so many here to night, as it is a proof of your love for the land of the hamrock. When we announced this conert and lecture for St. Patrick's night we promised you you would hear a well-known priest, an old friend, whose known priest, an old friend, whose modesty did not allow him to give his name. With regard to the first part of the announcement, I did not deceive you; the rev. lecturer has known you for a few years past. But I fear that you will say the modesty is not there after all. However, I must not impose on your patience. I have retained the name of the lecturer long enough, so please allow me to intro as the orator of the evening, your duce, as the orace, humble servant.

The rev. lecturer then went on to say

glorious epoch in Irish history, for the Patrick first carried the light of Christianity to Ireland and pread the doctrine of the one true God to assembled kings and bands on Tara's hill; how that as a rule when the apostics went abroad to preach the gospel their blood was shed in their effort to Christian ize the heartless nations, but that Ireland received the faith from Patrick with open arms; that holy men and virgins conse-crated their lives to the service of the true God, and that estence and knowledge were so well cultivated stituencies, and whenever this Gov-that Ireland was called the "Land of ernment goes to the English peo-Saints and Sages; and students from the continent came to Ireland to receive an education they could not get at home. Irish scholars, not content with the numbers who sought the Irish shove for learning, went themselves to Italy, France, Spain, Portugal, Germany and England and founded schools that afterwards became famous as seats of learning. He it has been a ludicrous failure; but on told of the struggles of the Ielsh people the other hand, it has been an immense for the honor of faith and nationality, and the bravery of the kings in defeating the Danes, and of the three nundred years of persecution sgainst dispersion of the amendment by a more powerful nation. That country they sought a home-which was largely all the blunders and denied them in the land they love so the cruelties and sneers of the C ing in her behalf, and he was also proud to say that among this noble band were many Protestant gentlemen equalis

determined to secure Home Rale. After the lecture the appropriate yme, "Faith of our Fathers," was hymn, Miss Laughlia then sang in her usual pleasing manner the 'O Salu-taris' by Lumbillotte, which was followed by a duet "O Sponsi Mi," by Misses Tighe and Laughlin. After Goebis Tantum by the choir, Rev. Father Connelly, E go," by the choir, Rev. Father Connelly of Biddulph, gave the Benediction. The concert was brought to a close by the soul sturing hyme, "All praise to St. Patrick," which we are sure was echoed every Irish heart.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. DEAR MR. EDITOR-Hearing that His Grace Archbistop Walsh was going to preach at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, on Sherbourne street, I wended my way thither on last Sunday evening, eager and expectant, for I felt assured that I was going to enjoy an intellectual as well as a religious treat. Nor was I disappointed. His Grece was in fine form, and delivered himself with certh to break the priceval darkness of was I disappointed. His Greec was paganism and establish the light and in fine form, and delivered himself with knowledge of Christianity and the true his accustomed elequence and power. In God. In fallilment of this design of God fact I think no surpassed himself, for in St. Patrick went into far distant Ireland. The gift of miracles accompany a finer discourse. The beautiful ideas he ing him, and strengthened beyond all expressed clothed in the choicest language, human powers, within his own life he and delivered with an irresistible force effected the trumph of Christianity in of cratory, afforded indeed great pleasof cratory, afforded indeed great pleas-ure as well as instruction and made one feel sorry when the end came. He chose for his subject, "The Material Temples in which we worship God." After referring briefly to the omnipresence of God, and His claim to them through storms of persecution, our worship as our Creator, Preserver and through want and woe, even starvation and death itself, without losing their love presence in the tabarnacle and the partic presence in the tabarasce and the parac-ular worship due him there. All nature preclaims the majesty of God, the heavens show forth His glory, and the firmament declares His greatness. Why, then, should not the material temples which we erect to His honor and worship and wherein He dwalts more especially in and wherein He dwells more especially is His Eucharistic presence, be made in some measure fitting for our God and Creator? His Grace referred in glowing and elo quent terms to the grand schievements of art in the so-called Dark Ages by Catho lic men and women, evidences of which are to be found in the rules of ancient Catholic temples which cover all Europe, and which the artists of this age of en lightenment connot even copy. These remains show the faith and zeal which

animated the people of those mediaval I cannot attempt, Mr. Elitor, to give a full or complete summary of this great sermon, as I write entirely from memory, not having taken any notes while listen ing to it. I can harely give a faint out-

In the afternoon a beautiful set of the Stations of the Cross had been canonically erected by His Grace. Two magnificent oil paintings struck the beholder on enterin Rome, and presented by him to the church. I shall not attempt to describe

Sister Page, the Superloress of the Grey Nuns of Totten, Dakota, says about 1,100 Iudians have been baptized since the beginning of the mission in 1874 The number of Catholics living at the present time in our immediate vicinity is about 600. The two Catholic churches on this reservation are: St. Michael's, a building 50x22 feet, and Our Lady of the Seven Dolors, a frame building about 70x40 fest. At Crow Hill, Mass is celebrated occasionally in an Indian house, and instructions are given about twice a month,

WM. O'BRIEN'S SPEECH.

DALLUL O SOMEOUN BY SEED IN

In concluding his brilliant speech in the House of Commons on the Parnell Commission report, Mr. O'Brien thus referred to the result of Mr. Balfour's coercion rule :

We have thrashed the right hon, gentleman all round, and at every quarter. We have thrashed him on the National League, thrashed him in the Plan of Campaign, thrashed him in the conple, as some day they will have to go, they will go with the repu-tation of thousands of cruel deeds in Ireland, and not one successful piece of tyranny of the whole lot. In one respect I admit Coercion has been a success. So far as intimidating in the slighest degree the people of Ireland, it has been a ludicrous failure; but on

impetus to our cause.

There is one portion of the amendment before the House which I rather her by a more powerful nation. That when at last conquered by numbers but the growth of friendly relations between not subducd in spirit she concented to a treaty of peace with England whereby she was to have the free exercise of her religion; and her some who fought so bravely in her defence were given liberty the two countries, because it has saught to the property of the two countries. bravely in her defence were given liberty to remain at home, but unfortunately it was broken and her brave soldiers were colleged to leave. They then entered the service of France and Spain. He told of the bravery of the Irish troors and as an illustration recited with truly dramatic effect "The Battle of Fontency." Had it been in any other place than the church the speaker would have received well deserved applause. He spoke of the exiled Irish in America, that in every country they sought a home—which was largely all the blunders and all well. He spoke of their elequence, and Secretary. I believe that whenever the said that in the Congress of America, the speech from the Tarone contains, as it Said that in the Congress of America, the Commons of England and the England a Canada the most elequent words heard fication and satisfaction of the aspirations in those assemblages were uttered by of the Irish people, that next to the frish lips. He referred to the eloquence of Thos. D'Arcy McGee, of the love he lelt for his native land and his devotion and loyalty to his adopted country. The eloquent lecturer concluded by saying of flome Rule, that next to him we shall that a brighter day was dawning upon | have to thank the Chief Secretary, whose Ireland, that a most devoted band of Irish-men united and determined were work-(prolonged cheering.)

THE EQUAL RIGHTERS.

To the Editor-Sir-The fruits of the so-called "Equal Rights" movement are so many and various that it is next to impossible to keep track of the vagaries of its disciples. The ill judged and misdirected zeal of its adherents has hither-to found vent in words or printers' ink except where, as in the case of the re-cent brutal attack on His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, deeds were recorted to by way of enforcing the new

doctrine.
In my riding, which is at present misrepresented by the apostle of the fanati-cal crusade, we have always lived on the friendliest terms with our Protestant neighbors, and we still hope that Mr. McCarthy will be unable to stir up amongst us the strife in which lies his only hope of again sitting for North

An event has, however, recently ococcurred in this township which shows, unhappily, that his famous 'Ballot and Bayonet' speech on the 12th July at Bayonet" speech on the 12th July at Stayner has had some of the effect perhaps intended. Between the towns of Stayner and Collingwood, on the main road, lies St. Patrick's cometery, in con-nection with St. Patrick's church, Stayner.

Only last year, amongst other improvements carried out by our former honored pastor, Father Moyna, a bandsome cross was erected. On Thursday night last some vandals entered the sicred enclosure and with a saw felled the emblem of the Caristian faith to the ground. less outrage has aroused as much indigan. tion amongst our Protestant friends as in our own people, and no one thinks of connecting any but the most ignorant with the affair; nevertheless, as an insult directed against a faith, we see in it one result of Mr. McCarthy's foolish attempt to crush a creed by Act of Parliament. The day is not far distant when that gentleman will have to account to his constituents for his extraordinary course, and I can inform him as one of his oldest supporters, that the reckoning will be Nottawassga, March 23, 1890.

THE LATE JOSEPH BIGGAR, M. P.

The pious as well as patriotic thought which influenced a certain number of the Irish residents of Ottawa to recom-mend a solemn High Mass de requiem of the "mouth's mind" for the repose of the soul of the late distinguished Mr. Joseph Gillis Biggar, M P, met with a hearty co-operation on the part of the worthy pastor of St. Patrick's, Rev. Father Whelan. The service was announced for yesterday morning at eight o'clock, and the deep toned bell of St. Patricks baving been tolled for fully a quarter of an hour before, at the hour named the rev. pastor, attended by deacon and sub-deacon and preceded by a number of acolytes, a before the altar, and the Holy oil paintings struck the beholder on entering the church; one was the Holy Family, the other Murillo's Madonna. Both are life size, and were purchesed by His Grace in Rome, and presented by him to the sanctuary and pulpit were heavily draped. the Kome, and presented by him to the church. I shall not attempt to describe them, as I feel it would be impossible for them to do them justice. P. J. N.

Slater Page, the Superioress of the Grev

Siater Page, the Superioress of the Grev shamrocks all around it. The musical portion of the service was well rendered by the choir, who also, at the Offertory, chanted the psalm De Profundis and the Miserere —Ottawa Citizen, March 22.

There are now sixty-five Cardinals. Seven are over 80 years old, twenty one between 70 and 80, twenty two between 60 and 70, eleven between 50 and 60, and occasionally in an Indian house, and instructions are given about twice a month, the attendance being about fifty five to Sacred College. He was born February

#### ST. PATRICK'S DAY

IN OTTAWA.

Free Press, March 19.

To the St. Patrick's Literary Society belongs the great honor of having brought to Otlawa one of the greatest orators of the age, and a great actor as well. Hon Daniel Dougherty is entitled to all the praise that an unstinted hand could laviab. Paniel DJugherty is entitied to all the praise that an unstinted hand could laviab. For two hours last night he held a mighty audience spell bound with his elequence, and it seemed when he ceased speaking and bowed his acknowledgments to the shower of plaudits that the charm of a magic spell had been broken. There were many who had heard of Daniel Dougherty's fame as an orator, but few realized until they listened to the slivery flood of eloquence to what flights of oratory he could accord. His lecture was well chosen.

quence to what flights of oratory he could ascend. His lecture was well chosen. Daniel Dougherty could well afford to talk of oratory. In style of manner, is delivery, he is the ideal orator personified. The proceedings were under the patronage of Lord and Laiy Stanley. Shortly after eight o'clock the vice-regal party arrived and occupied the neual box. When they had taken their seats, a stanze of the National Anthem was played, and the audience responded with other expressions of loyalty.

THE LECTURE.

The lecture proved a rare treat. It is

The lecture proved a rare treat. It is difficult to decide in which role Mr. difficult to decide in which role Mr. Dougherty excels. As an orator he has few equals, whilst as an actor he is most finished. He inclines to the opinion, which has been accepted by real orators, that acting is essential to successful oratory. That Mr. Dougherty would have made his fortune on the stage is beyond all doubt. He is as great a tragedian as Irving. In his address of two hours he illustrated by voice and gesture the art of oratory. He described the orators of bygone days and the orators of the art of oratory. He described the orators of bygone days and the orators of to-day, and personified many of them in an exceedingly clever manner. His recital of his own attempts to become an orator were exceedingly amusing, and a roar of laughter followed his illustration of how, when at a loss for words on one occasion when at a loss for world on one occasion at the outset of his career, he pretended to faint. The lecture throughout sparkled with wit, which added con siderably to its attractiveness. In his opening remarks the lecturer returned opening remarks the lecturer returned thanks for the honor that had been done him in inviting him to the capital of Canada, and he gave expression to a fer-vent hope that the Dominion and the United States might even be united by the ties of kindred, religion and fraternity. He made a pathetic allusion to the occa-sion being St. Patrick's day and uttered the fervent hope, which found a responsive echo in the hearts of the audience, 'God speed the day when the long night of

speed the day when the long night of Ireland's sorrow shall be past and the endless sun of glory sh'ne upon a prosperous, united and contented people.

Mr. Dougherty was exceedingly happy in his definition of an orator. There were those, he said, who regard the thinker the orator. With them language and manner wars of little moment so that there was orator. With them language and manner were of little moment, so that there ran through the discourse a clear stream of thought appropriate to the occasion.

"Others," proceeded Mr. Dougherty, whose speaker as perfect, whose "look on the speaker as perfect, whose quiet and conversational tones embody purity of diction, simplicity of style and force of illustration, and who thus carries his audience along and gentle harmony with him. Many profer the debater ready on the moment to refute the arguready on the moment to refute the arguments of his opponents and confound them with the subtlety of his reasoning. Stili others choose the scholar, who, in the slience of the study has carefully written every sentence with delightful diversity of metaphor, antithesis, climax and classical allusion, and then reads the essay off, or recites it as a schoolboy repeats his lesson. And once sgain there are thousands whose idol is the declaimer, finent in flowery sentences which he delivers with a fine sentences which he delivers with a fine voice, alded by graceful gestures that please the crowd, and starts the abouts that shake the walls or make the welkin ring. With becoming diffidence, I venture to assert

NONE OF THESE ARE ORATORS

To the press he made allusion in the following complimentary terms: But in these are orators, then the land swarms with then; every pulpit forum and rostrum have their share. Yet, there are now, as there have been in the past, few orators. England, with all her intellect, dwarfed their gealus, lowered them to have been to the press he made allusion in the following complimentary terms: But in these latter days, said he, there has arisen a power that has destroyed their influence, dwarfed their gealus, lowered them to has had only four, and in the United States, where good speakers abound, the names of their crators may be counted on mean a master-one who has the magnetic power to seize the feelings and control the actions, is he who has a rare and exquisite combination of intellectual gifts, with natural sensibilities and susceptibilities that gives him the mind to conceive and shape, and the heart to feel, and the tengue to fire an audience with his own thoughts and emotions. Every speech, the aim of which is to persuade, must be built on the solid basis of common sense. reason or enlightened understanding, and a thorough knowledge of the subject. It

a thorough anowiengs of the subject. It should be conveyed in language and style SIMPLE AND CHASTE, and never violate good taste. These requisites pre-suppose a high intellect. The orator ought to be as he really was in the days of Greece and Rome, an accom-plished scholar. The higher the order of plished scholar. The higher the order of his intellect the wider the range of knowledge; the deeper his insight into human nature, the more perfect his capacity to persuade. Yet if he were a thorough persuade. Yet if he were a thorough master of learning in every branch, if he could grasp with ease every question, no matter how intricate or profound, if his style were pure as Addison's and his thoughts grand as Bacon's, these accom ments would not make him an orator It is in what is called pronounciation, the delivery of the discourse before the audi-ence, that the real and distinctive charac-

teristics of the orator appear.

In the pulpit, the lecturer went on to say, everthing continued to aid the orator an wing his genius for the fiercest lights. He pronounced this opinion. "But perhaps the greatest drawback to oratory is the style of sermons delivered. No one can estion the correct reasoning, rich stores of knowledge, profound thought, and scholarly taste displayed in the discourses

MANY EMINENT DIVINES

of whom all our cities may be justly

ing, divide the discourse into firstly,'
'secondly,' and so on, perhaps, to 'seventhly' and 'lastly,' turning the text into as many different shapes, and showing with nicety its force and beauty in all. The preacher has filled his alloted half-hour, the congregation have been soothed, their minds have been charmed with the purity of the diction, the culture, the entire discourse, and they leave the church much edified, but not one soul nearer God than when they entered. A congregation need not be told Sunday after Sinday that 'God liveth;' that vice is wrong and virtue right. These fundamental truths were taught at the Sunday school, ave, long before at the mother's knee. It is un necessary continually through years to explain the meaning of well-known passages in the Holy Book. While every discourse must be built on truth, faith, reason and religion (and I do not wish to be regarded as underrating the efficacy eg, divide the discourse into firstly,' reason and rengion (and I do not wish to be regarded as underrating the efficacy and value of the rermons to which I have alluded) yet the dally work of the pulpit is not to convince the jadgment but to touch the heart. We all know it is our duty to love our Creator and serve Him, but the great aim is to make menkind do it. It is not enough to

it. It is not enough to

CONVERT OUR BELIEF

to religion, but to turn our souls to God.

Therefore the preacher will find in the
armory of the feelings the weapons with
which to arm his solders to defend against
sin, assail Satan and schieve the victory
the fruits of which shall never perish.

And oh! how infinite the variety, how
inexhauetible the recourses of the armory;
how irresistible the weapons when grasped
by the hand of a master. Every passion by the hand of a master. Every pession of the human heart, every sentiment that sways the soul, every action or character in the vast realms of history or the bound less world about us, the preacher can summon obedient to his mind. He can paint the residuations of the just man; all his temptations and trials over, he smilingly sinks to sleep, to awake amid the glories of the eternal morn. He can tell the pampered man of ill-gotton gold that the hours draw nigh when he shall seal the stall are th feel the cold and clammy hand of death, and that all his wealth cannot buy him from the worm. He can drag before his hearers the slimy by pocrite, tear from his heart the secret crimes, and expose his damnable villary to the gaze of sil. He can appeal to the purest promptings of the Caristian heart, the love of God and the hatred of sin. He can depict the stupendous

AND APPALLING TRUTH that the Saviour from the most high throne descended and here on earth assumed the form of a fallen man and for us died on the cross like a malefactor. He can startle and awe-strike his hearers He can startie and awe-strike his heavers as he decants on the terrible justice of the Almighty in hurling from heaven Lucifer and his spostate legions. The letting loose of the mighty waters until they swallowed the wide earth and every living thing, hereing even the highest mountains. thing, burying even the highest mountains in the universal deluge—shadows of the coming of the awful day for which all other days are made! He can roll back other days are made! He can roll back the sky as a scroli; fly to heaven, picture tits eastatic joys, where seraphic voices, turned to cerestial harmony, chant their canticles of praise. He can dive into the depths of hell and depict the howling and gnashing of teeth of the damned chained in its flaming caverne, ever burning but never consumed. He cau, in a word, in imagination assume the sublime attributes of the deity, and as the supreme mercy and goodness make tears of contrition start and stream from every eye; or, armed with the dread prerogatives of the inexor able Judge, with the lightning of His wrath strike unrepentant souls until sin ners sink on their knees and quail as Felix qualled before St. Paul. This may not please the too fastidious congregation, whose highest wish is to be soothed into forgetfulness, but thus can the fearless minister of the Most High do his great Master's bidding, and by the powers of Master's bidding, and by the powers of speech lift

SOULS FROM EARTH TO HEAVEN." The lecturer spoke with equal elo-quence on the pulpit, the bar, and on the opportunities and aims of the statesman. the level of ordinary mortals—a power that can banish kings, destroy dynastics, revolutionize governments, embroil nations in triumphant or disastrons wars, and, for good or ill, changing the aspect of the civilized world. The giory of the orator sunk when the printing press arose. The orator at best can speak to thousands, the press to hundreds of thousands. The orator speaks rarely; the press every day.

The orator may at the choicest moment fail from ill-health, or one of many causes; the press, free from all ills that flesh is heir to, moves on its mission with the facility, power and precision of machin ery. The orator may move an audience; the press can arouse a nation. The speech dies with the sounds that gave It birth; the press lives forever on the imperishable page. The orator now addresses himself less to the audience of the evening than to the world of readers the next morning. Let us hope that

THE PRESS MAY BE FAITHFUL, pure, devoted to truth, right, justice, freedom and virtue as the orators have been The orators, as I have said to their im-mortal honor, could never be silenced by the frowns of power or bribed to desert noble cause; they dared, they defied tyranny and preferred death to dishonor. If the press gloat in licentioueness, if it stoop to strike the private man, if it expose to the public gaze the sacred privacy of homes, if it violate all decency in trust ing gentlewomen to the goasip of the town, if it catch at idle rumor or envious tongue to malign the innocent, if it can be bribed to suppress the truth or circu-late the false, if it shield the public wrong doer or denounce the faithful public ser vant, if it pander to the base prejudices and passions of the populace—many will grieve that

THIS GREAT ENGINE should work such mischief to society. If, on the other hand, its mission be to dis-seminate intelligence and truth, to educate the masses to be faithful to their country and just to their fellowmen, to

concerns the city or state, if it lift up modest and true worth and hurl down brezm infamy, if all its sime be the public good, the honor of the nation and the attention. glory of God—then we may be well recon-cited that the days of oratory are over.

IN BILLINGSBRIDGE. Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD

At Billingsbridge, near Ottawa, the day was duly honored, the Rev. Father Barry officiating at the altar, and Rev. Dr. Dawson, as preacher. The text was from Euclerisations, chap, 30; "He shall minister in the midst of the great, and shall appear before the King. He shall pass into the land of strangers. He shall experience both good and evil at the hands of men."

Having briefly shown how this passage.

the hands of men."

Having briefly shown how this passage is applicable to Saint Patrick the preacher proceeded to give an idea of the state of Ireland, towards the close of the fourth century and the beginning of the fifth, before the arrival of its accepte. The religion of the Irish people, like that of almost all the neighboring Celtic nations, was Driudism. The Drudical priests were highly organized and possessed great authority. The civil Government was by kings, over whom presided a chief king. It somewhat resembled feudalism; but was rather patriar cal. The social state appears to have been characterized by greater gentlenees been characterized by greater gentleness than that of the Saxons and Romans of old. There were no such crael institutions as the gladiatorial shows of Rome or its combate of wild beasts. There was,

however, a blot, the foul stain of elavery, as in all heathen nations. Irish elave-holders bought and sold their fellow men holders bought and sold their fellow men like cattle. This is manifest from the fact that St. Patrick, when fifteen years of age, was carried off from his father's Roman home in the Province of South Britain. After six mouths of slavery and its bardships he made his escape through the goodness of s.me sailors who kindly took him on board their ship and con-veyed him to a land of freedom. The days of his captivity were not unprofit able. It enabled him to know the Irish people and study their character. He was thus inspired to reclaim them from and civilizing knowledge of Christianity He was encouraged, moreover, by a dream or vision in which he beheld the children of Ireland stretching out to him

their tender arms and imploring him to have pity on them and rescue them from darkness. Having qualified himself by appropriate studies for holy orders, and having received episcopal consecration, he was commissioned by the successor of St. Peter, Pope Celestine, to exercise opiscopal, even apostolic jurisdiction over all Ireland. Before entering on his most important and laborious task he deemed

important and laborious task he deemed it expedient to secure, if possible, the favor of the chief thing. The monarch sgreed to hear him. It was a grand and imposing spectacle, as the apostolic man, accompanied by his ecclesiastical brethren, ascended the royal hill of Tara in order to appear before the king of all Ireland surrounded by the lesser kings and the great rounded by the lesser kings and the great men of the land. We could almost imagine St. Paul announcing the "un-known God" to the Athenian Arcopsgus. It was not to be expected that the m should at once declare himself a Caristian But he did what was worthy of a great statesman and ruler of men. He authorstatesman and ruler of men. He authorized the saint to preach in all Ireland a religion which he believed to be good and for the benefit of his people and assured him of his royal protection. Patrick now confidently commenced his labors. He was eminently successful. In an incredibly short time the face of the land was changed. Religion took the place of superstition. The great see of Armagh and several monasteries were founded; and, thus, witbout the blood of martyrs being required as the seed of Christianity, Ireland received the faith and with it the

gift of permanency, which neither time nor trial has ever been able to efface. How great were not the results of Ire-land's conversion which, wonderful to relate, was effected in the lifetime, or and ignorance which are made against rather, a part of the lifetime, of one man! The plety and learning of that happy land shone forth, like the morning cun, over all the nations of western Europe.

Internally there was neace and a degree which they contains hed of the mission which they contains hed of the second man. ternally there was peace and a degree sanctity without parallel insomuch that Ireland was styled by universal con-sent "The Island of Saints." As illustraive of the state of the popular morals it recorded that the fairest maiden lthough decorated lery, could pass without fear of moles-tation, from one end of the land to the other. Ireland's martyrdom was yet to come. It was that of the whole nation. First came the cruel invasion of the Norman hordes who had conquered England and blotted out the Saxon civilzation. Their war, with its deadly train of feuds, dissension and division. virtue of a noble peeple, but that virtue remained unshaken. Anglo Norman big otry next martyrized the nation. In order to shake the people's faith no art, however, criminal, was left untried. Persecution, as searching and as cruel as that of heathen Rome, was persistently applied, and pervertion was not only en-couraged but rewarded. How was all this met? By the unanimous voice of Ire-land's people, generation after generation, and century after century, bearing testi-mony to the faith once delivered to the

saints. Such dire and dismal evils have, indeed, resolled before the advancing spirit of a better age, and as all true friends of humanity desire and hope will finally vanish in the brightness of the days to come. Already magnos incipiunt procedere menses, when Ireland shall be, as her noble Liberator declared she was so well fitted to become,

First flower of the earth, first gem of the

IN MERIDEN, CONN.

Meriden Daily Journal, March 17. Rev. J. J. Egan, of Thornhill, Archdiocese of Toronto, Canada, delivered a St. Patrick's day lecture at St. Rose's Church, last evening, before an audience that filled every seat in the commodious house of worship, and many were obliged to at and wo creat was the growd. obliged to stand, so great was the crowd. All felt well repaid for attending, for the address was eloquent and full of interest. of whom all our cities may be justly evapose with an unsparing hand to public expose with an unsparing hand to public execution the corrupt legislation or the themes. They take, for example, a text of scripture and illustrate clearly its mean-

attention.

After some introductory remarks referring to the fond recollections of Irish peo-ple for the hallowed homes of their youth, and their undying attachment to their native land, which makes them ching to their unhappy country with such pas-sionate lave going even to the length of their unhappy country with such passionate love, going even to the lergth of
carrying its image indelibly graven in
their hearts, and keeping its memory
forever. The reverend lecturer gave a
brief sketch of the life and labors of
Ireland's national apostle.

He represented the Irish race even before the light of Christianity had dawned
upon them as a pacula praceminently

fore the light of Christianity had dawned upon them as a people pre-eminently reverential, a people in whom the gross ness of prganism was tempered by natural virtues, and whose souls by comparative refinement were peculiarly susceptible of religious truth; and hence when the Christian faith came before them, they were not hardened against it by sin and depravity. And ireland of all the Caristian countries on earth was not baptized in martyr's blood. The glory of martyr dom was not to be withheld from them, but it was not till the penal laws were en acted that hereay demanded of them the testimony of martyr's blood and then they gave it heroically.

gave it heroically.

The usual course, that persecution should sasil an infant Church, was an exception in regard to Ireland. There it seemed as if there had been something pure and even congenial even in the very soil, which opened itself to receive gladly the seed of life, and made it produce one hundred fold. hundred fold.

When St. Patrick preached the gospel in Ireland he came not to a barbarous paople, not to an uncivilized race, but to a people, who, though under the cloud of paganism, had yet attained to established laws, a recognized form of government, and a high philosophical knowledge. Hence when St. Patrick had convinced them, they recognized the truths he had

taught as coming from God.

The progress of the Christian religion in Ireland was traced, showing how the Ireland was traced, showing how the errors of paganiam were abandoned for the pure doctrines of Christianity. Temples to the true and living God rose over the shrines of paganism and the sacred banner of the cross was unfurled, the

banner of the cross was unfurled, the signal of undisputed sway.

The peaceful triumphs of religion succeeded in suppressing the bloody scenes of the battlefield and princes and princesses were seen to change the pomp and power of the court for the poverty and simplicity of the clotster.

The centuries during which the rest of Europe was plunged in anarchy and barbarism Ireland had become the peaceful home of sanctity and learning. Every

home of sanctity and learning. Every city was an immense school, to which students from every country in Europe flocked for learning, and those students returning to their respective countries proclaimed Ireland in those days by unaninous consent, "the Island of heroes, saints and sages."

The speaker then described the progress of the Irish scholars and missionaries re kindling the almost extinguished lamp of arts and learning, and carrying in every direction the light of science and faith.

arts and learning, and carrying in every direction the light of science and faith.

He depicted the struggles of the Irish race, during the dark period of the penal laws, in elequent and vigorous language, showing their courage under the most heartless bloodshed and persecution, and showing their struggles in guarding the sacred deposit of fissh in all its integral beauty, undiminished and unimpaired.

He represented not only the physical cruelities that were simed at Ireland's national life but also the moral persecution of calumny and misrepresentation. How Ireland was charged with poverty by those who had robbed her of her property; charged with ignorance when education was made a felony, and ridiculed for her natural disorders, when the people were deprived of the benefits of civilization, and were driven in self-defence to fearful acts of retaliation.

the Irish by showing the system of only themselves but society at large, by
their true faith, from the dangers that
threatened it from false doctrines and
D. J. O'Congor and John Folk, on behalf

alse philosophy. encouraged them to look forward He to a brighter future that was dawning on Ireland, seeing signs in the distant horizon of happier times and heralds of deliverance. When we hear voices raised from ance. When we hear voices raised from the highest intellects in the world pleading Ireland's cause; when we see her former enemies begin to be ashamed of their long injustice towards her, we may say justice is at length appearing, she will comes soon and without reserve. If God tries people it is only a sign that He loves thom. Those who stand trial bravely are not to endure it forever, nor without fruit and glory to themselves. Ireland is a land tried, but not giving way under trial, preserving heroically and amid every suffering her faith, her genius and her virtues, and therefore have her sufferings not been fruitless. God has given her a privilege — that of trials, which have borne their fruits. Surely the sufferings

of a faithful people must have an end.

The Irish have suffered like our Lord. He was in the tomb for three days. Ireland's three days are three centuries. The Irish have now ministered to the designs of God. They have had that iread privilege laid upon them, endured it, and they must surely be repaid for all.
The day must come, and come without fail, when they will enter into glory, and the day is fast approaching when the faithful Irish Catholics will reap their reward even here, but especially here

IN STRATFORD.

From the Stratferd Advertiser, March 20 Order of Hibernians had a dinner at the Order of Hibernians had a dinner at the Stratford hotel on the evening of St. Patrick's Day. More than one hundred persons attended, composed largely of citizens of Irish birth or descent, but in-cluding a fair sprinkling of other nation-alities. The room in which the dinner was served was handsomely decorated

the head was that of Gladstone, England's grand old man. The work was done under the direction of a committee of which Mr. M. Gearing was chairman. The dinner was one which reflected credit on the host, Mr. M. F. Sullivan, and after it had been done ample justice to the chair was taken by Mr. Richard O'Neil, the president of the society. He first read a letter from Ald. Goodwin regretting his inability to be present, and then but fly referred to the Ancient Order of Hibernians as being the oldest society of Irishmen in existence and receiving the support of distinguished prelates. He thanked the county delegate from St. Mary's, and the representatives of rister societies for their attendance and then called on the company to drink to the trast of "Our Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria," which was received with cheers. "Canada our Home" was replied to in neat terse speeches by Mesers. E. O'Fishery and Lear O'L. the head was that of Gladstone, England's

Victoria," which was received with casers.

"Canada our Home" was replied to in
neat teres speeches by Mesers. E. O'Flahery
and James O'L. an.

"The Day we Colebrate" was next on
the list, coupled with the names of Mr. F.
E. Goodwin, principal of the Separate
schools, and Rev. Father McGrath. The
former said his theme was worthy of the
sublimest eloquence. He could wish for
the highest powers of that art to speak of
the work of St. Patrick, and the sons of
Ireland at home and in every land, or to
depict the woes that country had suffered.
In early times, long before St. Patrick's,
the Irish had never been enslaved, sgriculture and architecture and other arts had
made great progress. He described their
religion, D. udism, which included the
worship of the san-god. St. Patrick, born
in France in 387, lived there until, at sixteen, he was captured by some wandering
Celts and carried to Ireland, where he
then during his six years' stay learned the
Irish tongue, and obtained physical development, both of which were afterwards
of great service to him in his labors. He
miraculously escaped to France, but while
he remained there he continually heard miraculously escaped to France, but while be remained there he continually heard the Irish calling him to free them from the chains of heathenism. His return to the chains of heathernem. His return to Ireland and difficulties were spoken of. He visited Tara, the capital, and lit a fire contrary to the law which forbad any one to light a fire before the King had lit his He was not purished and the lighting of that fire was typical of the lighting of the fires of Christianity in the island. The characteristics of St. Patrick's work were rapidity, thoroughness and permanency. The Irleh returned to their heathenish ractices. The Irish carried the Gospel in their missionary zesl to the neighboring nations, including England, where Irish missionaries preached thirty-three years before the coming of St. Augustine. The importance of union, the ceerishing of a forgiving spirit, and the practice of temperance and self-denial, with a glowing tribute to the labors of Father Mathew,

whom the speaker denominated a second St. Patrick, closed this eloquent address thus briefly outlined. The chairman apolog zed for Father McGrath, who had been compelled to withdraw. "Ireland a Nation" brought forth marked demonstrations of approval. Mr. M. Gearing responded in an able manner, speaking of the chape from the sulti- of M. Gesting responded in an able manner, speaking of the change from the spirit of revenge to forgiveness on the part of the Irish since the days of Mitchell, the great love of country of that people, and the interest the people of Canada should take in this question, because they would not stand such a system as that in vogue in Irisiand where the people had not been the country the country that the people of the people of the country that the people of the country that the country the country that the country the country that the country that the country that the country that the country that the country the country that the countr Ireland, where the people had neither the making nor the administering of the laws, and the condition of which was similar to that in England in the time of the Stuarts, which caused two revolutions Religious persecution of the minority would not, the speaker argued from reference to Irish history, take place under Home Rule, but patriotism would remove the differences that existed, if it were granted. Many of the great leaders in behalf of Home Rule were Protestants. Religious freedom was pleaded for, and Irishmen urged to help their fellow countrymen against the greatest foe of Ireland, landlordism.

land, landiordism.

The list was then taken charge of by the vice chairman, Mr. J. E. Harding, and the following gone through and responded to by those whose names are coupled with them. Want of space forbids extended reference to the speeches, many of which were evallent. many of which were excellent.

and John Way. "The Sister Societies,"
D. J. O'Concor and John Folk, on behalf
of the C. M. B. A. "Home Rule," M.
Gearing and J. E. Harding. "The Agrioultural Interests," William Blatr. Post master, and Mr. Calliton. "The city coun-cil," Ald. Duggan. "The Ancient Order CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE

A Woman Two Hundred Years Old. A case is en record of a woman who lived to this advanced age, but it is scarcely necessary to state that it was in "the olden time." Now a-days too many women do not live half their allotted years. The mortality due to functional derangements in the weaker sex is simply frightful, to say nothing of the indescribable suffering which makes life scarcely worth the living to so many women. But for these sufferers there is a certain relief. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will positively cure leucorrhea, painful menstruation, prolapsus, pain in the ovaries, weak back; in short, all those complaints to which so many women are martyrs. It is the only Guanament of the property of the sex guarantee on bottle-wrapper. A case is on record of a woman who live wrapper.

Cleanse the liver, stomach, bowels and whole system by using Dr. Pierce's Pellets Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway, has been a sufferer for twelve years through rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received ne benefit, until she tried Dr. Thomas' Ecleotric Oil; she says she cannot express the satisfaction she feels at having her pain entirely removed and her rheumatism

Two Men Testify. Gentlemen,—One bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil cured me of lumbago after all else failed.

PETER A. WATSON, Four Falls, N. Y. "I used Yellow Oil for croup this winter, ad must say I find no better remedy for it. Frederick Burke, Four Falls, N. B. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs

colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthing whooping cough and all bronchial and fur troubles. Price 25c. per bottle, or 5 for

# Coughing

Is Nature's effort to expel foreign substances from the bronchial passages. Frequently, this causes inflammation and the need of an anodyne. No other expectorant or anodyne is equal to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It assists Nature in ejecting the mucus, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

most popular of all cough cures.

"Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experience, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure."

— Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss.

"A few years ago I took a severe cold

- Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss.

"A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother, Rockingham, Vt.

### Ayor's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY

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

CHURCH ORNAMENTS. Special reduction for December only on BRONZES, STATUERY, FLOWERS,

and other church ornaments Splendid Xmas Crib sold at SPECIAL TERMS. MASS WINE - The finest on the continent.



### Dr. Morse's INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

Thousands testify to their being the best Family Pill in use. They purify the system, regulate the bowels, thereby cleansing the blood. For Females of all ages these pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humors and bring about all that is required.

### No Female Should be without Them.

W. H. COMPICE, ESQ.:

Sir.—For the past 25 years I have been suffering from a disease which the doctors said would result in dropsy. I tried doctor after doctor, but to ap purpose, the disease seemed to still make headway and they all gave their opinion that it was simply a matter of time with me. About this time I got one of your boxes of Morse's PIIIs and have taken three boxes of them up to the present writing. I can again do my own work and feel twenty years younger.

Yours truly,

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### KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SNYDER, BREEDER OF CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTING BRED HORSES. CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTING BRED HORSES.)

BR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Dear Sirs: I have always purchased your Kendall's Spavin Cure by the half dozen bottles, it would like prices in larger quantity. I think it is one of the best liminents on earth. I have used it in my stables for three years.

Yours truly, CHAS. A. SNYDER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Dr. B. J. KEIDALL CO.

Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my good opinion of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have not a few for the state of the state

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SANT, WINTON COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Genta: I feel it my duty to say what I have done
with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured
twenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of
Riug Bone, pine afflicted with Big Hend and
seven of Hig Jaw. Since I have had one of your
books and followed the directions, I have never
lost a case of any kind.

Andrew Turnzer,
Horse Doctor.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Drug-gists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the propri-tors. Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Encoburgh Falls, Vt. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

#### THE JESUITS.

ROF. SCRIMGER ATTACKS AND FATHER JONES DEFENDS THEM. Rev. Mr. Scrimger to Father Jones.

To the Editor of the Montreal Star: Sir.—I had thought my correspondence with Father Jones ended on the balancing of our accounts, but he evidently cannot resist the temptation to be fully repre-sented in a discussion that is likely to take cented in a discussion that is likely to take permanent form and circulate among all classes of the people. Least of all, apparently, is he willing to allow my last rejinder to be the closing word in that correspondence. As I have said all along, the point under discussion is to me a very minor one, not in any way affecting the general argument of the paper out of which the discussion has grown, but it seems very important to him. Perhaps I should feel the same if I were in his should feel the same if I were in his

I shall not trouble the public further I shall not trouble the public further with ad and usque ad, the more especially that Father Jones grants almost all that I have contended for, but shall content myself with saying I still adhere to my opinion that the ren dering I gave of the passage of the Constitutions under discussion is the natural analysing according to all sound large. rendering according to all sound laws of Latin grammar and interpretation. When I find translator after translator giving substantially the same rendering, inde-pendently of each other, and without hesitation, when I see their own casulets hesitation, when I see their own casulate using the same construction elsewhere in my sense and generally, if not universally, employing a different phrase to express Father Jones' meaning when they clearly wish to express it, I can hardly help feeling that it is the only natural rendering. I, at any rate, gave it in good faith.

One must respect, however, the earnest ness with which Fathers Jones seeks to clear the Constitutions of the Society from the odious charge of expressly authorizing a Superior to lay a command upon a subordinate requiring him to per-petrate a crime. Whatever may have been the intention of the passage origin-ally I take it that he at least recognizes any I take it that he at Rast recognizes no such right on the part of his Superior, and if so ordered would refuse to obey. I have to acknowledge that in his last letter he has very considerably strength-

ened the evidence that his interpretation of the passage was also held by Susrez The language of Susrez is not altogether free from difficulty and even con-tradiction. If I catch the spirit of his discussion aright from the extracts given by Father Jones (and the fairness of which I shall not question) he seems to be all through laboring to make out a case. But until I can find time and opportunity to avail myself of Father Jones' kind invitation to examine Susrez fully, I shall not press the point. I hope he will not think I sm taking an unfair advantage of him if I call strention to the fact that he himself furnishes the explanation of the ettitude of Sparez when he insists that though published surreptitiously the Con-stitutions of the Order "had siready be come public property" in his time. Most assuredly, if this passage had become public property it was necessary that some explanation should be given of it which might quiet the inevitable alarm and stay the rising storm of public indiges

But, sir, I have still something further to say on the general question, if the public and Father Jones will bear with te. Even suppose it could be proved to a demonstration that the meaning which he puts upon this passage were not merely his meaning and that of Suarez but the only legitimate meaning and the meaning intended by the founder, I do not know that it would have the other way only the search may be charge my original as to the very much charge my opinion as to the practical tendency of the Constitutions and as to the whole Jesuit dectrine of obedience. No one, brought up as I have obedience. No one, brought up as I have been at least, can read these Constitutions, or the Summary of them, or Loyola's Letter on the Virtue of Obedience without a shudder of horror at the dishonor which is thereby put upon our common humanity by the way in which obedience on the part of one frail, fallible men to another is med the great alluest man to another is made the great, almost the only, virtue of the Christian character. I do not mean to be offensive, but I can the only, virtue of the Christian character. I do not mean to be offensive, but I can not refrain from saying that so far from carrying out the spirit of the texts of Scipture quoted by Father Jones in his last letter, it is positively immoral for any men to consent to be thus deprived of his manhood and become a mere corpse to be towed hither and thither by another at will, a mere staff in an old man's hand. It is infinitely more immoral than would be a town of the control of the is in finitely more immorel than would be any physical self-mutilation from a sup-posed religious motive. And if there is one thing more than another that is piti-able in the whole matter it is the way in which they seem to glory in their self abasement and hug the bondage to which they have subjected their souls. Father iney nave subjected their souls. Father Jones speaks of my invectives on this subject. I would that I could make them a hundred times as strong. They would not then express all that I feel.

And this initial fundamental immoral

ity in the order is the fruitful mother of others. It is this which has given blith to that not inconsiderable number of in iquitles with which the order stands right assume may be plausible to them. To me

is only blasphemous.

It is an immorality of the kind that breaks down the moral sense and perverts the judgment as almost nothing else could do in the case of men who have any earn catness or plety in them. In no other way can I account for the fact that men, with no mean powers and supposed to respect the voice of conscience at all, should teach and defend so many abominable practices as have done almost all the writers of their order. Losing all true keenness of moral insight they be me the victims of a mechanical logic,

a tyrant in virtue of the right of self-defence; for though the community does not command it, it is always to be under stood that it wishes to be defended by every one of its citizens individually, and even by a stranger. Then, if no defence can be found excepting the death of the tyrant, it is permitted to every man to kill him?

"Whenever a King has been legitimately deposed (1 e. by the Pope), he ceases to to be a King or a legitimate prince, and that can no longer be affirmed of him which may be said for a legitimate king; he henceforth should be called a tyrant. Thus after be has been declared to be derous after so has been declared to be deprived of his kingdom, it becomes legal to treat him as a real tyrant; and consequently any man has a right to kill him." (See Chalotais, report on the Constitutions of the Jesuits to the Parliament of

Brittany, 1761)

It would be easy to add to this from other sources, but I forbear. With such convenient ideas as to what is sinful, no limitation of obedience can count for very much, when a real emergency arises, though of course like every one else who values his reputation they prefer to gain their ends by fair means when they can. Father Jones complains of the difficulty

of making their position as to obscience intelligible to those who have been trained under the principles of the Reformation. I sympathize with him in this, for I have I sympathize with him in this, for I have been struck by the fact that he seems in capable of understanding what is meant by a real respect for the individual con-science, though, if I am correctly informed, it does appear curprising that he should so completely have forgotten the traditions of his Protestant ancestry. It is only fresh proof of the blighting conscience-obliterating, man effacing tendency of the

system of which I complain.

Father Jones persists in endeavoring to shelter himself behind the Roman Catho lic Church as a whole. Of course he is doing this for a purpose of his own, as must have been apparent to your readers all through. But let me advise him not to be too sure of his ground there. If it be indeed true that the position of the whole Church is identical with that of the Jesuit Order I am heartily sorry for it. I what is the terms counterwant is given to the constitutions of the Jesuits. admit that some countenance is given to his assertion by the well known fact that his assertion by the well known fact that the Jesuits only too well succeeded in their attempt to "capture" the Vatican Council of 1870. But the approval of them by the Holy See has not been uniform. In proof of which I might quote the familiar words of Pope Clementi's Brief of Suppression, 1773, but it is very long and already well known. The haughty reply of Father Ricci, General of the Order, at the time, to a suggestion that the Society should be recenstructed on a new and sounder basis was: structed on a new and sounder basis was:
"Let them be as they are or cease to be."
(Sint ut sunt aut non sint.) The proud and the Church is semper eadem. The Pope has suppressed the O'der once, he may do it again, and this time not at the demand of princes merely but at the demand of the whole body of the Church, refusing longer to tolerate their baleful ascendency. "The miles of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small." JOHN SCRIMGER.

Montreal, March 6th, 1890.

Father Jones to Rev. Mr. Scrimger. To the Editor of the Montreal Star :

SIR-It would be ungracious to close this controversy without thanking Professor Scringer for the very notable service he has, during the past formight, rendered the Society of Jesus. This service is manifold and invaluable.

No fitter illustration of the methods of

the adversaries of the Society and of the Church could have been devised than the clation or its exponent may yet fondly but hopelessly cling to, the public has seen but hopelessly cling to, the public has seen the accusation resolve itself into its con attuents: religious fanaticism and, very mildly speaking, groundless assertion. "I still adhere to my opinion that the

rendering I gave of the passage of the Constitutions under discussion is the natural rendering according to all sound laws of Latin grammar and interpreta-tion"—such is the Professor's conclusion. Well, the more is the pity. Opportun-ities have been lavished on him in vain. Were he a judge on the bench the poor man who would have to face the conse-quences of similar interpretations of the iquittee with which the order stands right eously charged by history—given birth to them so naturally that the members of the order seem to be almost unconscious that they are iniquities at all. Cretineau U-Joly's work is not unknown to me. A volume of it lies open before me at this moment. But, notwithstat ding all that this able apologist has said, I believe the verdict of history still remains unreversed and irreversable except in a few minor details. For the Jesuita to compare them selves in their sufferings with our Blessed Lord whose name they have chosen to assume may be plausible to them. To me would have awaited the minority, had a fifth man been chosen from the same

And why follow him in his fresh attacks

And why follow him in his freen attacks on the Constitutions of the Order so long as a similarly enlightened mode of procedure is to be adopted?

If the worthy Professor carry out his peculiar canons of exegests in the interpretation of Holy Stripture, where oftentimes interpretation is really required, all his amisbility and mildness of disposition will askil but little and he may well won. will avail but little, and he may well won-der that he does not find a Christianity to his liking beyond his own immediate range

synopsis of my paper in the issue of February 24th. Let me now give another from this very Sharez who according to Father Jones, guards himself so carefully as to the limit of obedience. I must ask Father Jones' parden if I quote a passage or two second hand, not having the original. I believe them to be genuine and accurate:

"It is permitted to an individual to kill a tyrant in virtue of the right of self. deference for those, the remaindant of the schools for contract of the custom of the schools for contract of the custom of the schools for contract of

the Society under an obligation to him, and general interest, and he purposes to do more. He will republish these letters, which at all events

St. Mary's College, publish these letters, which at all events are luckly in your columns for reference. And I would remind future readers that only one point has been touched upon, but for which it should be said "ab uno disce omnes." As for "probabilism," "the end and the means, etc.," the true teaching of the Society is on record, within the reach of all, and may be had for the saking. Tyrannicide God Willing. for the asking. Tyrannicide, God willing, I shall touch upon before long, and bring home to their own doors what the enemies of the Society would fain foist in

enemies of the Society would fain foist in her teaching.

Professor Scrimger, instead of frankly admitting that he was misled into believing that the Superior could erjoin a slaful act, after the numerous proofs submitted, sums up the whole extent of his concession in the following: "I have to acknowledge that in his last letter he (Father Jones) has very considerably strengthened the evidence that his interpretation of the passage dence that his interpretation of the passage was also held by Suarez. The language of Suarez is not altogether free from diffi culty and even contradiction." Then follow several insinuations as to the straightforwardness of Suarez in his simple commentary on the constitutions. Why cannot the Professor once for all get rid of his utterly erroneous notion that the Constitutions of the Order were, or could be, an unknown quantity at least for the Holy See? He must be aware that no religious order can possibly exist as such within the Church unless its constitutions within the Church unless its constitutions be approved by the Sovereign Pontiff Now, Benedict XIV. declares in terms sufficiently clear that: 'The approbation of a religious order is not only a meropermission but a definition of the Sovereign Pontiff by which truly he decrees that the rule he approves and confirms contains nothing removant to even shelter himself behind the Roman Catho lic Church as a whole. Of course he is doing this for a purpose of his own, as

Now, if the Constitutions of the Jesuits ever sanctioned the enjoining of a netartous deed, or ever encouraged an obedience, which the professor has stigmatized as "positively immoral," the Catholic Church solemnly approved both. But as the Ministerial Association has not the coursge apparently to attack openly the Church, lest it should rouse the ire of Catholics in general, and as it suits its purpose far better to sever the cause of the Jesuits from that of the Church, it arcribes to the Society of Jesus what it deems condemnable in her teaching. The great bulk of anti Jesuita and a few bad or ignorant Catholics may be entrapped; but the wast mejority of fair minded Pro-testants and the entire body of earnest Catholics will detect the fraud.

The anti Jesuit method is further exem plified by the old make shift. When fairly brought to bay on one count, these experts in dislectics smilingly pass on to a second with the convenient transition : "Let me now give another from this very Suarez, etc" This fire and fall back mode of warfare was not auknown to the ngenious Parthians. It would seem that is yet in vegue. It may do very well for the unfledged neatlings of the Professor's seminary, but it will not be over popular with those whose little weakness is to pre with those weakness is to pre-fer "mechanical logic;" though the ex-ponent of the Ministerial Association has not gone out of his way to enlighten us as to how mechanical logic may be opposed to "all true keenness of moral insight."

As it has been my very unpleasant duty to arouse the Professor from the delusive the Society. He no doubt is partial to refractory monks who have broken their vows, and would, as others have done, welcome them with open arms. He must not the less loss eight of the fact that St. Bernard, in the tenth century, had very much the same notions of perfect obedi ence as St. Ignatius had in the sixteenth. In invelghing sgainst this vow of the Jesuits the Professor is covertly, but very vigorously, striking at all religious orders. While on this point, let me, with all due moderation, remark that the Professor's vocabulary is singularly energetic for a Christian controversialist. I can bear with him all the same, for I fully understand that it has been all along very annoying for the Ministerial Association to have had their little game exposed to the public gaze in your columns. I will go so far as to say that I have very serious doubts as to their ever republishing my letters in full. It would be beyond question a very noteworthy deviation from their well-known methods. The Professor has not hesitated to draw the attention of the public to the fact that the Protestant traditions of my ancestry are rot my own. What relates to my own very insignificant self must be singularly devoid of interest to the public. neither aids to, nor eliminates one jot from the weight of my arguments. But since he does remark with surprise that I

their own forefathers in the faith.

As for the closing paragraph of his
Saturday's letter, the Professor may possess his soul in patience. The former supwithout power to burst through the fetters they have forged for themselves.

In my paper I have given some illustrations of this from Gury. I would recom-

mend the public to study the case of Anna which was given in full in your further clucidation of the present question. For, if I understand his style of February 24th. Let me now give another argument, neither correct Latinity, nor

A. E. Jones, S. J. St. Mary's College, March 10, 1890. TO BE CONTINUED.

THE POPE A PEACEMAKER. New York Herald Bareau,

Rome, March 18
I bave the authority of the Vatican to announce that the Bope would consent to act as mediator through whom a simultaneous disarmament of the European nations might be brought about. The question was put directly by your correspondent to-night, and the answer was equally direct. Leo. XIII. has taken a bold stand. He holds that the existence of the immense armies which are draining the health of Europe and inflicting great confering upon the tolling masses is enticarrelian. The German Emperor wrote an autograph letter inviting the Pope to send an ambassador to the Berlin Lubor Conference. In reply the Pope sent an autograph letter saying he could not accede unless his representative was given precedence over all delegates. Then the Emperor wrote another letter, urging the Pope in the interests of mankind to take part in the conference so far as he could. part in the conference so far as he could, and at least give it his moral support. To this the Pontiff has warmly responded. To this the Pontiff has warmly responded. I am authorized to announce that the Pope has written a document dealing with the entire problem raised at Berlin. This has been diplomatically communicated to the Papal Nuncio in Germany, and will be laid before the International Conference. There is no doubt that a great movement is on foot to give the Pope a leading part in the effort to deal with the universal labor troubles. His Holiness recognizes this as a great opportunity for the Sourch to put itself at the head of the world-wide reform de manded by organized labor. He holds manded by organized labor. He holds that nations must adopt the principles of Christianity, and that the Church is the only power competent to deal with the tremendous issues involved in the social and industrial movement. The German Emperor has frankly admitted that the Emperor has frankly admitted that the Government cannot accomplish much unless organized Christianity comes to their aid. In this crisis the Pope has spoken in no uncertain voice, as will be seen when his address is made public. It is admitted that if the millions of armed man what terms leave the content of the content millions of armed men who trample upon the bread trays of the poor were stripped of their uniforms and set to work creating wesith a great deal of the present distres in Europe would disappear

armsment. Up to the present time the Vatican has managed to keep its negotia-tions with the German ambassador a secret. For purifying the blood, stimulating the appetite, and invigorating the system in the Spring and early Summer, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is unsurpassed. Be sure you get Aver's Sarsaparilla and no other : else the result may be anything but satis

dare not begin to disarm before another

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I had a pain in my left side, which broke out in running sores. Burdock Blood Bitout in running sores. Bardock Blood Bitters was the only medicine which gave me
relief, atthough I tried many others. My
side is all healed up now, and I am able to
go around after being in bed for over a year
without relief. I also use Burdock Pilis,
and find them the best I have over taken.
Ms. B. Maddis,
Mount Pleasant, Ont.

O. Bortle, of Manchester, Ontario Co, N. Y., writes: "I obtained immediate re-lief from the use of Dr. Thomas' Edectric Od. I have had asthma for eleven years. Have been obliged to sit up all night for ten or twelve nights in succession. I can now sleep soundly all night on a feather bed, which I had not been able to do pre-viously to using the Oil."

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"One year ago I was taken ill with "About two years ago, after suffering

Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

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

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Bandwich, 18th March, 1890.
Hall of Branch No. 122

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Branch No. 123, C. M. B. A., was organized at Sard with on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1890.
The meetings of the Branch will be held in the school house in the town of Saudwich, semi-monthly, namely, every first and third Tuesday of every month at 7:30 p. m. Yours fraternally. Yours fraternally.

JOHN DUGAL

p. m. Yours Fraterally.

JOHN DUGAL
Supreme Deputy.

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Trustees—James Sullivan and Joseph Hunter, Joseph Bowers, Jeremiah Barry and Richard Sasse. Rep. to Grand Coun.—Rev. Fr. Crinton Alternate—George B. McArron.

Ottawa, March 21st, 1890.

Ottawa, March 21st, 1890.

To the Editor of Catholic Record:

DEAR SIE—The members of St. Patrick's Branch, No. 25, C. M. E. A., assembled at their hall on Monday, March 17th, and marched in a body to St. Patrick's Church where the following address was presented to His Grace the Architshop of Ottawa. The address was presented to His Grace the Architshop of Ottawa. The St. McCabe.

To His Grace the Most Reverend Joseph Thomas Dahamel. D. D., Architshop of Ottawa. Count of the Holy Roman empire and assistant at the Pontifical Throse, may it please Your Grace: We, the members of Branch 25 of the Cathelic Benefit Association, desire to express the deep and sincery ratification it affords us to welcome Your Grace upon the occasion of Your Grace's visit to this parish on the festival day of its patron saiut. It was here that seven years ago the first Sranch of the C. M. B. A., established in Your Grace's archdiocese, was organized. Since then the membership in our Branch, as in the numerous eller Branches iounded this research and the benefits conferred by the membership in our Stranch. As in the numerous eller Branches iounded the membership in the conferred by the Medication have been very widely diffused. We feel deeply sensible that this progress is largely due to the interest which Your Grace has so kindly manifested in the C. M. B. A. as well as in every other societ which has for its object the well being of Your Grace's flock; and it is a matter which we may selicitate Your Grace that in the centre of Your Grace's Juriedetion and infigures there are mere Catholic benevolent organisations than in any other city of equal psyniation on the continent. No small share of the good Jurisdiction and influence there are more Catholic benevolent organisations than in any other city of equal pspulation on the continent. No small share of the good work of these asseciations is accomplished by the C. M. B. A. Your Grace's interest in the C. M. B. A. is held by its members in the highest appreciation, and we trust that we shall long continue to merit the paternal consideration which Your Grace has as frequently shown in our regard.

Bigned on behalf of Branch 28, C. M. B. A. JOHN A. MOCAES, Sentor Chancellor, F. R. LATCHFORD, Chancellor, J. G. ENRIGHT, President, THOS. SMITH, Recerding Secretary.

recommended by at least two members in good standing, and be passed by the Board of Trustees, and elected by ballot at a regular meeting of the Branch, and Whereas, it does not appear that the Constitution provides any similar or corresponding precautionary measures to be illed in the case of the formation of

new Branch, and Whereas, in the opinion of this Branch the welfare of the C. M. B. A. demands that a more prudent and precautionary care should be exercised in the election of charter applicants of a new Branch, Resolved, that notice be given to the mmittee on Laws of the Grand Council

of the desire of this Branch that ar of the desire of this Daniel that an amendment to the Constitution for the government of Branches be introduced to the following effect: that whereas a new Branch is to be formed within the jurisdiction of a District Deputy, it shall be the duty of the said Deputy to forward to each Branch within his jurisdiction a list of the proposed charter members of the new Branch; and should objection be made by any Branch to any applicant or applicants, whose names appear on said list, it shall be the further duty of the District Deputy to report the same to the Grand President who shall appoint a local Committee of Investigation with certain

Powers, and Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the chairman of the Committee on Laws and to the official organs of the C. M. B. A. in Canada for publica-THOMAS SMITH Rec. Sec.

Ottawa, March 21, 1890,

Resolutions of Condolence.

The following resolutions were passed at the last regular meeting of Brauch 120, Port Colborne, on the evening of Tuesday, March 18:h:

Moved by Brother F. A. Stewart, and seconded by Brother Thomas Byan, whereas our worthy and esteemed Brothers A., Jand F. Boyer have recently undergone the sad sfiliction by the loss of their father be it therefore their father be it therefore

Resolved, that the members of this Branch hereby earnestly extend to Brothers A J. and F. B. yer and family their heartfelt sympathy in their loss and trust as to strike the Times and other Tory

that Divine Providence may grant them courage to reconcile themselves to the will of our heavenly Father in their sad bereavement; be it further Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brothers A. J. and F. Boyer and family, and also inserted in the CATHOLIC RECORD and in the minutes of this meeting. Cartied

this meeting. Carried.
THOMAS O'NEIL, President
PATRICK LAHY, Secretary.
Port Colborne, March 18th.

Dunnville, March 18th, 1890. Dunnville, March 18th, 1890.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

DEAR SIR—As I am about to withdraw from Branch 25, 6, M. B. A., of Cayuga, to join a Franch which is about to be organized in Dunnville in a lew days, I feel it my duty to return my slocers thanks to the members of Branch 25 for their kindness to me since I joined them, two years and four months ago. Fraternally years.

HOME RULE.

THE BATTLE FOR A PARLIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN.

Political interest has this week centered upon the sensational public quarrel between Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Louis J. Jennings. These two had been playing Damon and Pythias below the gangway on the Tory side of the House, fomenting little spurts of mutiny against the rulers of the Tory party and backing each other up in such rebellious adventures as occasion offered to either. Only speculative interest has attached Only speculative interest has attached to their combination, but still there was Branch No. 123 was organized on March 20th, in Dunnville, Oat, by Rev. P. M. Bardou. The following is the list of officers:

Spiritual Adviser—Rev. J. E. Crinion President—Rev. J. E. Crinion First Vice President—Richard Sasse Recording Secretary—Geo. B McArron Assistant Screetary—John Jc., Warren Treasurer—James Barry J. S. Warren Treasurer—James Barry J. Warren Treasurer—James Barry J. Warren Treasurer—James Barry J. Warren Treasurer—James Barry J. Warren J. Wa had either to cut loose from him or he drummed out of the party with him. He chose the former, and did so with bitter words about treachery, which he has since amplified with iteration in the Lon don edition of the New York Heald, of which he is the adian. by no means doomed to suppression on that account, and it is his intention to lose no time in publicly vivisecting his whilom friend. There is an understand ring that he will resign his seat for South
Paddington, which is a fairly swell residential district in West London, and
make a fight for re-election as a sort of
unclassified enemy of the present management of the Tory party. The deep est kind of excitement would attend a

contest of this character.

In regard to the Churchill episode correspondent says: The week has furnished other additional proofs of

CONFUSION IN TORY BANKS Their parliamentary whips, who allowed the count out last week, during an important debate, have this week failed to prevent an actual government defeat on a minor military question, and could only avert a second defeat Friday night only avers a second of three. The process of disintegration should be hastened by the action of Lord Randolph Churchill, who denounced the government, the Times and Pigott with a wealth of vituperative eloquence worthy of the most perfervid Irish orator. The speech has, for the moment, politically killed Caurchill. The Tory organs have been deriding the C. M. B. A. is held by its members in the highest appreciation, and we trust that we shall long continue to merit the paternal consideration which Your Grace has so frequently shown in our regard.

Migned on behalf of Branch 28, C. M. B. A. John A. MCOABS, Senior Chancellor, J. G. Ennight, President, Thos. SMITH, Recerding Secretary.

Editor Catholic Record—At the regular meeting of Branch No 28, Ottaws, held on the 19th inst, it was moved and seconded and carried unanimously that, Whereas, in order to protect the C. M. B. A. against doubtful or undestrable risks, the Constitution provides that every application for admission to an existing Branch must, before being admitted, be recommended by at least two members in good standing, and be passed by the constitution of the control one hand, whisper mysteriously of sur prises in store. One thing is reasonably certain, and that is that Churchill will some the financial statement will sink out of sight that the control of the country on this, firmly believing that the effect of his certain, and that is that Churchill will some the country on this, firmly believing that the effect of his certain, and that is that Churchill will some the country on this, firmly believing that the effect of his financial statement will sink out of sight the country on this, firmly believing that the effect of his financial statement will sink out of sight the country on this, firmly believing that the effect of his financial statement will sink out of sight the country on this, firmly believing that the effect of his financial statement will sink out of sight the country on the budget which will some the country on this, firmly believing that the effect of his financial statement will sink out of sight the country on the budget which will some the country on the country of t certain, and that is that Churchill will not join the Gladstone party. There is no room in it for so erratic an individual, and, as a matter of fact, he him self prefers, for the present, at any rate,

to sit among the Tories and make them uncomfortable.

This prediction proves to be partly true, for on Saturday Lord Randolph, publishing his original protest against the Parnell commission bill, says he fails to see how this and his recent sneech the Parnell commission oil, says ne lails to see how this and his recent speech can be construed as disloyalty to the Unionist party. It seems to him that the charge of disloyalty might be more forcibly urged against those who, in spite of overwarning forced upon Parlia. of every warning, forced upon Parliament a measure which, by its history and results, obviously dealt a heavy blow at the cause and party of the union. He explains that when he sent his protest, the commission bill was in embryo, and the government contemplated abandon-ing it, or at least withdrawing it, if it led to a protracted debate. The chief objections urged by Lord Randolph in his protest were as follows: In the first place, the offer of the commission, to a large extent, recognized the wisdom of the accused in avoiding a trial by jury. In the second place, it was unprece dented, and, in the third place, unwise and illegal to engage judges in a political conflict, which was certain to result in a loss of respect. In a fourth objection Lord Randolph dealt with the difficulties, unconstitutionality and uselessness of the tribunal. Of course no one knows just what this erratic statesm will do next, but whatever it is, it will be

KERP THE TORIES THINKING

pretty hard. For the rest, the Liberals have more than held their own this week. A Lib-eral had been elected for Stoke by a larger majority than in 1886. Both sides made prodigious efforts to bring up their man, with the result that the Liberal poll was 902 more than at the previous election, while the Tory vote was in-creased by 833. From a Liberal point of

organs dumb as far as editorial comments go, Home Rulers may fairly feel contented.

More important than the winning of a seat or increasing of a majority is the actual secession from the enemy's ranks of Mr. Caldwell, Liberal Unionist member for one of the Glasgow divisions. This gentleman has been wavering for some time past and waiting for a decent pretext to return to the true fold, Such was afforded him Thursday night, when the government persisted in a proposal which, if carried out, will cripple the cause of free education in Scotland. Mr. Caldwell refused to surrender the principle of liberalism threatened by the government scheme, and forthwith formally withdrew from the Unionist party. There are over seventy members, followers of Hartington and Chamberlain, who are daily swallowing many vital principles which they formetly cherished, and people are wondering how long their political digestion will last A significant sign also is that the Daily Chromele, a Unionist paper, which attacked the ministry for its treatment of the Parnell report, has since gained 10,000 in circulation. All these things are against the port, has since gained 10,000 in circula-tion. All these things are against the government, which weekly shows new signs of tottering

signs of tottering

Two DEAD IRISHMEN.

Two deaths in Ireland monopolize the neorological interest of the week. Father Meehan, of Dublin, who dies full of honors and years, was one of the most admirable figures in that outburst of juvenile enthusiasm of 1848 which enriched Irish literature and populated Irish prisons, but left the Irish people worse off than ever. Baron Dowse, who died suddenly on the Kerry assizes with a grim joke in his mouth, was distinctively on the other side of the partisan fence, but despite his Toryism he was as pleasantly a typical Irishman as the island afforded. If his jests had been collected they would be jests had been collected they would be worth all of Lever's and Lover's books put together. So long as he was in Parliament here no other funny man had chose the former, and did so with bitter words about treachery, which he has since amplified with iteration in the Lond don edition of the New York Heald, of which he is the editor. Lord Randolph is not the editor of any paper, but he is by no means doomed to suppression on Ireland than a great one in Feeland.

was better to have a small career in Ireland than a great one in England, because in Ireland when one said funny things people comprehended them, and that made life worth living.

MR. BIGGAR'S SUCCESSOR

Mr. Vesey Knox, who is a candidate for the representation of Cavan in the vacant seat caused by the death of Mr. Biggar, is a protegs of Mr. Parnell and an Ulster Protestant. He is a cousin of Lord Annaly, and a practising barrister Lord Annaly, and a practising barrister in London. He has rendered valuable assistance to the home rule government since the start, representing the Liberal wire pullers. He is a well-known member of the Eighty Club, and addressed many meetings on behalf of the Irish National ist cause at the recent elections. Three years ago he moved a vote of thanks at the Eighty Club to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Knox had a brilliant career at Oxford, and is a had a brilliant career at Oxford, and is a fellow of Ali Souls' College. In addition, he is an eloquent orator, and Mr. Par-nell thinks a distinct addition to the de-bating power of the House of Commons. Mr. Knox started Saturday for Ireland and will be introduced to the electors of Cavan by Mr. Harrington and Mr. Ciancy.

DISSOLUTION AFTER EASTER.
Like Germany, England has an impending ministerial crisis. It was decided Tuesday afternoon to call a gen-

inancial statement will sink out of sight the opprobrium that has fallen upon the

Balfour fights this motion tooth and mail. If the Tories go to the country with the budget and win, Goschen's supremacy in the party is assured, Bal-four's nose will be put out of joint. The Irish secretary wants to wait to let the general election be fought out solely on the Irish question, when it comes, but this is no time to go to the country on the Irish question. Strong party leaders are convinced that the crisis has arrived now with the government, and that they must go to the country on something Goschen's budget offers the only oppor tunity likely to prove a winning card.
The chancellor of the exchequer stands
ready to support his views. So the party
caucus was called yesterday for Taursday, o consider the question of the course to

be pursued. The Tories, of course, deny that there is any crisis. They say the caucus is called simply to effect a stronger party called simply to effect a stronger party organization, but no one in a position to know anything believes this. As things look to night, dissolution and a general election after Easter, are the most prob-able. The Liberals are elated at the prospect. Budget or no budget, the flowing tide is so strongly in their favor if the appeal to the country comes that they are confident of a sweeping vic-

tory. WILL SIT ONCE A YEAR. Sir George O. Trevelyan moved, in the House of Commons, Friday, that Parlia-ment henceforth shall rise at the beginning of July, and that business shall be met by a winter session. He con-tended that the present arrangement, which prolonged the session of the spring and summer into the autumn, was a survival of days when different social habits prevailed and that the House ought to have two sessions yearly, so arranged as to give the best part of the summer to the recess. Sir Charles For ster seconded the motion, which, however, was rejected-173 to 169.

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED. The Government was defeated in the House of Commons last evening, on the

motion of Mr. Buchanan, Liberal, com-plaining of sucrosobments upon the public right of way in Scotland, and saking that the laws he reformed and that the matter be entrusted to the county coun cils. Mr. Chamberlain, a number of Unionists and a few Scotch Conservatives supported the motion, which was adopted by the vote of 110 to 97.

adopted by the vote of 110 to 97.

THEY MUST REFUED.

The Irish papers report that the officials of the Government who were summoned to London to give evidence in behalf of the Times before the Parnell Commission have received circulars calling upon them to refund to the proprietors of that paper any money which they were paid while in Bondon, exceeding four shillings per day besides third class expenses. They are threatened with dismissal if they refuse to comply.

CHURCHILL'S REPLY. Lord Bandolph Churchill, in a bantering reply to the Paddington Conservative Council, twite them with prudently re-Council, twits them with prudently re-fraining from expressing an opinion as to the rectitude of his action. He predicts that in the future the Tories will desig-nate the Parnell commission with an adjective more common than polite. He declines to accept the council's resolution as the opinion of the electric

Won't Marry Balfour.

Secretary Balfour's marriage has fallen through. It is said that his finance, Miss Tennant, changed her mind because she would like a lover capable of giving more time to his sweatheart and less time to reviling Ireland. Miss Tennant has warm as marriage for the same transfer. sympathy for Irish wrongs, is a warm advocate of home rule and is called in her Own family "the little rebel."

NOTES.
Saveral Radical members of Parliament are in favor of a division of the report made by the Parnell Commission and an inquiry into the charges against the Government, including Le Caron's letter to

Powderly.

The News is authority for the statement that Parnell is undecided as to his action with reference to the forgeries.

The House o Commons has rejected the Irish land tenure bill by 231 to 179.

The expenses of the Parnellites' defence before the Commission of Inquiry amount

to £37,000.

Mr. Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, is unwell. He will go to East Bourne for a rest.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Pilot.

Joseph Cook backs Senator Blair in asserting that "the Jesuits" control the press despatches, and says: "If you want to know more about this, ask Dr. P. S. Moxom." Mr. Moxom, if asked, could promptly refer his questioner to Dr. Fulton, who could produce not less than one wild-eyed "evangelist" and two "escaped nuns" as his authorities. The only difference between poor Blair and only difference between poor Blair and the others is that he probably believes what he says.

The attack of Lord Randolph Church ill on the Report of the Times Forgeries Commission, last week, was the sharp-est blow yet dealt to the tottering Salisest blow yet dealt to the tottering Salis-bury ministry. It was given by a Con-servative of Conservatives, a member of the privileged class, whose every interest and instinct bind him to the Tory party. But Lord Randolph is something more than a Tory. He is a shrewd, ambitious politician, with no idea of wrecking his future by fatuous support of an admin-istration already doomed to defeat and infamy. infamy.

Reginald Birchall, the young Englishman who is under arrest for the murder of a fellow countryman at Niagara Falls, is believed to be the dashing imposter who took in the Anglomaniacs in differwho took in the Anglomaniacs in different parts of the country a few years ago, under the aliases of Lord Courteney, Earl Somerset, Captain Sir Hugh Courteney, R. N., etc., etc. He was aped by dudes and idolized by suclety ladies, and he left a well-defined track of swindling behind him at Long Respect Newbort and other feshionable. Branch, Newport and other fashionable resorts. Birchall is accused of decoying rich young Englishman over here with fabulous stories of money to be made on a Canadian ranch, and then murdering his unsuspecting victim, as Maxwell mur-dered Prelier a few years ago.

J. B. Rendall, in Baltimore Mirror.

Senator Vance has a house in Char-Otte, but passes most of his time at Washington in his mountain home. Vance is a liberal Presbyterian. I had a friendly controversy with him years ago on the cars. He was a most ingeni ous reasoner against the Papacy, but said nothing rude or offensive. A few months afterward I met him at Washington atterward I met him at Washington and, laughingly, he said: "You did not think, after our battle, that I would marry a Catholic, but I did!" His wife is a social power at the Federal Capital, and devoted to her Caurch. Vance had to use all of his dexterous intellect to available his marriage to the ultra heathern. explain his marriage to the ultra brethren in North Carolina. His witty reply to a mountainer is still current, and repeated with unction: "Having tried Rum and Rebellion" he said, "I thought I would try Romanism!" He made a wise and happy selection, which has not failed him in a time of trial. He is a great, big-hearted, big-brauned man, a typical North Carolinian of the best mold.

What! Bismarck, the mighty, fallen The man of blood and iron, who aspired to be the pope of the German Church, dashed from power by a wave of his young master's hand! And Wind thorst, the champion of that Church which Bismarck exiled and imprisoned, is the David who hurls the haughty Chancellor in the dust How time make Washerwoman" is avenged.

The Bennet Furnishing Company of this city forwarded this week a car load of very bandsome furniture for the Chapel Convent of the Sacred Heart, Halifax, N.S. The building, designed Halifax, N. S. The building, designed by an eminent architect of New York, is a very fine specimen of perpendicular Gothic architecture. The stalls and rails are carried out in the same style, designed by Mr. Geo. Bennet, a member of the London, Eng., branch of the firm. The furniture is made of solid oak finited in autient. The tent rails have

as the opinion of the electors.

GOWER, GLADSTONIAN, M. P.

An election was held at Stoke uponTrent Friday to fill the parliamentary seat made vacant by the resignation of Mr. W. Leatham Bright. The poll resulted in the return of Mr. Gower, the Gladstonian candidate, who received 4 157 
votes, against 2 956 cast for Mr. Allen, the Unionist nominee. In the election of 1885 Mr. Bright, who stood as a Hone R. Her, received 3,252 votes, and Mr. Corner, Conservative 2,093 
won't Marry Balfour.

being controlled by the Landa. It has the a present woods. This one is constructed to different woods. This one is constructed to white maple and Canada. It has the appearance of parquet, being made of different woods. This one is constructed to white maple and cherry, which are worked out in most beautiful designs. It is so arranged that any portion can be taken up without injury, or interfering with other parts of the floor. Although this is its first introduction in Canada we bespeak for it a large sale, as it is with out exception the most handsome floor we have seen. also seen that had been sent to Britain, amongst others. St Sylvesters, Liverpool; Pro-Cathedral, Glasgow; Scarisbrick Church, Lincolnshire; St. Mary's, Gloucester Gats, London and Maynooth College, Dublin. It was a surprise to us that people in Halifax should send all the way to London for their church furniture, but when we see shipments being made by this firm to Lisbon, Portugal, Jamestown, Jamaica, and other distant points the wonder ceases and certainly the quality of material and workmanship well repays the purchaser. Two of the men start for Halifax this week to place the furniture in position

W. J. SCANLAN.—One of W. J. Seanlan's new songs, which he sings in "Myles Arons," promises to become as popular as his famous "Peek a Boo." He introduces it is the first act of his new play. The search represents the interior of a conservative of the tropical plants A swim school of the tropical plants A swim school of the tropical plants A swim school of the search of the sear

Mrs. Burnett's Charming Little Brory—"Little Lord Fannieroy" in its dramatized form in listed for an early procuction in this city. Who that reads does not know the story of Little Lord Fannieroy. Who that its lender pathos, its exquisite hamor, and its tender pathos, its exquisite hamor, and its empileity of character. Who so young that cannot undersaid it, and who so dead to all gentle impulses that the purity of its sentiment will not quicken. If Mrs. Burnett had never written another book her name would go down to posterity as the authorees of the most factoating, simple and successful work that ever came from the press, or was presented on the stage. "Little Lord Fauntieroy" was written for the young, and more than a million children have been made happy and better by reading it—to say mething of the thousands and toousands of older people who have perused it with quite as much interest and delight. As a stery, "Little Lord Fauntieroy" has gone through many editions. Thousands sud thousands of coplex of the book have been soid, and as ready a market has been found for it. In Europe and Australia as in America. In its dramatized form—as it will be presented in this city—it has been seen by more than a million and a half of people, and has been accorded the distiction of being the greatest and most unqualified theatrical success of modern times. It will be presented by Mr. half of people, and undistitution of being the greatest and most unqualified theatrical success of modern times. It will be presented by Mr. French's own company from the Broadway Theatre, New York, and will have the advantages of the same special appointments that characterized its production at that house. This attraction will appear at the Opera House on Saturday, March 29th, Matines and Evening

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London March 27.—GRAIN—Red winter, 1415 to 1.46; winter, 1.415 to 1; spring, 10.145 to 1.06; winter, 1.415 to 1.69; winter, 10.145 to 1.09; barley, malt, 80 to 90; barley, feed, 65 to 75; oats, 85 to 80; peas, 85 to 109; beans, bush, 90 to 1.40; buskwineat, cental, 75 to 85.

PROJUCE,—Eggs, fresh. 14; eggs, store lots, 11 to 12; butter, best roll, 20 to 22; butter, large rolls, 18 to 19; butter, crocks, 16 to 17; store packed firkin, 14 to 18; dry wood, 4.50 to 500; green wood. 4.50 to 500; soft wood, 2.59 to 3.0; lard, No. 1, 1b, 12 to 18; lard, No. 2, b, 0, 10, 11; straw, load, 3.00 to 4.00; clover seed, hush, 3.00 to 3.50; flax seed, bush, 1.50 to 2.90; hay, ton. 6.00 to 8.00; flax seed, bush, 1.50 to 2.90; hay, ton. 6.00 to 8.00; flax seed, bush, 1.40 to 1.50; Maple syrup, per gal, 1.00 to 1.20; maple sugar, per lb., 10 to 12.

LIVE \$1.07 K.—Milch cows, 35.00 to 4.00; live hogs cwt., 3.50 to 4.00; pigs, pair, 5.00 to 6.90; fax beeves, 4.00 to 4.50; spring lambs, 3.00 to 4.00.

1659 - 162 beeves 4 00 to 4 50; spring lambs, 3 00 to 4 50; spring lambs, 3 00 to 4 50; spring lambs, 3 00 to 4 50; spring lambs, 5 to 10 to 4 50; spring lambs, 6 to 7; lamb by qr. 8 to 9; muton by careass, 6 to 7; lamb, by qr. 18 to 11.5 programs, 6 to 12; lamb, by qr. 18 to 11.5 programs, 6 to 12; lamb, by qr. 18 to 11.5 programs, 6 to 12; lamb, by qr. 18 to 12; to 10; to 10; lamb, by qr. 18 to 12; to 10; to 10; lamb, 10 3.40 to 2 45; atraight soller, 8.76 to 8 75.

Montreal, Que, March 27.—FLOUR—Becelpts, 600 bbiss; sales, none; marzet quiet; prices unchanged; grain and provisions, unchanged Stocks here this morning:—Wheat, 178 738 bush.; coro., 48 859 bush.; peas, 416,210 bush.; oats, 118 827 bush.; barley, 83,726 bush.; rye, 51 830 bush.; flour, 69 421 bois; oatmeal, 826 bbiss; cornmeal, 108 bbis; No 1 hard Manitoba wheat, nominal, at 1 05 to 1 96 BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y., March 27.—CATTLE—
The receipts of sale catt e were only 2 cars;
212 cars were consigned through; market
sleady; good butchers', 3.89; calves scarce;
some choice veals sold at 5.25.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Offerings, 17 cars;
market steady; fair demand. Sheep active,
bu. not quotably higher; choice to extra
sheep 5 96 to 6.15; good to choice, 5.25 to 5.90;
mediums in these classes sold generally at
5.40 to 5.69; lambs rather quiet, but extra
worth 7.25; choice to prime, 6 75 to 7.90;
good to choice, 6.50 to 6.75; fair to good, 6.00
to 6.50.

HOGS—Offerings, 20 cars, mostly Yorkers
and pigs, which were dull and lower; other
grades weaker, owing to decline in lightweight hogs; mediums, heavy and mixed,

HANDSOME CHURCH FITTINGS. 435 to 449; Yorkers 4.39; pigs, 4.15 to 420; roughs and stags, 3 00 to 3 75.

CHICAGO LIVE ST CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Ohicago, March 37.—(AFFLE-Receipte, 2,000; market steady; beeves, 4 60 to 5.00; steere, 3 40 to 4.40; stockers and feeders, 2 40 to 8.70; sowa. bulis and mixed, 1.50 to 3.40; Texas corn fed steers, 290 to 3.76.
Receipts, 15 000; market weak; mixed, 4 65 to 4.25; beavy, 4 65 to 4.90; light, 4 00 to 4.20; skips, 3 50 to 3 90.

Ships, 3 50 to 3 90.

Shepp, Receipts, 3,000; anipmente, 1,000; market stronger; natives, 3,95 to 6 00; western corn.fed, 5.25 to 5.75; Texans, 3 75 to 5 25; lambs, 5 50 to 6.86.

OBITUARY.

of the London, Eog.. branch of the Irm.
The furniture is made of solid oak finished in antique. The front rails have handsome carved ends, the panels being divided by carved columns. The ends of the stalls are large and massive with carved caps and arms. The backs are high with delicate tracery above the cap moulding This is surmounted by a pointed top with carved finial. The whole of this work has been carried out with a care which shows the first of the with a care which shows the first of the kind laid in America, is on an entirely new principle, being patented by the celebrated English architects Pugin & Pugin, the sole right to manufacture being controlled by the Bennet firm both in England and Canada. It has the appearance of parquet, being made of different woods. This one is constructed that the daying girl ere the tion of exchanging a few tender expres-sions of love with the dying girl ere the soul took its flight to a happier world. On Monday morning the funeral, attended by a long procession of carriages, took place at St. Taomas. After High Mass of Requiem and a touching sermon from Father Flannery, the remains were conveyed to the Catholic emetery. May she rest in peace.

> DIED. On February 1st, 1890, at the Chapel House, Kilbirnie, avrahire scotland, Rev James Milne, P. P., in the 62nd year of his age. Relatives of deceased in Canada are re-quested to communicate with the Very Rev. Sanon Hugh Calshoim, Paisley, Scotland.



GRAND OPFRA HOUSE FRIDAY, MARCH 28 The representative Irish Comedian W. J. SCANLAN. "PEEK-A-BOO,"

Under the management of Augustus Pitou.
His first appearance here in the new
Irish comedy-drams,
MYLES AROON. Hear Scanlan's new songs, "Scanlan's Swing Song," 'You and I, Love," "Live My Love, O Live," and "My Maggie." Prices— 25c, 50c, 75c. and \$1. Plan opens Wednesday, March 26.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, Special Matinee at 2:30; evening at 8. First production here of Mrs Frances Hodgson Burnett's dramatic version of her beautiful

LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY. Under the management of F. H. French, of the Grand Opera House and Broadway Theater, New Yors. Prices—25c., 50.,75. and \$1. Matinee Prices—Parquette and Circle, children 50c. Balcony, adults 50c, children 25c. Flan opens Thursday morning.

Electricity, Moltere Baths & Sulphur Saline Baths

CURE OF ALL NERVOUS DINEASES
J. G. WILSON, LLECTROPATHIST,
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TEACHER WANTED. MALE OR FEMALE. HOLDING 2ND or third class class certificate, well recommended and able to teach French and English for "chool No. 7, Township of Tiloury West. E-sex County: salary \$359 per annum: duties to commence April 1st. Address Antoine Thinert, Sec. Treas. A. S. No. 7, Thibury Centre P. O., Ont. 5913w



\*\*BENTON, LAF. Co., WIS., Dec., '88.

Bev. J. C. Bergen vouches for the following:

James Rooney who was suffering from Vitus

Dance in its worst form for about 14 years was

treated by several physicians without effect,

two bottles of Pastor Koenigs Nerve Tonic

sured him.

A Montreal letter.

A Montreal letter.

The True Witness and Chronicle, Montreal Can. Published Oct, 24th. '88

We are in receipt of a letter from one of our well known citizens, Mr. E. Boisvert, who writes that upon recommendation of the most Rev. M. Marchand, of Drummondville, he was induced to use for that most dreadful of all nervous diseases, FITS, a few bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic; and is glad to state that after having suffered for eight years is now entirely cured, and heartily recommends all sufferers of nervous diseases to try this remedy.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and spaces to try this remedy.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and spoor patients can also obtain this medicine iree of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Kenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIO MEDICINE CO.,

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Frice \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5.

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