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VOLUME 9

LANGE AND LANGE

Transfiguration.

IN MEMORY OF HER MOTHER

Mysterious death! who in a single hour Life's gold can so refine; And by thy art divine Change mortal weakness to immort

Bending beneath the weight of eighty years, pent with the noble strife

Spent with the house.
Of a victorious life,
e watched her fading heavenward,
through our tears. But, ere the sense of loss our hearts had

wrung,
A miracle was wrought,
And swift as happy thought
She lived again, brave, beautiful and
young.

Age, Pain and Sorrow dropped the veile they wore
And showed the tender eyes
Of angels in disguise,
Whose discipline so patiently she bore.

The past years brought their harvests rich and fair.

While Memory and Love
Together fondly wove
A golden garland for the silver hair.

How could we mourn like those who are

bereft,
When every pang of grief
Found balm for its relief
counting up the treasure she had left?

Faith that withstood the shocks of toil and

time,
Hope that defied despair,
Patience that conquered care,
And loyalty whose courage was sublime.

The great, deep heart that was a hom for all:
Just, eloquent and strong,
In protest against wrong:
Wide charity that knew no sin, no fall. The Spartan spirit that made life

grand,
Mating poor daily needs
With high, heroic deeds,
That wrested happiness from Fate's hard
hand.

We thought to weep, but sing for joy instead,

Full of grateful peace
That followed her release;
For nothing but the weary dust lies dead.

O noble woman! never more a queen Than in the laying down Of sceptre and of crown, To win a greater kingdom yet unseen.

Teaching us how to seek the highest goal,
To earn the true success,
To live, to love, to bless,
And make death proud to take a royal

-LOUISA MAY ALCOTT.

THE MISSION CROSS.

CHAPTER IV.

CHAPTER IV.

LIZZIE SETS UP FOR HERSELF.

If Sunday had been a sad day for poor little Lizzte, the Monday following was still more terrible. Her mother returned from the police station, where she had spent the night, ill, wretched and sahamed, to be told that her husband had forsaken her. The landlord, coming for payment of three weeks' back rent, heard the story, and, knowing well the character of the woman with whom he had to deal, without more ado took her by the shoulder out more ado took her by the shoulder and turned her out into the street, seizing

her furniture in lieu of payment.

The frightened child hid herself in the The frightened child hid herself in the angle of a mew close by, where she could hear the angry, threatening tones of the landlord as he bade the weeping woman be off to "the House," and watched her creeping slowly through the soaking rain in the direction of the handsome-looking pile of red brick within iron gates, which called itself the last refuge of the poor. Then going to the Raffertys', she begged

them to take her in, and not force her to go to the dreaded workhouse until she had tried, at least, to support herself by her

own work.

"My poor girl, what can you do?" said
Mrs. Rafferty, as Lizzle paused and clung
breathlessly to her. "You can't earn
enough to keep yourself, I'm afraid.
However, if my husband don't mind, I
don't. At least, you can stop on here for
the present."

don't. At least, you can stop on here for the present."

This was all Lizzie wanted by way of permission, for she felt quite sure she could maintain herself, especially with the certainty of a shelter and home to come to every night, which many of the boys and girls of that quarter who went out etreet-selling did not get, but had to sleep under railway arches or in the dark corner of a mean; and she was by no means at a of a mews; and she was by no means at a loss how to set about business, as she sat loss how to set about businees, as she sat down on a doorstep that evening to cal culate how much capital she would have to expend in order to begin her campaign. Often and often had she thought over what she should do, if only her mother were away, and she alone with her father, by way of swelling the small store of manney which was to make their home

ten months respectively. There was also a big brother of eighteen called Jim, who went out to work with his father.

The first thing Lizzle did was to borrow fourpence from Ned, who was full of interest and sympathy in her efforts to "set up for herself," and pressed upon her the loan of his purse—a dirty little red cotton bag tied up with string and swelled with copper, in which he was saving up money to buy a new, or, rather, a second-hand, pair of boots.

"I goes and looks at them boots every day, Lizzie," he confided to her, as they counted out the coppers on a doorstep; "and I'm so afeared they'll be sold before I can save up money enough to buy them.

I can save up money enough to buy them. But I'd like to lend you fourpence, L'zzle;

I can save up money enough to buy them. But I'd like to lend you fourpence, L'zzie; so de take it."

"What shall I begin with, do you think?" asked the girl, frowning anxiously over her coppers as she tied them up in the corner of a ragged handkerchief. "There's boot laces, and oranges, and matches, and sweets, and nuts, and cresses, and all sorts of things."

"Well, oranges would be heavy to carry, wouldn't they?" said Ned, looking doubtfully at the small, thin figure beside him. "Cresses are nice, but there are so many sellers of them about here, and cresses or flowers don't make as much as boot laces or matches. Yes, L'zzie, matches is the thing. You'll buy them at our shop; we sell lots of 'em wholesale—twopence-half-penny the dozen boxes, for selling in the street a ha'penny each."

"All right, so I will. And I say, Ned, will you show me some of your customers' houses? I mean where you told me the servants gave you pennies for running their errands?"

Ned nodded and laughed gaily.

"Ah, that's where I got all theee," he said, holding up the little red bag and shaking its contents at her ear. "When I go round every morning for orders, it's "Oh, I haven't a drop of oil; do run and fetch me two penn'orth, there's a good boy;' or, 'I declare I haven't got a match left, and I can't run out to get them while my water's boiling;' so I keep on fetching something for everyone, backwards and forwards, and they always give me a haifpenny over, and very often a bit of cold ple, or bread and cheese, or some scrape for my dinner."

"Well," said Lizzie, with a sigh of envy, "I shall never get such luck as that; but come along with me and get the matches and I'll hegit to rowner."

"I shall never get such luck as that; but come along with me and get the matches and I'll begin to morrow."

CHAPTER V. FANNY'S VISIT.

"You've got a dress that will do, I dare say," said Fanny, in a patronizing manner; "some light summer one, you know."

Polly looked rather downcast and per lexed, as she suggested that Fanny migh come and look" at what she had; and the two retired together to an old box in the farther corner of the room, where, after much consulting and whispering, and promises of stray morsels of ribbon and lace from the bride's superfluity, a

and the two departed, saying that "they would be late for church," and promising to return on the following Sunday.

"Dear me," sighed Mrs. Rafferty, as the door closed behind Fanny and Will, "it's a long time since I've seen any of my poor sister's children. It quite takes one back to old times again."

"Why don't they come and see us

a long time since I've seen any of my poor sister's children. It quite takes one back to old times again."

"Why don't they come and see us oftener?" asked Polly, sitting meditatively upon the edge of the bed, rolling a bit of ribbon round her finger.

"Well, they weren't pleased with my marriage, you know, you father being Irish—and the religion—and that—"she went on murmuring, as she replaced the tea things on the shelf.

"Is your cousin a Catholic?" asked Lizzie of her friend, as she assisted in closing the rickety old box which contained all Polly's treasures.

"No, she is not. Mother only became a Catholic when she married father, and all her people are Protestanta."

She might have added that her mother had been but an ill-instructed convert, and the whole family, in consequence, were little more than Catholics in name.

The pretty, lively young servant girl, with but little notion of religion beyond an occasional attendance at "evening service," and a vague notion that all those who were not "converted" must go to hell, wherefore she intended to become converted some day, when the more pressing interests of dressing, courting and enjoying herself had been attended to acceied readily enough to her lover's wish that she should be "baptized a Catholic" before their marriage, even though she incurred thereby the displeasure of her family. And it; was arranged by the priest who received her that she should attend evening classes for instruction before making her First Communion. But a change of quarters, which occurred soon after her marriage, having removed her from his supervision, all these good intentions quickly faded away; and, beyond having her children baptized, and tending them more or less regularly to Mass, she troubled herself little on the subject up to this time.

CHAPTER VI.

CHAPTER VI.

SILVER BRINGS LUCK.

It was plain that Rafferty did not much relish the introduction of a new member into the already overcrowded family; so Lizzie kept out of his way so much as possible, often taking her supper seated upon some quiet door-step, and waiting for nightfall before she venture to slip in and curl herself up in the warm corner by the fireplace with Polly and little Jane. It was very cold work, lingering at street corners and by esting-house doors, and once or twice she pushed her way into one of the bright, warm, gaslit, and ever-crowded gin palaces which stood at every corner, and got a "two penn'orth of gin," which made the blood course a little more freely through her half frozen veins, and brought a warm glow to her chilled frame; only she half dreaded to meet that big carter again, who had looked at her with such surprise, and said, "You are too young to begin yet;" and one night as she sat down the empty glass, her arm was grasped by a haggard woman, red-eyed, and clothed in rare, who had been vainly CHAPTER V.

Fanny's visit.

On the following Sunday afternoon, as Mrs. Rafferty was engaged in setting out the cups for an early tea, while the chill dren, sa usual, ran in and out, their father came a knock at the door, and a smartly-dressed young woman entered without further cremony, followed by a good-looking mechanic in his Sunday best, evidently her lover. Mrs. Rafferty stood still, and stared in amazement at the newcomer, kettle in hand, while are unworted hush fell upon the babel of voices at the other end of the room.

"What might you be pleased to want, im is?" hazarded Mrs. Rafferty at lergth.

"Why, Aunt L'za, don't you know metose state other end of the room.

"What might you be pleased to want, im is?" hazarded Mrs. Rafferty at lergth and clothed in ragg, who had been vainty trying to persuade her drunken husband to see you, and this is my young man," pulling Will forward as she spoke.

Mrs. Rafferty put down the kettle and came forward.

"Why, Fanny! how you've grown! I did not know you, my dear. Pm very glad to see you. You'll have a cup of the with us, work't you?"

Fanny and Will expressed themselves willing, and very soon the whole party was call and still got the plans for the wedding, and asking her aunt whether it might take place from there, if she pad all expenses and made the necessary arrangements.

Ant Eliza," she said, holding out the bit of money between her thumb and finger, and watching it as eagely as if she extraction of the two was reasoned and watching it as eagely as if she extraction and watching it as eagely as if she extraction and watching it as eagely as if she extraction and watching it as eagely as if she extraction and watching it as eagely as if she extraction and watching it as eagely as if she extraction and watching it as eagely as if she extraction and watching it as eagely as if she extraction and watching it as eagely as if she extraction and watching it as eagely as if she extraction and watching it as eagely as if she extraction and watching it as eagely as i

"There will be no one but ourselves, Aunt Eliza," she said, "for I know father won't be allowed to come; so we'll just have a quiet day out somewhere. I forgot, there's Will's brother would like to come, but you needn't mind him."

The children, who were listening all this time, and especially the two girls, Polly and Lizzie, looked delighted as they sat by, hearing all these little arrange ments discussed; and as for Polly, she looked as if the room would hardly contain the when, towards the end of the conversation, her cousin turned to her and asked if she would act as brides maid.

"You've got a dress that will do, I dare

her with a muffled thud.

Where was she? A great blaze of light all around completely dazzled

pealed forth again, the crowd rose and thronged out, and with them L'zzle passed back into the cold, dim street.

potato-can selling big hot potatoes for a penny each.

"Perhaps they might warm me almost as well as the gin," she thought, "and make me a good supper besides."

And sure enough she found herself one among a little group of shivering people, boys and men, eating and chatting and enjoying their hot supper as heartily as any of their less temperate brethren tossed off his unsatisfying draught.

"Here's the stuff for my money!" spoke one, as he broke a large smoking potato in half, and dived for a pinch of salt. "A cup of coffee in the morning from a coffee

was the should do, if only her mother were away, and he slowe with her father, by way of swelling the small store of money which was to make their home bridght. Ah. it was the one bitter drop in her little cup of hopefulness just now that he had gone away and left her alone: in, her father, for whom she would so gladly have worked, with whom he had been arrived at the state of th

for themselves. Ladies and gentlemen, too—so the lad declared to Lizzie, used sometimes to buy a penn'orth of him as they passed, declaring they were better than anything they could get at home. And they were jolly good customers, too, the lad would remark, for they never took any butter or condiments, and always praised his bright can and its contents, and promised to come again.

One evening when Lizzie had been selling matches as usual all day, and had walked on and on, as it seemed to her, for hours, until the gathering dusk warned her that she must turn homewards, she wentured into a small tobacconist's shop to sak timidly "How far she might be from F—street?"

"Miles away!" replied the old man, who was bending over a drawer full of cigars as he spoke, after one keen glance up at her.

"How long should I take to walk it, do you think, sir?" she hezureded, lingering, "Much more than an hour, I should think. You had better go by train, if you've got four fourpence to spare; the station is just down there," and he nodded across the road.

Lizzie felt in her pocket for the slender score of coppers which that day's labor had brought, and counted them anxiously out, "One, two, three pennies; nine halfpence, and—why, how did this bit of silver get in there?"

She had no recollection of having received it from any customer, and would

get in there?"

She had no recollection of having received it from any customer, and would certainly have remembered such an unsual occurrence as being able to give "change" out of her coppers, which were always used up as fast as they came in for dinner or supper. It must have been handed to her between two half-pence in exchange for a box of fusees; and her eyes sparkled at the thought of the unwonted treat she might have in "a ride home." Her father had often gone to his work by train she remembered, when late in the morning, but she herself had never yet been able to afford such a luxury.

luxury.
"Please, sir," she began, again coming

"Please, sir," she began, again coming up to the counter.

"Eh, what? ob, I thought you were gone! Well, what is it now?" said the old man, crossly, shutting up the drawer with a bang.

"Oh, please, if you wouldn't mind telling me whether this is a threepenny or a fourpenny?" she said, holding out the bit of money between her thumb and finger, and watching it as eagerly as if she expected it to melt in his fingers.

He took the money from her, and turned it about in the gaslight.

"Fourpence. An old fourpenny bit. I'll give you coppers for it, if you like?"

"Yes, please, sir," she answered, breathless with surprise. "Though I'm a little bit sorry to give it up. I never had a plece of silver before, and silver brings luck, they say," she thought to herself as she watched the old man counting out the pennies.

"Now you'll go down that road there opposite, and take the second turn to the right, and then you'll come to a big building with an open doorway, and people going in and out. That's the station:

Congregation of Rites for examination.

Father Boero added that two evident miracles would do; nay, that one miracle of the first class would suffice, if it happened after the beatification. So I sent only five miraculous cures to where was she? A great blaze of light all around completely dazzled the child for a few moments. As she stood motionless and bewiidered, there came a burst of music—the great organ pealed out loud and clear, and a long train of white-robed men and boys came slowly forth from a side door and mouted the steps of the altar. Then she saw that the whole place was full of people, mostly of the poorer class, all kneeling; and as she stood looking, a woman near motioned her to her side, and whispered with a strong Irish accent, "You must kneel down, dear." She knelt as she was bidden, and stared wonderingly about her, while the white-robed acolytes passed to and fro, the censers sent up clouds of sweet incense, and the music floated softly through the crowded aisles. Then there was a bush—a long, intense silence, making the child tremble with vague awe and catch at the woman's dress who knelt beside her; and then the music pealed forth again, the crowd rose and thronged out and with them i juzica reased the strong of the pealed forth again, the crowd rose and thronged out and with them i juzica reased.

Rome.

Of these, the Congregation selected three and sent the "Instructions" to the bishops. The first was that of a lady in Milwaukee (Barbara Dressen), eightytwo years of age, who had been sflicted for twelve years with a cancer on the right cheek. The second was that of a girl with a broken collar bone in Nippinose Valley, in the diouses of Philadelphia. The third of a man in St. Louis, who had caries of the breast-bone and three ribs, and pulmonary consumption.

and three ribs, and pulmonary consumption.

On the first case the Papal Court met in Milwaukee. It was in the year 1862 that the old lady went on the feast of St. Peter, to ask the blessing of his relics. I laid the relics on the cancer, and the cancer disappeared at once. She went joyfully home, rubbing her face with her hands, and telling the people: "See! I told you—I shall come home, and the cancer will be gone."

The second cure was that of a girl, who had broken her collar-bone, and for four months was under treatment of some doctors of Williamsport, and without success. The bones would not join, and her mother said to her, while dressing the arm before going to the church during the mission: "My daughter, you will never be cured, but console yourself with the thought that you can be saved, with one hand a wall as "ith twa."

will never be cured, but console yourself with the thought that you can be saved, with one hand as well as with two."

Coming to the confessional, the girl blessed nerself with the left hand; I asked her the reason. She answered: "I am disabled, and cannot move the right hand; the bone is broken." I then asked her if she felt devotion in the intercession of the saints. As she replied asked her if she felt devotion in the intercession of the saints. As she replied in the affirmative, I brought her to the sacristy and laid the relics on the bandage. She simply said: "Thank you," untied the bandage, and after Mass went straight to the priest's house and began to iron the wash. On coming home, she joyfully swung her hand before her mother's eyes, exclaiming: "See! no more broken bone?" and began to load a wagon with hay.

The third case was that of Ignatius Strecker, in the year 1864. His breastbone and three ribs were eaten by the caries; he was afflicted with a diseased throat and pulmonary consumption.

The doctors advised his wife to prepare

ST. PETER CLIVER.

MIRACLES PERFORMED AT VARIOUS TIMES AND PLACES IN THIS COUNTRY.

Fr. Weninger, S. J., in Messenger of the Secred Heart.

Devotion to Peter Claver in the United States began with his beatification. At that time, I preached a mission in the church at St. Joseph, at St. Louis. An Christ bade His Apostles preach, and lay hands on the sick, I resolved to do what Christ admonished the "Heralds of the Goapel" to do, and to piace the relics of Bleased Peter on the heads of the sick, But in order not to interfere with the order and quiet of the mission, I announced to the people that I would attend to the sick only after the conclusion of the mission; that they must first take care of their souls, making the exercises as well as possible, and then continue the invocation of Bleased Peter Claver every day till his feast—the 9th of September.

At the end of the second mission at St. Joseph's, they brought among the sick a child born bind, that did not move the pupil of its eye when the fame of a candle was piaced before it. The following day the parents came and thanked me, because the child had got the perfect use of its eyes. I told the parents to thank God and His servant Bleesed Peter Claver; but I felt no impulse or inclination to speak of the favort cothers.

After that I gave missions uninterrupted for many years, imposing the relics over and over again at the conclusions of missions and cures followed cures almost without interruption, so that the canonization of Peter Claver was spreading and increasing throughout the whole of the United States, over which I constantly travelled; but still I-felt no impulse to notify Rome of these cures.

Finally, during the year 1862 I gave a mission at Meirose, near New York, There a woman came, afflicted with a The Clarkolic Review printed a letter from its Roman correspondent, giving an mission and There was a backer by trade of the United States, over which I constantly travelled; but still I-felt no impulse to notify Rome of these cures.

Finally, during

de lessed Peter Claver; but I felt no impulse or inciliation to speak of the favor others.

After that I gave missions uninter appears of the condition of the control of t They have not, as I have been informed, obtained full control of every school in the land, but they are struggling to the best of their solility to teach their own schools—well, to mind their own business, and to abstain in their public utterages. ness, and to abstain in their public utter-ances from statements which would only bring upon them the ridicule of educated men. Had Mr. Joseph Cook imitated their example in this respect he would have spared himself the inconveniences of three or

FOUR LIES IN A SMALL PARAGRAPH.

Even though he resent the inconvenience of their inspection he would manifestly gain in dignity by following their teaching and their practice in this matter. As to the allegiance we owe the successor of St. Peter, it has reference to revealed truth and Christian morality and is usually accorded to definitions of Papal power which are technically said to be of faith and morals. That allegiance has no reference to temporal affairs whatever, except where they would clash with the principles of morality. The allegiance we owe to the Roman Pontiff has no reference to our temporal affairs or national aspirations, except where they clash with the principles of morality. Even then it is not so much the Roman authority which makes it unlawful to do the thing which so clashes, but rather the dictates of conscience teach a man not to do that which has been unerringly declared and defined to be wrong. The Roman authority exalts the dignity of obedience to lawful vulers and the genuine. FOUR LIES IN A SMALL PARAGRAPH, Roman authority exalts the dignity of obedience to lawful rulers, and the genuine Jesuitical ultramontane Popery so much decried by the Cook brothers will always be found to be a real safeguard and prop to be found to be a real safeguard and prop to every well ordered government using its power for its proper end—the common weal. It is a very consoling sign of the times that Joseph Cook expresses such boisterous enthusiasm in favor of the 'white Pope'—that is, of the Roman Pontiff, Leo XIII., white being the color of his robes. White and yellow have always been the color of the Papal fig. Perhaps in remote times it was prophetically in remote times it was prophetically chosen to typify the advent of the happy dawn, new breaking, when the Orangelem of Joseph Cook is to be united with the clear white lustre of the lumen de ccolo."

In chronic diseases, medicine should be restoring, and not debilitating, in their action. The wonderful strengthening and curative effects, realized from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, sustain the reputation of this remedy as the most popular blood parties.

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD. BY THE REV. ÆNBAS M'DONELL DAWSON LL. D., F. R. S., ETC. PART I. FROM 1592 TILL THE EXTINCTION OF TH HIERARCHY IN 1603. CONTINUED. Argyle had full commission to against the Catholics; and he lost no tin n his endeavor to execute it. In marc ing towards Aberdeen, he was joined numerous bands; and, in a short time, he was at the head of ten thousa

MAY 26, 1888.

men. Of this number six thousand or were efficient soldiers. The rest, ho ever, were provided with such arms they were accustomed to, and they we undoubtedly warlike. There was a with him a noted sorceress who incantations were expected by reformed people to bring to light a treasures which might be hid unground by the terrified inhabitan The hope of abundant plunder was strong incentive to their brave He attempted the siege of some places his way; but relinquishing this hopel task, he proceeded through the hills Strathbogie, with the fell purpose ravaging that country which belonged Huntley, with fire and sword. Reach Drimvin in Strathdown, be encamp there; and soon after had informat that Huntley was near at hand, a notwithstanding his great inferiority force, intended to attack him. Catholic Lords had only two thous men, or, as some say, something of incantations were expected by t Catholic Lords had only two thousemen, or, as some say, something of fitteen hundred. They were, howe true soldiers and commanded by expenced officers. They had also six pix of ordnance under the skilful comm of Captain Gray. Huntley, having reac of Captain Gray. Huntley, having reac Auchendown, learned, by his scouts the 3rd October, that Argyle was a great distance. He sent lorward a horsemen to reconnoitre. They vonducted by a spy of Argyle to vicinity of his encampment which near Glenlivat in the mountainous trict of Strathavon. The officer had gone to observe the enemy, on turning concealed their numbers and had gone to observe the enemy, on turning, concealed their numbers and they might be easily beaten by a few solute men. Huntley followed his vice and marched forward. Erroll the advance, supported by Sir Pai Gordon, the Lairds of Gight, Bonn Wood, Captain Kerr and three hun gentlemen. Huntley commanded rear guard, having, on his right, Laird of Clunie Gordon, and on his Gordon of Abergelei. The six piec artillery were so placed as to be pletely masked by the cavalry, and they were dragged forward unprece within range of the enemy's posi They opened fire, and at the first disci which was directed against the y standard of Argyle, struck down and They opened are, and at the first also which was directed against the ystandard of Argyle, struck down and
MacNelll, the Laird of Barra's third
one of their bravest officers, and Cam
of Lochnell who held the standard. one of their bravest officers, and Cam of Lochnell who held the standard. great success spread confusion amon Highlanders. A large body of the yelling and brandishing their swords and axes, made some attempreach the horsemen; but receiving an fire from the artillery, they fied, as fast that they were speedily out of and pursuit. A large body remainevertheless, and they had the advance of the ground. Hantley's vanguard withstanding, commanded by Errol Anchendown, advanced boldly to a Erroll, dreading a march that lay be him and the enemy, moved for along some firmer ground that lay of side, hoping thus to take the ener flank. Sir Patrick Gordon, impel his extraordinary ardour, made defor the hill; but, he and his hore impeded by the swampy ground, rememy, who, in this vert of the field and the swampy and the field and the standard of the standard of the swampy ground, remembered to a murderous fire from enemy, who, in this vert of the field and the standard of the swampy and the sales. exposed to a murderous fire fro enemy, who, in this pert of the field led by McLean of Duart, a chieft great stature and prodigious at He was superiorly armed, wealting a battle-axe. He skillfully his force in a small copes wood I hand, from which, protected sgain alry, they delivered their fire with effect. Auchendown's ranks wer fully thinged by the murderous fir hand, from which, protected sgain alry, they delivered their fire with effect. Auchendown's ranks wer fully thinned by the murderous fir far from being discouraged, he sur in disengaging his cavairy and gellothe hill. To the great sorrow of lowers, he was struck with a buf fell from his horse. They were no ever, dismayed, but made strenuous to rescue their chief. The furious to whom he was well known, rushehim, despatched him with their dit off his head and displayed it in triumph. This erraged the Gordon fighting with fury and regardless cipline, gave advantage to McLean chief, availing himself of the conhemmed in the enemy's van gus forced it into narrow space betwown force and Argyle's, hoping cut them to pieces. But Huntley, ing their danger, hastened to their He made a furious attack on both and McLean, and called loudly friends to avenge Auchendown. rode beside Argyle a person who be sald. had no business in bat Royal Herald. He was arrayed official costume with his tabard, at the red lion and double tressure dress could be no protection on the field. It only served to point his hostile vengeance, which was, moment, excited to the highest pit the Lion," roared the horsemen, ran him through with their spellad him in the dust. The bat raged for two hours with unusu Erroll was wounded by a bullet in and a sharp barbed arrow piece into his thigh, whilst his pengeridon, was torn from him by Gordon of Gight received the wounds and two plates of his swere forced into his body. Wounds he died next day. Huntled forward to attack him ground with their knives and at the arms at a thand. A day

rushed forward to attack him ground with their knives and az there was aid at hand. A dev lower, Innermarkie, rescued hi his perilous position and supp

Written for CATHOLIC RECORD.

CATHOLICS OF SCOTLAND. BY THE REV. ÆNEAS M'DONELL DAWSON, LL. D., F. R. S , ETC.

PART I. FROM 1592 TILL THE PATINCTION OF THE HIERARCHY IN 1603.

CONTINUED. Argyle had full commission to act against the Catholice; and he lost no time in his endeavor to execute it. In marching towards Aberdeen, he was joined by numerous bands; and, in a short time, he he was at the head of ten thousand men. Of this number six thousand only were efficient soldiers. The rest, how ever, were provided with such arms as they were accustomed to, and they were undoubtedly warlike. There was also with him a noted sorceress whose incantations were expected by the reformed people to bring to light the treasures which might be hid under ground by the terrified inhabitants. The hope of abundant plunder was a strong incentive to their bravery. He attempted the siege of some places on his way; but relinquishing this hopeless task, he proceeded through the hills of Strathbogie, with the fell purpose of ravaging that country which belonged to Huntley, with fire and sword. Reaching Drimvin in Strathdown, be encamped there; and soon after had information that Huntley was near at hand, and, notwithstanding his great inferiority of force, intended to attack him. The Catholic Lords had only two thousand men, or, as some say, something over incantations were expected by the men, or, as some say, something over fitteen hundred. They were, however, true soldiers and commanded by experi-enced officers. They had also six pieces of ordnance under the skilful command of Captain Gray. Huntley, having reached Auchendown, learned, by his scouts, on the 3rd October, that Argyle was at no great distance. He sent forward a few horsemen to reconnoitre. They were conducted by a spy of Argyle to the vicinity of his encampment which was near Glenlivat in the mountainous district of Strathavon. The officer who had gone to observe the enemy, on returning, concealed their numbers and said turning, concealed their numbers and said they might be easily beaten by a few re-solute men. Huntley followed his ad-vice and marched forward. Erroll led the advance, supported by Sir Patrick Gordon, the Lairds of Gight, Bonniton, Wood, Captain Kerr and three hundred Wood, Captain Kerr and three hundred gentlemen. Huntley commanded the rear guard, having, on his right, the Laird of Clunie Gordon, and on his left, Gordon of Abergelei. The six pleces of artillery were so placed as to be completely masked by the cavalry, and, so they were dragged forward unpreceived, within range of the enemy's position. They opened fire, and at the first discharge which was directed against the yellow standard of Argyle, struck down and slew MacNeill, the Laird of Barra's third son, one of their bravest officers, and Campbell of Lochnell who held the standard. This great success spread confusion among the stilllery were so placed as to be completely masked by the cavairy, and, so they were designed forward unpreceived, within range of the enemy's position. They opened fire, and at the first discharge which was directed against the yellow standard of Argyle, struck forward and several the proposition of the standard of Argyle, struck forward and several the proposition of the standard of Argyle, struck forward and several the standard. This great success spread confusion among the Highlanders. A large body of team, yelling and branching their broad swords and axes, made some attempts to reach the horsemen; but receiving another fire from the stillers, they field, and so fast that they were speedily out of sight and pursuit. A large body outsides the structure of the ground. Hantley's vanguard, not-withstanding, commanded by Erroll and Annehendown, advanced boldly to stack. Erroll, dreading a mask that isy between him and the enemy, moved forward along some firmer ground that lay be tween when the service of the ground. Hantley's vanguard, not-withstanding, commanded by Erroll and Annehendown, advanced boldly to stack. Erroll, dreading a mask that lay between who desired only to retain impeded by the warmany ground, remained exposed to a murderous fire from the sense of the proposents and the nature of the ground. Hantley's vanguard, not-withstanding, commanded by Erroll and Annehendown, advanced boldly to stack. Erroll, dreading a mask that lay between who desired only to retain a great stature and proteglous strength. He was superiorly armed, wearing shirt of main and deliging a Datish of the server led by McLean of Duart, a chiefkian of great stature and proteglous strength. He was superiorly armed, waring a shirt of mail and welding a Datish and the server led by McLean of Duart, a chiefkian of great stature and proteglous strength. He was superiorly armed, wa exposed to a murderous fire from the enemy, who, in this vert of the field, were led by McLean of Duart, a chieftain of great stature and prodigious strength. He was superiorly armed, wearing a chirt of mail and wielding a Dauish battle-axe. He skillfully placed his force in a small cope-wood near at hand, from which, protected sgainst cav alry, they delivered their fire with great effect. Auchendown's ranks were fearfully thinned by the murderous fire; but. fully thinned by the murderous fire; but, far from being discouraged, he succeeded in disengaging his cavalry and galloped up the hill. To the great sorrow of his followers, he was struck with a bullet and fell from his horse. They were not, how-ever, dismayed, but made etrenuous efforts to rescue their chief. The furious enemy, to whom he was well known, rushed upon him, despatched him with their dirks, cut him, despatched him with their dirks, out off his head and displayed it in savage off his need and displayed it is aways triumph. This erraged the Gordons, who, fighting with fury and regardless of dis-cipline, gave advantage to McLean. This chief, availing himself of the confusion, hemmed in the enemy's van guard and forced it into narrow space between his own force and Argyle's, hoping thus to cut them to pieces. But Huntley, observing their danger, hastened to their support. He made a furious attack on both Argyle He made a furious attack on both Argyle and McLean, and called loudly on his friends to avenge Auchendown. There rode beside Argyle a person who, it may be said, had no business in battle, the Royal Herald. He was arrayed in his official costume with his tabard, and on it the red lion and double tressure. Such dress could be no protection on the battle field. It only served to point him out to hostile vengeance, which was, at the moment, excited to the highest pitch. "At

with a horse. He now charged the forces of Argyle with renewed vigor. They wavered and finally fied, in such numbers that there remained only twenty men around their chief. The young warrior, grieved and vexed, beyond measure, at this disgraceful desertion, shed tears of rage. He insisted on continuing the hopeless struggle; but, his friend, Murray of Tallibardine, selzing his bridle, forced him off the field. Seven hundred of his followers were slain in the pursuit which followed. The loss on Huntley's side was comparatively small. There fell some twenty gentlemen, of whom Sir Patrick Gordon of Auchendown, was the most lamented; and there were fifty wounded. It was a great achievement, most lamented; and there were fifty wounded. It was a great achievement, without parallel, it may be said, in all history. On Huntley's side, there were only from fifteen hundred to two thousand men, whilst Argyle had an army of ten thousand. Under such circumstances was fought and won the celebrated bettle of Glenlivat. It was a brilliant, but useless victory—useless except in as far as it afforded a new proof that the cause in which it was achieved cannot be forwarded by the sword.

The king, unware of all that had taken

The king, unware of all that had taken The king, unware of all that had taken place, was now on his march, at the head of a powerful army, to the north. He was attended by a troop of warlike ministers of the Kirk who looked on his expedition as a holy war—a crusade against "anti-Christ." On reaching Dundee, he was met by the Earl of Argyle, who informed him of his own ignominous defeat. The news must have been anything but encouraging to the monarch, who was far from warlike, and could not but remind him that the battle is not always to the strong him that the battle is not always to the strong He was bent on revenge, however, and thu He was bent on revenge, however, and this purpose was the more easily accomplished, as Huntley was unable to master a force that could effectually oppose the army of the king. James, accordingly, meeting with no opposition, and encouraged by his ghostly advisers, the ministers, proceeded on his work of havoc and vengeance. The palace of Strathbogle, Huntley's princely residence, was the first object of the royal fury. It was given to the flames, and the massive walls, which took fourteen years in building, were partly destroyed by gunpowder and partly quarried down by pioneers, a fanatical minister, Andrew Melville, bearing a pike and taking part in the "godly" work. There remained only the great old tower whose strong masoury defied the ploneers and the powder. Slaines, the seat of Erroll came next; then the old tower whose strong masonry defied the ploneers and the powder. Slaines, the seat of Erroll came next; then the manor house of Culsamond in Garloch, Bsgays, and Craig in Angus, together with the castles of Sir Walter Lindsay and Sir John Ogilvy, were ruthlessly destroyed. This was noble employment, it must be ewned, for the future king of Great Britain and a royal author who wrote philosophy that commanded the admiration of Europe. There would have been more havoc still, but for famine overtaking the devastating host and compelling it to retire on Aber-

he might by one great effort extinguish the Catholic Faith and relieve Queen

the Catholic Fatth and relieve Queen
Elizabeth of all her fears.

He surely had a right to expect and
he did confidently expect that all which
his "good sister" had undertaken in his
behalf, would now be generously fulfilled. He was miserably disappointed.
The queen, instead of the handsome
allowance which had been promised to
him, and to which he was entitled as
heir apparent to the English crown, had him, and to which he was entitled as heir apparent to the English crown, had an account trumped up by her financiers, which made it appear that, as regarded money, he was her debtor. He owed her £6,500. This was quite as much as her sister, Mary, and herself, had received from their father, Henry VIII. "The wages of sin is death," and so the unfortunate James had, for the sole reward of all his crimes against his Catholic people, the extinction of his hope to reign in peace over the wilderness which he had made of their domains. Thus did Queen Elizabeth not mains. Thus did Queen Elizabeth not only prove shamefully faithless to her "good brother" and heir, the King of Scotland; she was also untrue to herself, frustrating, most happily for mankind, her own oberished purposes. Mantita est iniquitae sibi. All the evils which she had done to the Catholics of Scotland by her hedd. It only served to point im out to hostile vergeance, which was, at the moment, excited to the highest pitch. "At the Lion," rosred the horsemen, as they ran him through with their spears, and laid him in the dust. The battle now raged for two hours with unusual fury. Etroll was wounded by a bullet in the arm and a sharp barbed arrow plerced deep into his thigh, whilst his penuon, or geridon, was torn from him by McLean. Gordon of Gight received three bullet wounds and two plates of his steel coat were forced into his body. Of these wounds he died next day. Huntley himself was in the greatest dancer. His horse was shot under him, and the enemy rushed forward to attack him on the ground with their knives and axer. But there was aid at hand. A devoted follower, Innermarkie, rescued him from his perilous position and supplied him

sequences. For his part, he would look for other friendships and, contrary to his wishes, would accept other offers of assistance. Already the members of his council who were inclined to the Catholic side, had more influence than ever. What was to be done? He could only strengthen his call he seek in the second of the could only strengthen was to be done? He could only strengthen himself by seeking such alliances as were within his reach. His cruelty to the Catholic Earls and the friendship he had shewn to the Kirk, had allenated his foreign allies and the influential body of the English Catholics. Add to all this the missries which the contention parties, the feuds of the Barons and the disastrous results of the king's campaign against the Catholics had produced. Nowhere was there peace and security. "Large bodies of soldiers," writes Mr. Fraser Tytler, "disbanded for want of pay, roamed over the country and committed every sort of robbery and excess. Ministers of religion were murdered; fathers slain by their own sons; brothers by their brethren; married women ravished under their own roof, houses with their miserable inmates, women ravished under their own roof, houses with their miserable inmates, burned smid savage mirth; and the land so utterly wasted by fire, plunder and the total cessation of agricultural labour, that famine at last stalked in to complete the horrid picture, and destroy by the most horrible of deaths, those who had escaped the award."

horrital pictures, and descripy by the most borrible of deaths, those who had escaped the sword."

In these trying circumstances there was no hope of remedy except through the energy of the king. His council, distracted by faction, was a nullity, and some of its chief dignitaries the worst offenders. Deserted by the English Queen and without means to maintain an army, the duped monarch could no longer direct military operations against the Catholics of the land. Necessity compeled him to employ his abilities in more statesman-like work. He convened the nobles, expressed his sympathy for the statesman-like work. He convened the nobles, expressed his sympathy for the statesman-like work. He convened the nobles, expressed his sympathy for the statesman-like work to regions of the North could not be brought to order so long as certain powerful Barons continued their excesses. The leading chiefs among them were vigorously pursued. Athole, Lovat and McKenzie were committed to ward at Linlithgow; Argyle, Glenurchy and others were imprisoned at Edinburgh Castle; Tullibardine, Grandtully and some of their fiercest adherents were sent to prison at Dunbarton and Blackness. These Barons were only to be released when they made amends for the fearful excesses committed by their for restoring order to the country. The Catholic Earls, Huntley and Erroll. Catholic Earls, Huntley and Erroll, meanwhile, held their ground in Scotland, relying for assistance in men and money from the Court of Spain. Their hopes from that quarter were, however, doomed to disappointment. A messenger to them from the King of Spain and the

James Gordon, near relative of the Earl
of Huntley. He was directed to express disapproval of the manner in
which the funds lately sent had been
disposed of and to say that no hope of
further remittances could be held out
until the Catholic Lords had justified
their action before the councillors of the their action before the councillors of the King of Spain in the Netherlands. The ministers of the Kirk (merciful minisvers!) insisted on putting him to the tere!) insisted on putting him to the torture. The King, less cruel than his ghostly advisers, would not consent to this, but was satisfied with his plain and candid narrative. There was found on his person a small jewel on which was admirably represented the passion of our Lord minutely carved in ivory. This, was admirably represented the passion of our Lord minutely carved in ivory. This, he said, was a present from Cardinal Cajetano to the Queen of Scotland. James, taking it up, asked him to what use he applied it." "To remind me," said the envoy "when I gase on it and kiss it, of my Lord's Passion. Look, my Liege, how lifelike our Saviour is here seen hanging between the two thieves, whilst below the Roman soldier is piercing His sacred side with the lance. Oh! that I could prevail on my sovereign but once to kiss it before he lays it down!" "No," said James, "the Word of God is enough to remind me of the Crucifixion, and, besides, this carving is so exceedingly small that I could not kiss Christ without kissing both the thieves and the executioners."

The discovery of this messenger was a

The discovery of this messenger was a severe blow to the party. To retire into temporary exile was the only resource, they believed, that remained. The Rev. Father Gordon, Huntley's uncle, implored them to stay. On a very solemn occasion when Mass was celebrated for the last time in the cathedral of Eigin this deceated price descending from the

"COME, TAKE A DRINK."

THE CUSTOM OF "TREATING" AND WHAT IT LEADS TO.

[The following facts with reference to the "treating" habit are furnished The Voice by a well-known newspaper man of Brooklyn, whose business and social relations have given him a clear insight into the relations of this pernicious social custom to the wide prevalence of intorn to the wide prevalence of in-ebriety.] One must know the facts about the

One must know the facts about the "treating" habit in order to know what important element that it is in the matter of excessive dringing. Let us go to the famous Hoffman House bar. We will sit at a table and drink a bottle of lemon soda as an excuse for being there. In one hour we have seen fifty men drink at the bar; four of whom drank alone. Thirty were accompanied by from one to three friends. Each man treated. Sixteen came in parties of two or three, and each member of the party treated. Down town, at Nash & Crook's we see few men come in singly. In half an hour, while sitting at the lunch counter, we have seen fifteen parties, ranging from two to five persons each, stand up at the bar. In most cases each man has treated and in nine cases out of ten these parties have nine cases out of ten these parties have been joined by other men, some one of whom has been acquainted with some one

briate Asylum. Of these 600 cases, 458
BECAME INEBRIATES FROM ASSOCIATION.

i.e. from going with drinking men and induging in the habit of treating. Among other causes given are melancholia, in jury, business, disease, trouble, being in the army (meaning probably, the fatigues and exposures of military life), and heredity. As to heredity the specialist in dipsomania does not believe that because a man's father or grandfather was a drunkard he must of necessity be one. What he says, is, that a man so situated as to relationship, will have a standing tendency toward the excessive use of liquor, and that he should not use it at all. The specialist says that there are very few specialist says that there are very few men who really like the taste of alcoholic men who really like the define, but there are many men, in our present state of civilization, the condition of whose nervous system is such that they cannot escape becoming inebriates if they

the "drummers," or co

MAKE IT A MATTER OF BUSINESS to treat their customers to liquor and cigers. It is not absolutely necessary to pursue this custom in order to get trade, and men who are thoroughly business-like refuse to use any outside inducements. But the more ordinary class of "drummers" do a large amount of

ing" as they believe it helps along trade. The expense of "treating," goes on their expense account and is rarely questheir expense account and is rarely ques-tioned. Some travellers make a gross charge for their expenses; others, in the smaller houses, have an itemized expense book, with the various items of expense printed, and a blank space to put in the amount. When they "treat," the ex-pense is put down to that account.

At certain times of the year the country merchant comes to New York to make purchases and see the styles. The drummer meets him at the store and treats him at the store and treats him while he is in the city to dinners and while he is in the city to dinners and plenty of liquid refreshment. In former times some houses were in the habit of employing a special man whose duty it was to meet the merchants, to take them out and show them the city.

Some years ago there was a country pedler who, in his travels, had made the acquaintance of a large number of business men. He came to New York and was employed by a big mercantile house, though he knew nothing about the business. ness carried on in the establishment. His duty was to induce his friends to patronize the establishment. Whenever they came to the city he would meet them and "entertain" them royally at the expense of his employers.

With such methods prevailing in cer-tain portions of the mercantile world it is not surprising that many business men contract the drinking habit, and, sooner or later, become excessive drinkers. Of the six hundred inebriates in the Kings County Asylum above spoken about, nearly two hundred were merchants, nearly two hundred were merchants clerks, and salesmen.—New York Voice.

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Catholic Record.

London, Sat., May 26th, 1888. THANKS FROM OUR HOLY FATHER.

The following letter was received by His Lardship from Cardinal Rampolla, conveying the thanks of the Holy Father to the Bishop, clergy and people of Lonhanded to him by our Right Reverend Bishop on the occasion of the Pope's Sacerdotal Jubilee:

OFFICIAL.

Illustrissime ac Reverendissime Domine Gratulationes, quas occasione Sacer-otalis Summi Pontificis Jubilæi Amplidotalis Summi Fontincis Judical Ampli-tudo Tua et Clerus istius Diœseses El obtulit summopere acceptæ Sanctitati Sum fuerunt. Observantissimæ enim litteræ ad hunc finem datæ vere filialis amoris et devotionis sense patefaciebant.
His accesserunt conspicus munera, que
una pariter eadem occasione misistis.

uns pariter eadem occasione misiatis.

Quare Beatissimus Pater pergratum
annum suum me tibi pandere inseit, certioremque te reddere de piæcipus sua
erga Londinensem Clerum, populum et
vigilantem Pastorem benerolentis, qua
permotus ferventer Deum exorat, ut
coelestibus muneribus cumulet et Bene-

coelestibus muneribus cumulet et Benedictionem Apostolicam ex intimo corde depromptam cunctis et singulis peramenter imperitt.

Dum juests Sanctitatis Suze pareo, Amplitudini Tuze peculiarem meam observantiam testor tibique fausta cuncta ac felicia a Domino adprecor.

Amplitudinis Tuze

Famulus, M. CARD. RAMPOLLA.

M. CARD. RAMPOLLA.
Romae, 24 Februarii, 1888.
Illustriesimo ac Reverendissimo Domino
Joanni Walsh Episcopo Londinensi.
TRANSLATION.
Most ILLUSTRIOUS AND REVEREND LORD:
The congratulations which Your Lordebip and the clergy of your diocese offered the Supreme Pontifi, on the occasion of his Sacerdotal Jubilee, were received by His Holiness with great pleasure, the more so because the most reure, the more so because the most re-spectful letter which conveyed them made manifest the filial love and devo-

you all prosperity and happiness.
Your Lordship's servant,
M. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA.

Rome, February 24, 1888.
To his Lordship the most Illustrous and Reverend John Walsh, Bisbop of

Iondon.
The gift to his Holiness presented by his Lordship, from the clergy and laity of the Diocese, amounted to \$5,200

THE WAR PANIC IN ENGLAND.

Following the resignation of Lord Charles Beresford, the exposure of the defenceless state of London, in case a hostile force of 100,000 were landed in Esg. land, great alarm has been excited through out the country which Lord Salisbury's attack on General Wolsely did not lesson. The General's resignation was expected in consequence; however, he discreetly did not resign, but merely left himself at the disposal of the Government. He met Lord Salisbury's attack with tact and good temper. He maintains the accuracy of his statements, and it is further asserted that there are any day English vessels enough in French harbors to transport the required number of foreign troops if they were suddenly seized. The Government through Lord Salisbury, declared that it would be the greatest possible military calemity to lose the services of General Wolsely. The General asserts, however, that there is no reason for a panic. London could not hold out sgainst an invasion of the kind indicated, but there is wery little fear or likelihood of such an invasion taking place. Meantime the War-Office is busy taking measures to put the country into a state of preparation, so that the danger would be averted if the hypothetical scheme were attempted : and there is plenty of time in which the

defences may be made complete, Lord Randolph Churchill took occur of the scare to widen the breach between himself and the Government, and it is even said that he urged General Wolsely, without success, to attack the Cabinet The public generally support Lord Wol-

dely in his course.

Lord Beresford says that if General the least injuriously affected."

The Archbishop strongly denies the

Boulanger should be elected to the Presidency, "he might, within a week, in order to gain popularity, order England to clear out of Egypt." England should be in a position at any time, to meet the contingency of a war with France or Russia Perhaps, however, the Government is too busy cultivating the good will of Ireland after its peculiar fashion, to think of putting the defences of the country into proper shape.

THE POPE ON THE PLAN OF CAM.

The Pope's circular, the true text of continues to attract much notice, and to be much commented on in Nationalist circles. It was to be expected that the Irlsh Bishops would, as faithful children of our Holy Father, give a filial assent to its provisions, and this they have unre-servedly done. It will be remarked that the letter of Cardinal Monaco is not addressed to either the Irish clergy, or to the people, but to the Bishops, and to them it pertains to interpret its meaning, in accordance with the principles of Catholic theology. There has been much misconception of its signification. Some have supposed, and have maintained, that it is a condemnation of the Irish Nationalist movement. This it is not, by any means. It does not condemn either the National movement, or the National League, or the policy of the Liberal party. It does, however, state that the practice called "Plan of Campaign" and "Boycot-ting" are not lawful; and it calls upon the Bishops prudently, but effectively, to admonish the clergy and the people "to beerve Christian charity, and not to overstep the bounds of justice whilst seeking relief from the evils which afflict them."

We shall not presume to decide upon the interpretation of this important document. It is the province of the Irish Bishops to do this, and to decide exactly what line of conduct may be followed without disobedience to the decree. It will be noticed that in the circular reasons are given by which the terms of the decree are justified. No Catholic can for a moment question the authority of the Holy Office to pass judgment upon the morality of any course of conduct, and though this decree is by no means an ex cathedra pronouncement, nevertheless a filial obedience is due to it. Even the soundness of the reasons given for making the decree cannot be disputed, and when the conditions exist which are made the basis of the decree, there can be odobt that the course indicated make the final love and devotion you entertain towards him. This further proved by the valuable gifts which you presented on the same occasion.

Wherefore, the Most Holy Father ordered me to make known to you the graitfued of his soul, and his great affection for the clergy, the people, and the they have done so under circum that they have done so under circum the they have done so under circum that they have done so under circum that they have done so under circum the they have done so incerely that the died of hard labor, and preliate that his dot hat his lessed. The McDonnegh, Napanee; Jao. P. Fleming, Most Carles, The McDonnegh, Napanee; Jao. P. Fleming, Most Carles, Th no doubt that the course indicated from having recourse to these courts. It is also maintained that the tenants generally were not forced to deposit their rents in the Campaign "war-chest," but that they did so freely, because there was no other means for them to preserve that partial ownership of the land, which is even recognized by the law to belong to the Irish tenantry,

It remains to be seen whether these considerations will have weight with the Sacred Congregation of the Inquisition in modifying the application of the decree to the tenantry, though it will not be denied that where the conditions exist, which the Congregation has enumerated, if they exist at all in Ireland, the use of the Plan of Campaign would be unlawful. There is no doubt that the Plan has been in the past a very powerful engine in the hands of the tenantry to bring the landlords to accept reasonable rents.

As regards Boycotting, there is no doubt that it has been sometimes used to inflict undeserved injury : but neither Boycotting nor the Plan of Campaign is essential to the National movement, which will go forward even when the Plan of Campaign and Boycotting will be employed no more. The friends of Iteland need not feel discouraged by the course which the Holy Father has taken. It is his right and duty to warn them against following any course which is morally wrong, and this is just what the Pope has done in the decree in question. The National cause will certainly not be weakened by avoiding courses which are conlemned by the Holy See as unjust. The following statement of Archbishop Walsh will throw additional light upon the effect of the rescript. It is an extract from a letter to the Dublin Freeman's Journal :

"The rescript decides a question of morals, not of politics. If doubts and controversies arise concerning its meaning the Irish bishops or the Vatican will explain it. The Irish people may be assured that neither the National movement nor the National League shall be in the least injuriously affected."

truth of the statements about his own Eminence Cardinal Taschereau; Jas. Faraction in respect to the rescript. He says the reports in the English newspapers of his conferences at Rome with the Pope Were all inventions.

Eminence Cardinal Targettes; Jak. Particular for the says relly, Vicar-Gen. of Kingston; Paquette, Rector of Laval University, Quebec; Gleeson, V. G. of Buffalo; Callaghan, Montreal.

SOLEMN FUNERAL SERVICE FOR THE AROHBISHOP.

ELCQUENT SERMON OF BISHOP RYAN

On Wednesday, 16th inet., the last solemn rites were celebrated over the remains of His Grace the Most Reverend John Joseph Lynch, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto, who for nearly thirty years ruled the Archdiocese so ably and success fully, and the people of Toronto, especially the Catholic portion, manifested by their undisguised grief and their respectful attention during the obsequies, the respect and veneration they entertain for the distinguished Prelate who was that day consigned to the grave, while the assembled thousands offered their fervent prayers to the Throne of Mercy that his soul may rest with God in peace. His body has been deposited out of sight in the tomb, but the memory of his virtues will long be retained by his faithful people, to whose spiritual wants he adminis tered so zealously. His name will live in their memories, his virtues will be enshrined in their hearts for many years

"Those we love truly never die, Though year by year the sad memorial wraath wreath.

A ring and flowers, types of love and death,
Are laid upon their graves.

For death the pure life saves, And life all pure is love; and love can reach From heaven to earth, and nobler lessons teach
Than those by mortals read.

We mentioned last week that the body of the Archbishop was transferred from the Church of our Lady of Lourdes in St. John's Grove, to the Cathedral, on Monday, 14:h inst. In the Cathedral the on Tuesday 50,000 persons visited the grand Cathedral to obtain their last view of his well-known features, and to offer up their prayers for his soul. During all this time perfect order was preserved. In the evening vespers for the dead were sung by His Eminence Cardinal Tascher eau, assisted by Vicar-General Laurent, Monsignors Paquette, of Laval University,

On Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, His Emin ence, preceded by the six Archbishops and Bishops who were present, and 150 priests, proceeded from St. Michael's palace to the Cathedral in processional order, attended by forty acolytes in purple and black the Uberto Primo, Italian society, and

others. The Cathedral was, in the interior, draped in mourning. Festoons of white and black were stretched from pillar to pillar and the pulpit and organ gallery were in mourning folds. On the pillars were shields bearing inscriptions commemorative of special events in the Arch-

bishop's career.

The Cathedral choir was reinforced by students of St. Michael's College and by St. Rasil's choir. Mr. Lemaitre, organis of the Cathedral, played the "Dead March" while the procession entered the church, and Rev. Father Chalandard directed the choir, which numbered about sixty voices. The officers of the Mass were as follows:

Celebrant : His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau: assistant priest, Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V. G ; descons of honor, Very Rev. J. M. Laurent, V. G., Rev. T. P. Kelly, Kingston; deacon and sub deacon, Deau O'Conner, Barrie, Archdeacon Cas aidy, Colgan; masters of ceremonies, Mgr. Marols, Quebec, Rev. J. L. Hand, Toponto assistants at the Cardinal's throne, Rev. C. J. O'Hagarty, St. Catharines, Rev. Father lrayling, Fort Erie ; Rev. M. J. Gearin,

Acolytes : Rev. H. McPhillips, Rev. Father Cruse.

Thurifer: Rev. Jos. McBride. The following is a partial list of the clergy present, besides those already

His Grace Archbishop Fabre, Montreal; His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, Ottawa; the Right Rev. S. V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo ; the Right Rev. N. Z Lorrain, Blahop of Pontiac; the Right Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, Blahop of Trenton, N. J.; the Right Rev. T. O'Mahony, Bishop of Eudocia, Auxiliary to the late Archbishop; the Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, Bishop of Peterborough; the Right Rev. J. J. Grandin, Bishop of St. Albert; the Right Rev. Monsigneur Soule, Primitarians of St. Denis, Paris, France;
Monsignori: Marols, Secretary to His Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, attended by a

DIOCESE OF TORONTO : Very Rev. Dean Harris, St. Catharines; Very Rev. Chas. Vincent, Provincial O. S. B., Toronto; Rev. Fathere J. Henning, L. Brennan, P. Chalandard, L. E. Cherrier, M. J. Cor-duke, P. Cushing, Superior O. S. B; P. J. Defaines, A. Dumouchelle, P. J. Gavan, J. Gibbons, J Guinane, F. Hours, John J. ynch, J. J. McCann, J. E. Maguire, F. X. Miller; T. Morris, E. Murray, M. Nevin, E. O'Neill, M. O'Reilly, J. Rein, J. J. Shea, Aug. Thumel, E. B. Lawlor, all of Toronto : L. A. Allain, Merriton ; P. J. Harold, Dixie ; L. Gibra, Barrie ; M. Gearin, Anto ; E F. Gallagber, Caldwell ; A. Finan, Parkdale ; J. C. Feehan, A. C. Moorland, E. Whitley, Niagara Falls; J. J. Egan, Thornbill; F. W. Duffy, Colgan; K. A. Campbell, Orillia; W. Bergin, Newmarket ; P. Whitaey, Gribbin ; J. Tray ling, Fort Erie ; H. Gibney, Alliston ; T. Sullivan, Thorold; D. Sheahan, Pickering; F. Rohleder, Vroomanton; J. E. Nolan, Toronto; M. J. Jeffcott, Orangeville; P. J. Keane, Uzbridge; E. J. Kiernan, Collingwood; P. Kiarnan Schomberg; J. Kilcullen, Port Colborne T. F. Laboureau, Penetang; J. F. Lynett, Midland; P. J. McColl, Whitby; J. J. Mc-Entee, Oshawa; M. Moyna, Stayner; L. Minehan, Penetang ; F. McSpiritt, Grib-bin ; K. McRae, Colgan; H. J. McPhilippa, Apto; P. Macmahon, Brechin; W. J. Mc-Ginley, Uptergrove.

DIOCESE OF LONDON .- Rev. P. Brennan, St. Mary's; Dean Murphy, Irishtown; Dean Wagner, Windsor; Dr. E. B. Kilroy, Stratford; George R. Northgraves, Editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD; Jos. P. Molphy, Ingersoll; M. J. Tiernan, Chancellor, London; P. Corcoran, Parkhill; John Connolly, Biddulph; Jos. Bayard, Sarnia; venerated Archbishop lay in State, while B. Boubat, Kingsbridge; W. Flannery, St. DIOCESE OF HAMILTON .- Very Rev. E.

J. Heenan, V. G., Rev. J. Keogh, Chancellor, Hamilton; P. Lennon, Brantford; Jas, Lennon, Galt; J. S. O'Leary, Freel ton; F. Doherty, S. J., Guelph; E. P. Slavin, Oakville; Dr. L Funcken, Berlin, DIOCESE OF PETERBORO -Very Rev. Jos. Browne, V. G., Port Hope; Very Rev. and Marols of Quebec, and forty other P. D. Laurent, V. G., Lindsay; Rev. D. J. Casey, Campbellford; F. P. McVay, Fenelon Falls; John Quirk, Hastings; Eugene Bloem, North Bay; P. Conway,

> DIOCESE OF KINGSTON .- Rev. D. A Twomney, Chancellor; P. A. Twohey, West port; Thos. J. Spratt, Wolfe Island; J. H.

Buffalo, N. Y ; Jas. O'Connor, Rochester, N. Y.; Jas. A. Lanigan, Niagara Falls,

Hon. Frank Smith and Hon. John Costigan represented the Dominion Govern-

Hon. O Mowat, C. F. Fraser, G. W. Ross, A. M. Ross, A. S. Hardy, and Chas. Drury represented the Ontario Govern-

The members of Toronto Council were his worship Mayor Clarke, Aldermen Baxter, Boustead, Verral, Shaw, Swait, Carlyle of St. Andrews, Carlyle of St. Thomas Ward, Roaf, McMillan, Piper, Pells, Macdougall, Ritchie, Managhan, Jones, Johnston Harvie, Irwin, Dodde, Hallan, Gibbs, Drayton. Other; gentlemen present were: Sir Thomas Esmonde, M. P. Dublin Ireland; J. J. Curran M. P. Montreal, Hon. Dr. Baxter, speaker of the Oatario Legislature, City Clerk Blevins, City Commissioner Coatsworth, the Members of the Separate School Board; Dr. J. G. Hodgins, Dept, Minister of Education Dr. Cassidy, P. Hughes, Capt. P. Hughes Rev. Geo. Robertson, Ex-Alderman Love, Steiner, Millichamp, P. Boyle, J. J. Gosgroove, Lieut. Col. Denison, Jas. White, Separate School Inspector of Oatario; E. O'Keeffe, J. J. Foy Q. C., Dr. D. A. O'Sullivan, T. Mulcahy of Orillia,

The office of ushers was ably fulfilled by P. Curran, C. Burns, E. Reilly, J. J. Macauley, James Herson, John Mulqueen, J. T. Russell, P. Thompson, Geo. Evans,

J. J. McCally.

The five absolutions, or the prayers a the catafalque after Mass, were chanted by Mgrs. Fabre, Duhamel, O'Farrell, Dowling, and His Eminence the Cardinal, in order.

The body of His Grace was in a metallie coffin, brought from New York, and it was placed upon a catafalque, surrounded with wax candles, which when lighted produced a grand effect.

The Sermen.

constant, daily exercise. We need not then go back to the cradle of Christianity to find victime of self-sacrafice, nor to the palmy days of the early Christian Church to find heroes of self immolation; to find generous souls ready to sacrifice themselves in the cause of truth, in the defence of the faith, and in the fulfilment of holy and priestly ministrations. Neither need we to day go to the leper Islands in the Pacific, or to plague stricken cities where pestitence stalks abroad and disease and death are breathed in the atmosphere. In our own midst, here in our own land, there are evidences of that same spirit, the true martyr spirit, if I may so call it, of those who freely and generously give up life of the home, and sacrifice strength, and health, and life itself, in the constant round of wasting and wearing duties, for the honor of God, for the good of souls, for the benefit of suffering humanity. May we not then, dear brethren, be allowed to number on the long and honored roll, coming down to us as a golden chain without a single missing link, the name of His Grace the Most Reverend John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, of whom it was said by one whose relations brought him near to that now departed prelate, that he died of hard labor, and that death arrested him in the midst of his labors!

the terms of most sacred relationship, the little children and the faithful congregations of his diocese miss his pres-ence now. But we must not allow our anguish to overcome us; we must remember the consoling Caristian truth that it is a holy and wholesome thought, as well as a most consoling duty to pray for the dead, that they may be relieved from their size.

from their sins.

Blessed are the dead who die in the
Lord henceforth, now and forever, for
their labours follow them. And as we
believe that Christ who died is risen again, so those who have died, through Jesus, shall be brought by God with Him to life. So, my dear brethren, be comforted and sorrow not as those who have

no hope.

I must confess, dear brethren, that I I must confess, dear brethren, that I feel embarrassed to speak of the departed dead that is already at the judgment seat of God, who now, in the very light of God Himself, must see all the vanities and all the hollowness of earthly honours and of buman praise, To attempt to speak a eulogy of one whose lights, whose actions, whose motives and intentions have all been scrutinized and sifted and weighed in the balance of eternal justice, and, as in balance of eternal justice, and, as in this case, measured by the standard of priestly virtue and anisconal priestly virtue and episcopal perfection, is no easy task. That soul, now indifferis no easy task. That soul, now indifferent to human praise, rather seems to rebuke an attempt at eulogy. Therefore my embarrassment in fulfilling the task confided to me, and which had better have been left in abler hands. But I think I ought not to pass over in silence a record so dear to us all, so instructive and interesting, so honourable to the to the Church around which his name and virtues have thrown a halo, so solacing to sorrowing friends. Therefore, although I must not attempt to draw a life-like picture, for friends. Therefore, although I must not attempt to draw a life-like picture, for the copy would but mar the beauties and excellencies of the original, and although I am not able to do justice to his memory, I will give you a fatthful sketch of his long life. I can only hope that the few facts and dates I can recall to memory will at some future time in abler hands help to fill the skeleton outlines of my discourse. Our deceased and most reverend brother, the Archbishop of Toronto, as you doubtless know ere this, was born in the Faithful Island, of which he was ever a faithful son. From his early years he looked forward to the high dignity of the priesthood, looked up to the summit which he finally reached. In 1816 he

MAY 26, 1888

sacristan, ascended the pulpit to deliver the panagyric. The crowd at once began to press forward, and the crush became so great that several women fainted, and were with great difficulty removed. In man of about sixty years, and has a pale, ascetto face, crowned with long waving white hair. He possesses a voice some what weak, but of marvellous sweetness; his diction is very pure, and each word is carefully considered before being allowed to drop from his lips. His action is sober, and his delivery, which at first wax very slow, became more animated as he referred to passages in the career of his dead colleague and friend.

The text chosen by him was: "And I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, Write, Bleesed are the dead which die in the Lord, henceforth, now and forever, for their works follow them."—Rev. xiv. 13. He said: "These word of Holy Writ declare the hope of the martyred dead who laid down their lives on the altar of religion in defence of faith, education and truth. They may be applied to all those who from the first days of Christinity to our own times, in every age and every land, have shone forth as truly martyred dead, who have truly martyred dead, who have truly and the surface of the Divines, in every age and every land, have shone forth as really martyred dead, who have truly martyred dead, who have truly and the content of the content of the content of the priestly enlist) but the bund have been dead who die in the Lord and have been dead who die in the Lord and have dead who die in the Lord and have gone to their rest, for their works follow them. For the splirit of ascrifice, the spirit of self-immolation, is essentially inherent in the Cartstian priest hood; the priestly ministry, all presuppose the dead who die in the Lord and have gone to their rest, for their works follow them. For the splirit of ascrifice, the spirit of self-immolation, is essentially eight the priestly ministry, all presuppose the dead who die in the Lord and have been dead to the priestly deling, the priestly archdiocese. It was while Bishop Lynch was in Rome attending the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican that I saw bim on one day led by his predecessor, Bishop Charbonnel, to a higher position in the puncil; he was now seated among arch-

thirty years at the head of an ever-growing diocese, God only could tell what it cost him, the days and nights, the months, the years, that he was ever pondering for the granter god of the diocese to which the years, that he was ever pondering for the greater good of the diocese to which he had been appointed. He was ever consulting with his brother prelates and his good priests, who were growing in numbers around him, about the establishment of churches and religious institutions. Compare the Catholic Toronto of thirty years ago with the Catholic Toronto of to day, and you will better comprehend his labours and sacrifices in the cause of religion.

His genial character, his amiable manner, his sincere kindness, were worthy of the love and affection of all. He never hesitated to do all that he could not only for the spiritual, but also for

the immortal soul is all that remains. He lives, he still lives, and we hope and trust, looks down on those whom he loved during his life, and that the tie that binds us together will ever remain unbroken. Let the rich, let the great, build up their grand sepulchral monuments; let the proud and mighty ones areast their gargeous mausulaums to imments; let the proud and mighty ones erect their gorgeous mausoleums to immortalise their names and hand down to posterity a brief record of a briefer, life, or to pile up pyramids to obtain world vide distinction or to hide their littleness. The Archbishop of Toronto has his monument that will survive all that; in the hearts of the people his memory will ever remain fresh and green, the example of his life will ever tend to promote greater earnestness in the service of God and God's Holy Spirit. And when the last day comes and the when the last day comes and the trumpet sounds, he will come forth from his humble grave to take his stand with his brother-bishops, faithful priests and his good large minded and faithful people, to receive, may we not hope, that last and sole incentive of his life here halow the asymments: "Come was here below, the summons: "Come you blessed of My Father, enter the joys prepared for you from the beginning of the world."

pared for you from the beginning of the world."

The eloquent preacher towards the close of his sermon appeared to be overcome by emotion, several times his voice failed him, and his remarks were inaudible to all save those in the immediate neighborhood of the pulpit. When he descended the mass was concluded and the burial service was at once begun.

The funeral cortege left the cathedral, after the absolutions were pronounced and proceeded to the grounds on the north side of the building, where the remains of the Archbishop were to be laid. The Cardinal here read the final prayers and the body was lowered into the grave. Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, His Grace's only relative in America, viz., his grand. only relative in America, viz., his grand-nephew, placed on the shell a handful of Irish turf, the workmen placed three stone slabs over the grave and cemented them, and the multitude departed.

Sympathy of the City of Toronto. A meeting of the City Council was held yesterday morning, Mayor Clarke presiding, when the following resolution was carried:—Moved by Ald. McMillan, seconded by Ald. Carlyle (St. An.

drews):

"Resolved, That this Council desire to place on record an expression of the profound sorrow with which they have heard of the death of His Grace the M Reverend John Joseph Lynch, An bishop of the Roman Catholic Church the Archdiocese of Toronto, on morning of the 12th instant, in the 7: wear of his area.

year of his age.
"In this city, where a great portion of ife was spent, and among the people whose welfare he laboured so associated, his loss will be deeply Beloved and revered by those with when the sacciated and the sacciated he was most intimately associated enjoyed to a great extent the res and esteem of all classes of the comm

"In view of the solemnity of the o sion, it is hereby further resolved this Council do now adjourn, in ordenable the members by their attend enable the members by their attends at the funeral to pay the last tribut respect to all that is mortal of devoted priest and honored citizen. "And it is further resolved that a cof this resolution be suitably engro and forwarded to the administrator the available and a private of the standard of the and forwarded to the administrator the archdiocese as an evidence of most respectful sympathy and con-ence."

There were particular ties conne the late Archbishop with His Emir Cardinal Taschereau, who officiated in

Cardinal Taschereau, who officiated is last funeral rites.

Archbishop Lynch conferred the rupon Cardinal Taschereau, His Grace placed the pallium upon Archb Fabre only a year ago and conted Bishop Dowling, of Peterbouthe youngest bishop at the ceremony. When the benediction had been nounced over the grave of the dead bishop the clergy, with the except about fifty priests who left in a hucatch trains to the country, were tained at luncheon at the palace it Very Rev. Administrator Laurent. After the funeral, it was annount the priests of the diocese that the

After the funeral, it was simulated the priests of the diocese that the Rev. Vicars General F. P. Roone J. M. Laurent are the joint administ of the Archdiocess.—Requiescat in j

THE TACTICS OF LYING

Mr. Balfour declared in the Ho Commons that the sentence passed Blane, M P., was rather diminishe increased, on appeal, though the ti doubled, as the addition of has was removed on appeal, though been imposed in the court below object of this statement was to eso scathing exposure of the tactics Government in increasing senter appeal, which was shown by M tin McCarthy and Mr. Gladston a new exercise of tyranny. H on being further pressed, he w pelled to confess that hard labor added to Mr. Blane's sentence in court. His statement was, there liberately misleading. It is, well known that the addition labor makes very little difference treatment of the prisoner. Thed, solitary confinement, and the garb are the prisoner's lot in elt and many prisoners prefer hard it gives them the privilege of be

and exercise. Another falsehood which he ut that the doctor who attended the Times' reporter who was in Ennis, had reported that the innot serious. Dr. Murphy, doctor in attendance, immediat tradicted the statement, saying had made no report whatever. four afterwards explained that doctor in Eanls who told a r magistrate that this was the cas magistrate told him. The nar doctor remains a profound secret stated by the Press Association that in well informed Conserva it is outh oritatively said that be no more increasing of sen

Judge Darley got a pair of w at New Ross. He congratuls ford County, and remarked th received white gloves in other the county. Yet he sends m for coercion-created crimes. The coercionist attempt to dis-Sexton, M. P., from the Lord of Dublin, has signally failed.

of Queen's Bench sustained M Mr. Mahoney, J. P., senten W. Coote, a respectable citizen to a fine, or to go to prison night, for groaning at the po Coote would not appear at th some one paid the fine. A meeting Mr. Coote declare magistrate himself paid the f public opinion too strong ag

Richard Moloney and Pat were sentenced to six week ment for wearing National L in their hats at the Ennis m At the trial of Mr. Wm. assisting at an unlawful ass Crown Counsel wished to be with proving that the Loug ing was an unlawful asse Court ruled against the Cro

VICE Chancellor Boyd, of J., declared invalid the wil Hutchins, who bequeathed his purpose of propagating the Henry George in regard to th ity of property and equal dis abour and wealth. The vi declared that the court could the spread of such principles position to existing laws, a declared the bequest null an appeal will probably be take was entered by the widow.

heard of the death of His Grace the Most Reverend John Joseph Lynch, Arch-bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in the Archdiocese of Toronto, on the morning of the 12th instant, in the 72nd

morning of the 12th instant, in the 72dd year of his age.

"In this city, where a great portion of his iife was spent, and among the people for whose welfare he laboured so assiduously, his loss will be deeply felt. Beloved and revered by those with whom he was most intimately associated, he enjoyed to a great extent the respect and esteem of all classes of the community.

"In view of the solemnity of the occa sion, it is hereby further resolved that this Council do now adjourn, in order to enable the members by their attendance enable the memoers by their attendance at the funeral to pay the last tribute of respect to all that is mortal of this devoted priest and honored citizen.

"And it is further resolved that a copy of this resolution be suitably engrossed and forwarded to the administrators of the architecture as an evidence of our

the archdiocese as an evidence of our most respectful sympathy and condol

There were particular ties connecting the late Archbishop with His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, who officiated in the

Cardinal Taschereau, who officiated in the last funeral rites.

Archbishop Lynch conferred the red hat upon Cardinal Taschereau, His Grace also placed the pallium upon Archbishop Fabre only a year ago and consecrated Bishop Dowling, of Peterborough, the youngest bishop at the ceremony.

When the benediction had been pronounced over the grave of the dead archbishop the clergy, with the exception of about fifty priests who left in a hurry to catch trains to the country, were entertained at luncheon at the palace by the Very Rev. Administrator Laurent.

After the funeral, it was announced to the priests of the diocese that the Very Rev. Vicars General F. P. Rooney and J. M. Laurent are the joint administrators of the Archdiocese.—Requiescat in pace.

THE TACTICS OF LYING.

Mr. Balfour declared in the House of Commons that the sentence passed on Mr. Blane, M P., was rather diminished than increased, on appeal, though the time was doubled, as the addition of hard labor was removed on appeal, though it had been imposed in the court below. The object of this statement was to escape the scathing exposure of the tactics of the Government in increasing sentences on appeal, which was shown by Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. Gladstone to be a new exercise of tyranny. However, on being further pressed, he was com-pelled to confess that hard labor was not added to Mr. Blane's sentence in either court. His statement was, therefore, deliberately misleading. It is, besides, well known that the addition of hard labor makes very little difference as to the

be no more increasing of sentences on appeal.

Judge Darley got a pair of white gloves at New Ross. He congratulated Wexford County, and remarked that he had received white gloves in other parts of the county. Yet he sends men to jail for coercion-created crimes.

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The coercionist attempt to disqualify Mr. Sexton, M. P., from the Lord Mayorship of Dublin, has signally failed. The court of Queen's Bench sustained Mr. Sexton.

Mr. Mahoney, J. P., sentenced Mr. T. W. Coote, a respectable citizen of Kilrush to a fine, or to go to prison for a fortnight, for groaning at the police. Mr. Coote would not appear at the trial, but some one paid the fine. At a public meeting Mr. Coote declared that the magistrate himself paid the fine, finding public opinion too strong against him. Richard Moloney and Patrick O'Neil

were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for wearing National League cards in their hats at the Ennis meeting.

At the trial of Mr. Wm. O'Brien for assisting at an unlawful assembly, the Crown Counsel wished to be dispensed with proving that the Loughrea meet ing was an unlawful assembly. The Court ruled against the Crown.

VICE Chancellor Boyd, of Trenton, N. J., declared invalid the will of George Hutchins, who bequeathed his estate for the purpose of propagating the theories of Henry George in regard to the community of property and equal distribution of labour and wealth. The vice-chancellor declared that the court could not sanction the spread of such principles in plain opposition to existing laws, and therefore declared the bequest null and void. An appeal will probably be taken. The suit was entered by the widow.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE city of Quebec is said to contain 56,000 Catholics and 6,000 Protestants.

THE Catholics of Wyoming, Diocese of London, have determined on having a new church. Mr. T. Reath, of St. Thomas, has contracted to erect it for \$4,500.

THERE were 12 560 communicants on Easter Sunday in Notre Dame Church, Montreal, and in the city 145,000 persons received the Holy Communion between Ash Wednesday and Easter Sunday.

THE Rev. Mr. Lambert, a clergyman of the Church of England, pastor of a place called Gladstone in Kimberley, South Africa, has been received into the Church by Father Lenoir, O. M. I.

REV. J. B CULPEPPER, a new revivalist in Georgia, preaches in this style: "I would rather be a nigger with red eyes, kinky wool, boneless nose, and a hollow of the foot that makes a hole in the ground, than play poker till one o'clock in the morning, and go home and deceive my wife about it."

NOTWITHSTANDING the laxity of the marriage laws in the United States, the sacredness of the bond is recognized in good society. The wife of a millionaire Senator not long elected is not admitted to high circles in Washington because she was a divorced woman before the marriage. The wives of an Indiana Senator and an Onio Congressman are in the same position for the same reason.

As THE date of the Democratic Convention for the choice of the Presidential can didate approaches, viz, June 5th, it becomes more certain that President Cleveland will be the nominee. State after State has instructed the delegates to support him, until at last New York by an almost unanimous vote, has done the same. This, it would seem, will settle the question of the nomination, for there was much fear entertained that the support of New York would not be given to

THERE has been another instance of the evil of the superstitious practice called "faith cure." This time the attempt at "faith-healing" took place at Duncon in Argyllshire, Scotland. A Baptist minister and a laymen undertook the cure of a laborer's wife who was very ill. They

THE Archbishop of Montreal having withdrawn the petition for a grant of a site for the erection of the propose statue to the Blessed Virgin in Mount Royal Park, the Protestant Ministeria Association passed the following resolution: "That having noted with pleasure the wise action of His Grace Archbishop Fabre of the Roman Catholic Church in Montreal, they desire to record their appreciation of his conciliatory Christian course in withdrawing his name from the petition asking the Council for permission to erect a statue of the Virgin Mary in Mount Royal Park, as also the spirit of numerous petitioners whose names are attached thereto agreeing to the said withdrawal."

FROM the London Eng. Universe of May th we learn that at "length the infamous George Francis Widdows, the maligner of our holy nuns and our good priests the man who, for the sake of gain, made hideous, blasphemous mockery of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in a public hall before hundreds of hig Protestant dupes, has been brought to justice. Cringing and shaking in the dook at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday, the unfortunate, conscience-stricken wetch heard from the minister of the law the sentence which for the next ten years shall banish him from the society of all his fellow-beings and confine him in degradation and shame within the stone walls and iron bars of a Dartmoor cell. The sacred habit of St. Francis which he dared (by imitation) to pollute with his unboly presence but a short time ago, now gives place to the canvas dress, the broad arrow and the stripes, the completement of a convict's garb." We between the full extraction will new realise the full extraction and shame of a convict's garb." We trust certain of our Protestant neighbors in London will new realise the full extraction and shame are provided to the canvas dress, the broad arrow and the stripes, the completement of a convict's garb." We trust certain of our Protestant neighbors in London will new realise the full extraction and shame within the stone walls and iron bars of a Dartmoor cell. The sacred habit of St. Francis which he dared (by imitation) to pollute with his unboly presence but a short time ago, now gives place to the canvas dress, the broad arrow and the stripes, the completement of a convict's garb." We trust certain of our Protestant neighbors in London will new realise the full extraction and shame within the stone walls and iron bars of a Dartmoor cell. The sacred habit of St. Francis which he dioces and lergy to their califying attention, the parolal protection, thanking the protection and the maintain protection and the maintain protection and the section of the realist of London will new realise the full extraction and the realist of London will new realise the full extraction the didentification of the didentification of the realist of Lo Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in a public

tent of the mistake they made in attending the lectures and taking part otherwise in the work of this notorious char. acter. Some of them, we greatly fear, however, will not derive profit from the incident. Widdows had been a convict before he came here, but that fact was overlooked for the reason that he was engaged in an anti Catholic crusade.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

May 20th, 1888

On Tuesday night, the 8th inst., the parochial residence was disturbed by the entrance of some daring burglars, whose exploits are described as follows by one of the local papers:

"St. Peter's Cathedral, Peterborough, and the residence of the Rev. Father Mc. Evay, parish priest and Chancellor of the Diocese, were visited by a bold and determined gang of burglars last week. The tools for the job were procured at the Cathedral. Workmen have been engaged there making improvements, and the carpenters' tools were left inside the door. The Cathedral door was forced, the lock being pried out so as to allow the door to swing open. Here the burgulars got a brace and a chisel, which they afterwards used at the residence.

Before leaving the Cathedral, however, they rified the poor box, which stands just inside the main entrance to the Cathedral Apparently the burgulars worked a chisel under the lid and forced it up far enough to allow them to extract the contents. It is not known how much money they secured from the box, but the amount probably was not large. Entrance to the priest's residence was gained through the side window of the parlor. The window was a double one, on hinges, fastened at the top and bottom with bolts. A light of glass was broken near the bottom and the lower bolt drawn up, and apparently the window was gently shook until the upper one came out. This gave free access to the parlor. Across the hall is the library. The safe was in the office, and there the burglars went to work. They drilled two holes in the safe door. The drawers of Father McEvay's bookcase were rifled, and also a writing desk, but nothing of value to the thieves was found. They got, though, the key of the safe, but were unable to use it, and the safe was blown open. Having bored the holes, powder was inserted and fire applied. The explosion forced the door off its hinges, and split the heavy door in halves. The noise awoke Father McEvay and Father Rudkins, whose rooms are applied. The explosion forced the door off its hinges, and split the heavy door in halves. The noise awoke Father McEvay and Father Rudkins, whose rooms are above the library and parlor. Father Rudkins was first into the hall upstairs and ran about half way along the railing towards the top of the stairs. Though not certain as to what the noise meant, he thought of burgulars and said "Shoot, Father McEvay, shoot!" with the intention of frightening the invaders. One of the burglars, who stood guard at the bottom of the stairs, shouted, "Go back, you——, or I'll blow your brains out," and immediately fired at Father Rudkins. The aim was deadly, for the

Peterboro' Mourns the Beath of the Archbishop.

The sad news of the death of His

The sad news of the death of His Grace Archbishop Lynch cast a great gloom over our community. On the receipt of the melancholy tidings early on Saturday morning His Lordship celebrated a private mass of Requiem for the repose of the soul of that eminent prelate. On Sunday morning His Lordship asked the prayers of the congregation for the same plous purpose and announced a solemn requiem to take place on Monday morning at eight o'clock. Accordingly, at the appointed hour, His Lordship, in presence of a large congregation, officiated at a solemn Mass of requiem for the repose of the soul of the deceased archbishop. He was assisted by Rev. Father McEvay as deacon, and Rev. Father Rudkins as sub deacon, Immediately after mass, the bishop delivered a short, but very touching discourse on the life and labors of the departed prelate.

departed prelate.

In conclusion he spoke of the particular interest which the deceased prelate had always taken in the interest of this which the friendship which diocese, and of the friendship which existed between the deceased prelate and the two bishops appointed to govern the diocese of Peterboro'.

felt thanks to the zealous Fathers, and to the diocesan clergy who assisted them, as well as to his faithful flock, whose edifying attendance at the exercise of the mission had consoled his heart, and given joy to the angels in heaven. During the mission confessions were heard for five consecutive days at intervals from half-past five the morning until 11 o'clock at hight. in the morning until 11 o'clock at night It has been ascertained that about 3 000

congregation, and tendering his heart-felt thanks to the zealous Fathers, and

in the morning until 11 o'clock at night. It has been ascertamed that about 3 000 persons during the week approached Holy Ommunion. The League of the Sacred Heart has been canonically established in the parish, and 206 new members have been invested with the scapular of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. The following priests assisted during the week in hearing confessions: Rev. Fathers Dan. O'Connell, of Douro; Keilty, of Ennismore; Connelly, Downeyville; O'Brien, Fenelon Falls. His Lordship also kindly assisted, remaining in the church for the last two nights until all the penitents were heard. It has been observed with gratification that a large number of persons who had neglected their religious duties for many years, have been reconciled to God, and approached the holy table during the mission that has just closed, a mission that will be long remembered in the annals of the parish. Sunday, the 20th, being the feast of Pentecost, His Lordship officiated at High Mass, assisted by Rev. Father La Rue as deacop, and Rev. Father Rudkins as sub-deacon.

The plans for a new brick church at Wooler have been prepared by the diosessan architect and submitted to the

Wooler have been prepared by the diosesan architect and submitted to the bishop, who expects to visit that parish soon for the purpose of inaugurating the

good work.

O. Wednesday, the 16th inst., the Bishop of Peterboro assisted at the obsequies of the late Archbishop, and was one of the four prelates appointed to pronounce the absolution. The following discussion clarger present at the diocesan clergy were present at the funeral: Vicars General Laurent of Lindsay, and Brown of Port Hope, Chancellors Conway and McEvay, and Rev. Fathers Quirk, Casey and Bloem.

THE POPE'S CIRCULAR.

The following is a correct translation of the Pope's circular on the Pian of Campaign and boycotting :

My Lord :- A letter was issued by the Supreme Congregation of the Holy Roman and Universal Inquisition on the 20th of the present month of April, for transmis-sion to the Archbishops and bishops of

Herewith I send your Lordship a copy of this letter, and having discharged this duty, and wishing you every blessing in the Lord, I remain yours devotedly, John Cardinal Simsoni, Prefect,

+D. ARCHBISHOP OF TYRE, Secretary, Congregation of the Propaganda, Rome, April 23rd, 1888.

My Lord -Wnenever the affairs of My Lonn—Whenever the affairs of their country seemed to require it the Apostolic See has frequently addressed to the Irish people—towards whom it has always shown special affection—seasonable words of warning and coursel, with the object of enabling them to defend or to assert their rights without prejudice to justice or to public tranquility. At the present moment our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII, fearing lest right conceptions of justice and charity should be perverted amongst that people in consequence of that mode of warfare called the Plan of Campaign, which has been employed in that country in contests between letters and holders of lands or farms, as also in consequence of a form of proscription in in the distance of the prisoner. The plant body solitary confinement, and the prisoner potent in the covery, leading her to a high plate of against the privilege of better food and exercise.

Another falsehood which be uttered was in a region of the prisoner potent in the final region of the privilege of better food and exercise.

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holders of lands or farms in Ireland is it lawful to have recourse to those means known as the Plan of Campaign and Boy cotting— and their Eminences, having long and maturely weighed the matter, replied in the negative.

Our Holy Father confirmed and approved this reply on Wednesday, the 18th of the present month.

How equitable this decision is any one will see who reflects that a rent fixed by mutual consent cannot, without violation of contract, be reduced at the arbitrary will of the tenant alone. This the more, since for the settling of such contests courts have been established which, allowance being made even for failure of crops or of disasters which may have occurred, reduce excessive rents and bring them

reduce excessive rents and bring them within the limits of equity.

Again, it cannot be held to be lawful that rent should be extorted from tenants

and deposited with unknown persons, no account being taken of the landlord.

Finally, it is altogether toreign to natural justice and to Christian charity that a new form of persecution and of proscription should ruthlessly be put in the consequent person who are satisfied. force against persons who are satisfied with, and prepared to pay the rent agreed on, with their landlord; or against persons who, in the exercise of their right, take

vacant farms.
Your lordship will therefore—prudently but effectively—admonish the clergy and the people in reference to this matter, and exhort them to observe Christian charity,

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

The election for St. Stephen's Green Division of Dablin took place on the 14th inst. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edmund Dwyer Gray. Thos A. Dixon, Nationalist, was elected by 4 919 votes, against 2 932 for Sexton,

Conservative.

The Exchequor Court has granted an order that Father McFadden's case be again brought up to try whether the increase of his sentence to six months'

increase of his sentence to six months' imprisonment was in the power of the County Court. He was sentenced for holding meetings which the Coercion Act makes unlawful.

The result of the Mid Lanark election, which placed Mr. Phillips at the head of the poll by a majority of 930, has much disappointed the Coercionists. The Times acknowledges this, but most of the Government press are dumb on the subject.

subject.
The Irish Times considered it an out The Irish Times considered it an outrage for Dr. Dixon to run for St.
Stephen's Green Division of Dublin,
being "a stranger from another Province," It supported, however, Mr.
Robert Sexton, a stranger from another
country, as it supported another alien
when Mr. King Harman was a candidate
for Dublin, Mr. Dixon is an Ulster
Protestant. Protestant. On the amendment of Mr. Heneage, pro-

posing to pay Col. King Harman's salary out of the salaries paid to the Lord Lieu-tenant of Ireland and the Cnief Secretary tenant of Ireland and the Coief Secretary, the Government almost sustained a disastrous defeat. Morally, indeed, they were defeated; for Mr. Heneage's amendment was lost by only eight votes. Ten Parnellites were absent, who, if present, would have turned the scale. Mr. Heneage is a Liberal Unionist, and Unionists enough followed him to bring the Government to this dangerous position. Most of the Unionists shirked the vote. By the pretence that the Colonel was to do his work gratis, he evaded the law by which it would have been necessary for him to have gone to his constituents for re election, and now a salary is demanded re election, and now a salary is demanded for him for doing work which the Lord-Lieutenant and the Chief Secretary ought to do. The outrage is so glaring that even the usually servile majority of the Gov-ernment were unable to digest it. How-ever, the bill is not yet law, and the Gov-ernment may be obliged to succumb

ernment may be obliged to succumb before they succeed in passing it.

The Protestant Home Rule Association held a most successful meeting at Doremana, in Tyrone, on 27th April. It was attended by the Protestant farmers of all the neighboring districts. Mr. Thos. Shillingtor, J. P., and Mr. C. H. Oldham, B. A., Dublin, addressed the meeting. An Orange placard was issued calling a counter meeting, but the attempt ended in a total failure. Thus the cause progresses in Ulster.

Uleter. Robert Spencer, half brother to Earl Spencer, was engaged to dine with the Duke of Westminster, but when the Duke saw Mr. Spencer's name on the list of those who had dined at the Eighty Club with Mr. Parnell, he wrote that he could with Mr. Parnell, he wrote that he could not receive at Grosvenor House a man who had been at table with Mr. Parnell. There is much talk occassioned by this in society circles. The ultra-Tories are glad to find any insult aimed at Mr. Par-

See and of the Irish people to the pre-judice of the Irish cause, to estrange the people and their spiritual guides, and to increase the dangers which threaten the people, and being mindful of our obliga-tions to the Holy See and of our duty as constitutionally elected representatives, we have deliberated together and adopted

these resolutions:
That the allegations of fact put forth in the circular are to our knowledge unfounded and could not, we venture to affirm, have been promulgated under the authority of the Holy Office, if statements so prejudicial to the Irish people had been tested by reference to the Irish prelates and the elected representatives of the people.

People.

That the assertion that freedom of contract prevails as to the letting of land in Ireland except in an insignificant minority of cases is unfounded and unwarrantable of cases is unfounded and unwarrances and is disproved by the fact that the whole course of agrarian legislation for Ireland for at least eighteen years has proceeded upon the non-existence of free

ontracts. Farthermore, since the inception of the Farthermore, since the inception of the movement known as the Plau of Campaign, the present Tory Government have been obliged to enact a statute for the purpose of breaking over a hundred thousand contracts, of tenancy on the ground that they were one-sided.

That the constitution and adjudication of the rent fixing courts afford inadequate grounds for the statement that they can so reduce rents as to bring them within the limits of equity, since no provision can be

reduce rents as to bring them within the limits of equity, since no provision can be made for disaster or a failure of the crops, is, as supposed by the Holy See. Moreover, partisans of the landlord predominate in the courts and the rents continue to be fixed upon the tenants' improvement.

That no provision is made for a reduc-

That no provision is made for a reduction of arrears of rents, which are now declared by the courts to be excessive. These arrears enable the landlords by threats of eviction to prevent tenants from applying to the courts, from which large numbers of tenants are still shut out.

With regard to the statement that rents have been extorted and or posited with unknown persons, we affirm that the tenants freely lodged their rents with persons whom they knew, to be held as an insurance fund against eviction, and they were invariably returned without deduction at the request of the tenants.

That the unjust and cruel exercise of the legal power of eviction for generations has blighted the lives of the Irish people, and banished millions of them from their and banished millions of them from their country, and as the legal power of eviction is armed with new facilities by an Act passed in 1887, in a legislature controlled by landlords, who are devoted at the present moment to the destruction of thousands of families, together with the appropriation of their legal interests in the ownership of the soil, we solemnly declare that the merciless exercise of this power has been and is the one great cause of the evil passions, conflict and crime power has been and is the one great cause of the evil passions, conflict and crime in Ireland, and that the public feeling, which in extreme cases has resulted in a denial of social intercourse, is a feeling excited in the minds of the people by their love and justice and desire for Christian charity, which should mould the law tian charity, which should mould the law of the land and prevail in all the relations

of the land and prevail in all the relations of life.

Second—That we repudiate the assumption that the status of Irish farmers is that of mere tenants at will, and assert that not only in equity, but in law, the dominant interest in holdings belongs to the tenant who has executed improvements, and we attribute much of the prevailing discontent to the disregard of our constant protests against the imposition of rents on improvements.

constant process against the officers of rents on improvements.

Third—We cannot refrain from expressing our regret that the Holy Office is silent. regarding the source and provocation of the evils and disorder afflicting the Irish

Fourth—This silence is the more to be Fourth.—This silence is the more to be deplored in the interests of religition and of our mutual cause, because it has enabled our enemies to misuse the name of the Holy See, and because the admonition of the rescript was against the systematic violation of justice and charity committed by the way of attack upon our homes and the property of our people.

committed by the way of attack upon our homes and the property of our people.

Fifty—That the demand of the Irish people for agrarian reform and political liberty is dictated by necessity, sustained by natural justice and conducted by modes of action, methods of organization, prescribed or allowed by the constitution, to which the Irish people owe whatever they have won of civil and religious freedom; that the force of this national movement that the force of this national movement against unconstitutional coercion and organized calumny will continue to be exerted until we shall have achieved

success. Sixth-While unreservedly acknowl-Sixth—While unreservedly acknowledging the spiritual jurisdiction of the Holy See, we, as guardians of those civil liberties which our Catholic forefathers resolutely defended, feel bound to solemnly reassert that the Irish Catholics can recognize no right of the Holy See to interfere with the Irish people in the management of their political affairs.

> Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. CHURCH RE-OPENING.

May 15, 1888, will not soon be forgotten in Sombra. During the summer of '87 our young and energetic pastor, Father Dixon, held a grand picnic on one of the beautiful islands for which the St. Clair River is noted. The object of the picnic was to raise funds for the renovation of

River is noted. The object of the piculc was to raise funds for the renovation of our little church.

During the past winter Father Dixon expended the money realized by the picnic and the handsome subscriptions of his generous people, in the erection of a new altar and in making other necessary improvements. The old plaster was carefully removed from the walls and ceiling and in its stead was placed a covering of pine lumber tongued and grooved, the walls being painted white and the ceiling a sky-blue with countless brilliant stars shining above.

The morning of the 15th was bright and fair and the crowd large.

Before mass, Father Ronan, pastor of Wallaceburg, assisted by the visiting clergy, blessed the church according to the formula prescribed in the Roman Ritual. Many of the Protestants present seemed to be ignorant of the meaning of these peculiar ceremonies, but their significance was hiddly availabled by one of the

master of ceremonies.

The choir was ably assisted by Miss Dixon, Miss McNulty and others whose

ames we missed.
At the end of Mass Father McGee, the pastor of Corunna, ascended the pulpit and delivered the dedication sermon. His discourse was interesting and instructive and was listened to with close attention by all present.

The sermon was followed by the eraction of the Stations of the Cross, during which the choir sang sweetly "Stabat

After the fourteenth Station prayer was recited. Father Dixon thanked his generous people for their presence and generous people for their presence and pecuniary assistance. He also returned thanks to all the Protestants of Sombra who had come to witness the interesting ceremonies.

THOROLD BAZAAR.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES

In order to perfect the arrangements and ensure the arrival of a number of prizes from Ireland, including busts, by Watson the sculptor, of Cass. Stuart Parnell, M. P., a short postponement, to 15th June, has been decided.

Duplicates and remittances received up to that date will be in time for the grand drawing.

REV. T. J. SULLIVAN. drawing. CAUTION -Some shop-keepers when

asked for a bottle of PAIN-KILLER, find that they "are just out," but have another article "just as good or better," which they will sell at same price as PAIN KILLER, viz., 25c. per bottle. This pays them three or four cents more than the genuine. Refuse all such: they have nothing in common with the PAIN KILLER, and are otten up to sell on the reputation of the

See advertisement in another column.

The Cold Dip.

During the recent cold weather here I had three fingers frozen. We had some Hagyard's Yellow Oil in the house and I tried it with good results, Wm. Macklain, Montreal, P. Q.

SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

PAULIST FATHER TOUNG HAS A TILT WITE BAPTIST PREACHER MACARTHUR.

BAPTIST PREACHER MACARTHUR.

From the New York Sup.

When one uses the public press to report the remarks of another, alleging that a member of a certain family, named, made an assertion, false, insulting, and defamatory of the character of a large class of citizens; and when called upon to point out the person or otherwise substantiate his public accusation, persistently refuses to do so, he must expect to have both the request and his refusal made as public as his assertion has been. That is my reason for soliciting the publication of the following correspondence. The first and the last letter only are given in full, sparing the reader the entire perusal of others; giving, however, their substance.

THE REV. ALFRED YOUNG TO THE REV. B. &

New York, March 13, 1888.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to the following paragraph in the Converted Catholic, which reads as

follows:

A SEVERE INDICMENT.

The Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D. D., pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, New York, said in a recent letter to the Caicago Standard, that Romanists hope to progress, by adaptation in this country. Dottor McArthur had a prolonged conversation with a prominent priest connected with the Paulist fathers, who pronounced a severe indictment against his own Church, when he said that one difficulty in introducing congregational singing is, that the great majority of their people could not read the hymn if it were printed and placed under their eyes.

As the work of bringing the subject before our clergy and people, in the hope of restoring congregation singing to its normal and rightful practice in our churches, has been intrusted to me by churches, has been intrusted to me by my superiors, I am naturally anxious to know if in the above you are truthfully reported. I would also consider it a favor if you will kindly give the name of the prominent member of our community who made such a very extraordinary statement to you. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant in Christ, Alfred Young.

II.

THE REV. DR. MACARTHUR TO THE REV.

FATHER YOUNG. Not having seen the magazine itself, I cannot tell if the copy you send me be correct. Any way, the editor of the magazine could only guess I wrote it. But the same paper will no doubt insert a correction if you have any to make. Permit me to say that I have the highest respect for all the Fathers of your community.

N. B.—No attention is paid to request III.

THE REV. FATHER YOUNG TO THE REV. DR. MACARTHUR.

I send you the magazine in order that you may certify that I have made a true you may certify that I have made a true copy of the paragraph. Please send me also the date of issue of the Chicago Standard containing the original matter of the "severe indictment," which you cannot fail to see must be held by us as a public impeachment of the personal veracity of one of our Fathers, or of your own; the statement concerning the illiteracy of our people being palpably untrue.

denial as authority and publish such

N. B.-Neither date of issue of the Chicago Standard nor name of the "prominent Paulist" given.

THE REV. FATHER YOUNG TO THE REV. THE REV. FATHER YOUNG TO THE REV. DR MACARTHUR.

Your charge still lies at the door of each and every Paulist until you point out the man. Please to name him. Shall we all clear our skirts, one after another, in the eyes of the public, before whom you have cited us as basely and falsely defaming the character of our people? That you told the truth about falsely defaming the character of our people? That you told the truth about the colored Baptists is no proof of Roman Catholic illiteracy, and is wholly irrelevant (and, as you gently hinted, evasive). Meanwhile, I respectfully decline your offer to accept and publish a contradiction by myself of a statement which requires none, it being rather a question of who made it.

VI. An intimate friend of Dr. MacArthur here interposes, in a letter to Father

Young.

I kindly suggest (wholly on my own responsibility) that no good can come out of a continuance of the correspondence. There is no manner of doubt of the fact alleged. You must see that the Rev. Dr. MacArthur could not give you the name without lowering himself in contractions. your estimation.

VII. The Rev. Father Young, in reply to

He would lower himself much more in my estimation if he did not, and there is no possible excuse for his refusal. If he prefers, he may write directly to the peron or persons whose veracity that state. ment seriously impeaches. If he refuses, I shall feel obliged to make the demand as public as his accusation. VIII.

THE REV. FATHER YOUNG TO THE REV. DR. MACARTHUR.

DR. MACARTHUR.

Having waited a due time for your reply, and receiving none, I now bluntly say: "Some one has been guilty of a grevious offence against truth. The charge lies between one of our Fathers and yourself. Your accusation is public, and you have repeatedly refused to substantiate your word. Failing to do so at once, the demand for proof will be

made as publicly as your statement has been, leaving the public at large to draw their own conclusions as to who is the

DR MACARTHUR TO THE REV.

PATHER YOUNG.
New York, April 14, 1888.
REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Yours of yester

I can name my authorities, and I bring witnesses to corroborate my word in regard to part of my authority. A newspaper discussion, should I care to enter into it, regarding the relation between Roman domination and public ignorance in several countries might be interesting and instructive to the general public.

Very truly yours, R. S. MACARHUE.

ANALYTICAL SOLVIDO OF THE FOREGOING CORRESPONDENCE.

At last we have the key to the animus of the original statement.

Ante March 13, 1888. the Rev. Dr. McCarthur, solus loguitor: "Oh, the dense and grievous ignorance of the people under Roman domination! Have I not already sufficiently denounced the bigotry and hostility to science of the Roman Church in my writings to effectually silence all its pretensions to be any thing more than a motley set of ignorant people usder the iron hand of an infallible Pope, whose scientific methods are those of Brother John Jasper? What is this I hear—the Paulist Fathers laboring to introduce congregational singing among Catholics? What the great najority of their people are not able to read! I am devoted to science and truth, and must show up that folly, and to cite one of themselves as authority against their own people would be a telling stroke."

Post, March 13, 1888: Oh, the Argus eye of those cunning Roman priests!

And their assurance, too, daring to bring me, Dr. MacArthur, to book, for putting into their mouths the plain truth of Roman Catholic illiteracy, as stated in my anonymous letter to the Chicago Standard. I did not think I would be found out as its author, and even when confronted with it I did my best to shilly shally and wrigele out of owning after her reaccition into the Church as a did my little reached to return to Eig; and twice was becaped for the reaction into the Church as a did and be help to return to Eig; and twice was becaped to shilly shally and wrigele out of owning after her reaccition into the Church as a did and beneficial to the relatives, who tried the found out as its author, and even when confron

sa a public impeachment of the personal veracity of one of our Fathers, or of your cown; the statement concerning the illiteracy of our people being palpably untrue.

IV.

THE REV. DR. MACARTHUR TO THE REV. Partner Young.

The paragraph in the magazine is correct. "Qui facit per alium, facit per se." I wrote it. I accept all responsibility for the same. My statement in it is true. Others of your community have said about the same to me. I have myself borne the same testimony of the illiteracy of the colored Baptists of the South. However, I am willing to accept your denial as authority and publish such default are reception of Donald McKinnon, denial next week.

Samulority against their own people would be a telling stroke."

Post, March 13, 1888: Oh, the Argus would be a telling stroke."

Post, March 13, 1888: Oh, the Argus eye of those cunning Roman priests! From that moment she was determined to be one to she thigh to fixith entered her heart. The post of those cunning Roman priests! Sook and their bast moment she was determined to be oback to her home in Skye, and announce her declaion to her relatives, who tried into their mouths the plain truth of Roman Catholic illiteracy, as stated in my anonymous letter to the Chicago Standard. I did not think I would be a telling stroke."

The paragraph in the magazine is correct. "Qui facit per alium, facit per se." I wrote it. I accept all responsibility for the same. My statement in it is true. Others of your community have said about the same to me. I have myself borne the same testimony of the illiter and primary to the same testimony of the illiter and primary to the same testimony of the illiter and primary the paragraph in the magazine, whom we have taken in and warmed at our hearth, has according to the nature of Scotia. Among the names of those emissions of McIesot. The hearth in involuntary adoration to the relatives, who tried their beat to become a Catholic. But first he had to go back to her home in Skye, and announce the declaion to her relatives. From

raunst. I will go several more Faulist better; and now, Paulist Father Young, what are you going to do about it?"

"I, Paulist Father Young, politely ask who is the defamer amongst us? Let us have the man." "Ah !" exclaims Dr. MacArthur, with

"An!" exclaims Dr. MacArthur, with bland deprecation, "I assure you I hold all your Fathers in the highest respect. If you deny the fact of Roman Catholic illiteracy, I am quite willing to accept you as authority."

I rejoin: "You assound me! Willing to accept me for authority? Then to accept me for authority? Then on your own showing you know nothing about it except what you say one Paulist Father asserts and the other denies. But the charge of illiteracy against our people is not yet in court, sir. You have made a distinct, public assertion which leaves the personal veracity of each and every one of us impeached in the eyes of the public until you name the man who said it. Come, tell us who it is that he may defend himself; or own you can't."

"I refuse to tell," Such is his decision "Then," I continue, "you will answer in the same court before which you have laid the charge." Dr. MacArthur, closing the corres-

"I have done my duty in trying to "I have done my duty in trying to clear up your besmirched character, Father Young, in the best way I could under the circumstances. Why were you not a little more definite in your denial? I could only say (being very scrupulous myself on the score of truth) that you contradicted either yourself or the feet of your people's illivercy as the that you contradicted either yourself or the fact of your people's illiteracy, as the public may choose to take it, by implica-tion only. You see that I let you down easily, and that I am strictly fair, and give a just quid of correction for the quo value of your lame attempt to defend yourself."

And now, drawing a deep sigh of relief, he devoutly exclaims: "Thank God, the days of the inquisition are over! These priests have no "pparitors in this blessedly free country to hale me to

NEW YORK, April 14, 1888.
REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Yours of yester day is before me. Since my last communication to you I have inserted in the Chicago paper a brief statement modifying the one which originally appeared. This modification, or correction, I would have made stronger had your letter to me justified me in so doing. I carefully examined your statement, and I made the correction quite as strong as your somewhat indefinite forms of expression would warrant. I endeavored fairly to interpret them, and give the correction the value of their authority. The correction read: "Some time ago it was stated, in substance, in one of these letters that one difficulty experienced by the Paulist Fathers of this city in introducing congregational singing into their church, by implication contradicts the struch of the statement."

My duty in relation to this matter now ends. You must be the judge as to what your duty is. You have for the second time at least repeated your threat. Thank God, the days of the Industry of the Faulist prize the father was modificial or that their own conclusions as to who is said to doubt the very read to part of my authority. A newspaper discussion, should I care to enter into it, regarding the relation between Roman domination and public ignorance in everal countries might be interesting and instructive to the general public.

Very truly yours, R. S. MACARHUES.

ANALYTICAL SOLUZION OF THE FOREGOING

families of Mcisacs, Donald McLeod from Canna, and Neil McLeod from Eig. With the exception of Donald McKinnon, all these people went to Parisborough, in Cumberland County, where they found fertile land near the Bazin of Minas in which fish were very abundant.

There Neil McLeod, with his wife and children, made a home, and from there to the Gulf Shore, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, Mrs. McLeod, accompanied by two other women, also named Mary, walked to perform her Easter duty. This memorable feat is still known throughout the countryside as "the pilgrimage of the three Marys." It would appear that the majority of the little colony were contented to remain at Parrsborough in spite of there being no Catholic mission in the vicinity, but not so Mrs McLeod. From the first she no Catholic mission in the vicinity, but not so Mrs McLeod. From the first she saw the danger that lurked in their position, and would say: "There is no lear for us old people—there is no fear for us: with the help of God, we shall die in the Faith; but what will happen to our children, and to our children? They are so far removed from the influence of religion that they can not have the knowledge necessary to preserve faith." At length her words prevailed: the whole colony came round to her way of thinking, and after a sojourn of nine years in Parrsborough, they disposed of their lands, and removed, some to the county of Antigonish, and some to the county of Inverness, Cape Breton.

ish, and some to the county of Inverness, Cape Breton.

Neil NcLeod, with his wife and family, settled at Knoydart on the Gulf Shore, where they lived exemplary lives and died at a ripe old age. Among their descendants are the Very Rev. Neil McLeod, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Antigonish; the Rev. W. B. McDonald, of Stellarton; the Rev. W. McPherson, the Rev. William McLeod, and the Hon. John McKinnon, M. L. C., Nova Scotia.—Ave Maria.

"I know 'tis a ain to But I'm bent on the notion, I'm throw myself into The deep, briny ocean,"

is the mental exclamation of many a sufferer from headache, indigestion, constipa-tion, torpid liver, etc. The use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pelleta, however, would transform these unfortunates, and cause them to sing-

But my spirit shall wander Through gay coral bowers, And frisk with the mermaids, It shall, by the powers!

fessed to hold me in the highest respect.

In his own dense ignorance, firmly believing the charge of our illiteracy to be true, he offered a bait which he thought I would eagerly snap at, at the expense of my own conscience, and thus let him eacape the demand made upon him. Let one of the Paulist priests be a liar: he isn't.

But Dr. MacArthur's fervent thankster of the property of the property

cents.

I'm one day nearer my home to-night,
Nearer than ever before;
One day nearer the fields of light,
Away on the "other shore."

I'm one day nearer to wearing the crown
Nearer than ever before;
Nearer to laying my burdens down,
Safe on the "evergreen shore."

I'm one day nearer the "pearly gates,"

I'm one day nearer the "pearly gates,"
Which the angels leave sjar;
In the golden land a barp awaits
My coming from afar.
I'm one day nearer my "Father's house,"
Where the shining angels be;
I'm one day nearer the great white throne,
And the beattiful crystal sea.

— Hancock.

You Can't Read This without wishing to investigate, if you are wise. Send your address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and you will receive, free, full information about work that you can do, and live at home, wherever you are located, at which you can earn from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have earned over \$50 in a day. Capital not required; you are started free. All is new. Both sexes; all ages. Snug little fortunes await all workers.

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Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with Dyspepsia and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bottles of it, and now finds herself in better health than she has been for years."

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best oil for horses I ever used.

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a badly swelled neck and sore throat on my
son in forty eight hours; one application
also removed the pain from a sore toe; my
write's foot was also much inflamed—so
much so that she could not walk about the
house; she applied the Oil, and in twentyfour hours was entirely cured."

If the Suffacer from Consumption

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effective blood medicine ever discovered.

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Boston, writes: "My daughter, now 21
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in impure blood, and induced her to take
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spring time.'

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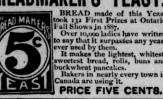
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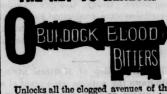
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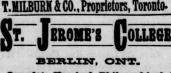
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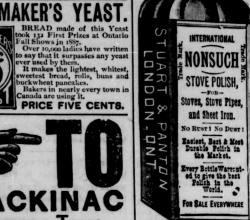
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Carling's Block, Richmond Street. SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR MASSES. [Delivered by the Rev. James I hoe, rector of the church of St. Th Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.]

XX.

MAY 26, 1888

The effects of Holy Communion, ac The effects of Holy Communion, acing to St. Thomas, are four. It su the life of the soul; it fortifies it sy whatever might be injurious or de tive; it gives the growth and increase lastly, it gives the soul pleasure. may observe that these effects in the are similar to the effects which food duces in the body. Holy Comm sustains the life of the soul, in the place, by preserving it from mort which is death; and in the second by preserving it from venial sin, what disease of the soul. St. Bernard this well: "Holy Communion re

by preserving it from venial sin, with a disease of the soul. St. Bernard this well: "Holy Communion refar from us all danger of yielding to tal sin and diminishes in us the tent to lesser faults. Without food our would soon die. Without food our would soon die. Without Holy munion our souls would soon fall to mortal sin, which is a disease to towards death.

The second effect of Holy Comm is to preserve the soul from whight prove injurious or destructive two great enemies of our soul's splife are our own passions and the tions of the devil. St. Thomas as although this racrament was not extinstituted for the lessening passions, still it has this effect on of its kindling fervor and increasin tion. The Angelic Doctor also swhen the devil sees us united to Cleader stronger than himself, hey venture to seriously attack us, and he did assail us his attack would burpose.

The third effect of this sacrame increase our spiritual life. Just body wastes away by the constant and tear of life, and needs to be constantly by food, so, too, our a the distraction of business are subj the distraction of business are sunja loss of fervor and charity. Dev diminished, the interior spirit becausipated. Holy Communion is the for these losses. Other Sacramethe channels through which divine the channels through which divine conveyed to our souls, but in Ho munion we receive the very fou all grace. When a king bestows in persons he is more generous the he gives it through a servant graces may we not hope for we author of all graces comes to be

The fourth effect of Holy Comis to fill the soul with delight who receive this Sacrament w proper dispositions experience lights as detach them from an lights as detach them from an them disgusted with carnal p Sometimes this delight is sensibly times it is not, but in every car proper preparation is made Ho munion brings peace and light tentment, a feeling of refreshrinclination to do good, and a respective virtue. Cast a glance past life. Do you not remember made such Communions? Workures you have tasted since then, you exchange the serene happine fervent Communions for any ple world can give? Perhaps you satisfied with your Communion years. You do not receive the safrom this Sacrament as in years What has brought about the chall in almost every case it rest

What has brought about the cha In almost every case it rest approaching the holy table wit dering and distracted mind. the dispositions for receiving Hunnion? I need not speak of t and essential disposition of bei state of grace. Everybody un that to receive in the state of ris a most horrible sacrilege, speaking, the only absolutely disposition for receiving Holy disposition for receiving Holy ion is to be in the state of g disposition for receiving Holy ion is to be in the state of g there is a proximate preparation neglected, will render the recept sacrament fruitless, and will beget a distaste for the sacram proximate preparation consists acts. It consists in acts of faith, humilt desire. In the first place, the receiving made an Act of Faith, even in the first place, the receiving made an Act of Faith, humilt desire. In the first place, the receiving made an Act of Faith, humilt your glorified Body of Christ. In place, make acts of the put humility and reverence, Reyourself the greatness, the God, Whom you are about Consider your own unworthin I am not worthy that Thou shunder my roof." Be deeply with sentiments of humility, ence, of holy awe and fear.

In making your immediat tion for Holy Communion, these acts of faith and hum third act to be made immediat

third act to be made immedia receiving is an Act of Love. God with your whole heart Meditate on His infinite perfe love for you, the number of has pardoned you, His de-united to you in Holy Comm worthy as you are; and, since Himself to you, give yours without reserve. Faith, hum these are the three dispo should endeavor to have approach the holy table.
that the more exactly you these dispositions, the more will derive from Holy Com we were all properly careful i for Holy Communion, how he for Holy Communion, how he we be! We would soon see ilies coming weekly to the The erring members of the f good example. There would and peace and contentment home. Weekly or daily would be the rule instead of

Malarial poisons contain dangerous diseases. If t accumulate in the system Bilious, Intermittent or Claure to follow. Ayer's Agwarranted specific for malari STUBBORN CHILDRIN readi Low's Worm Syrup. It plea and destroys the worms.

tion, as it is now.

SHORT INSTRUCTIONS FOR LOW MASSES.

[Delivered by the Rev. James Dono-hoe, rector of the church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.] XX.

HOLY COMMUNION.

The effects of Holy Communion, accord ing to St. Thomas, are four. It sustains the life of the soul; it fortifies it against whatever might be injurious or destrucwhatever might be in jurious or destruc-tive; it gives it growth and increase; and lastly, it gives the soul pleasure. You may observe that these effects in the soul are similar to the effects which food pro-duces in the body. Holy Communion sustains the life of the soul, in the first place, by preserving it from mortal sin, which is death; and in the second place, by preserving it from venial sin, which is a disease of the soul. St. Bernard puts this well: "Holy Communion removes "Holy Communion removes far from us all danger of yielding to mor

far from us all danger of yielding to mortal ein and diminishes in us the tendency to lesser faults. Without food our bodies would soon die. Without food our bodies would soon die. Without Holy Communion our souls would soon fall victims to mortal sin, which is spiritual death; or to vental sin, which is a disease tending towards death.

The second effect of Holy Communion is to preserve the soul from whatever might prove injurious or destructive. The two great entmies of our soul's spiritual life are our own passions and the temptations of the devil. St. Thomas says that although this scarament was not expressly instituted for the lessening of our passions, still it has this effect on account of its kindling fervor and increasing devotion. The Angelic Doctor also says that when the devil sees us united to Christ, a leader stronger than himself, he will not venture to seriously attack us, and even if he did assail us his attack would be to no purpose.

The third effect of this asserment is to

The third effect of this sacrament is to increase our spiritual life. Just as the body wastes away by the constant wear and tear of life, and needs to be restored constantly by food, so, too, our souls by the distraction of business are subjected to a loss of fervor and charity. Devotion is diminished, the interior spirit become dis-sipated. Holy Communion is the remedy for these losses. Other Sacraments are the channels through which divine grace is conveyed to our souls, but in Holy Com-munion we receive the very fountain of all grace. When a king bestows an alms all grace. When a king bestows an arms in persons he is more generous than when he gives it through a servant. What graces may we not hope for when the author of all graces comes to bestow it

The fourth effect of Holy Communion is to fill the soul with delight. Those who receive this Sacrament with the proper dispositions experience such de-lights as detach them from and make lights as detach them from and make them disgusted with carnal pleasures. Sometimes this delight is sensible, sometimes it is not, but in every case where proper preparation is made Holy Communion brings peace and light and contentment, a feeling of refreshment, an inclination to do good, and a readiness to practice virtue. Cast a glance at your past life. Do you not remember having made such Communions? Worldly pleasures you have tasted since then. Would you exchange the serene happiness of your fervent Communions for any pleasure the world can give? Perhaps you are not

Sometimes this delight is sensable, some times it is not, but in every case where proper preparation is making and successful and successful

under my roof." Be deeply penetrated with sentiments of humility, of reverence, of holy awe and fear.

In making your immediate preparation for Holy Communion, never omit these acts of faith and humility. The third act to be made immediately before receiving is an Act of Love. Try to love God with your whole heart and soul. Meditate on His infinite perfections, His love for you, the number of times He has pardoned you, His desire to be united to you in Holy Communion, unworthy as you are; and, since He gives Himself to you, give yourself to Him without reserve. Faith, humility, love, these are the three dispositions you should endeavor to have when you approach the holy table. Remember that the more exactly you try to have these dispositions, the more fruit you will derive from Holy Communion. If we were all properly careful in preparing for Holy Communion, how happy would we be! We would soon see whole families coming weekly to the holy table. The erring members of the family would soon be converted by their prayers and The erring members of the family would scon be converted by their prayers and good example. There would be purity and peace and contentment in every home. Weekly or daily Communion would be the rule instead of the exception as it is now tion, as it is now.

Malarial poisons contain the germs of dangerous diseases. If these poisons accumulate in the system, Tvphoid, Bilious, Intermittent or Chill Fever is sure to follow. Ayer's Ague Cure is a warrented specific for malaria.

STUBBORN CHILDREN readily take Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. It pleases the child and destroys the worms,

HOW TO STOP DRINKING.

"How shall I quit drinking?" is a question oft put to himself by the man of moderate use of alcoholic stimulants. He is a professional or a business man upon whom the strain falls heavily, and his three or four drinks a day have increased to ten or a dozen. Aside from the financial considerations, he has felt the keen edge of retribution for overindulgence and desires to put himself again on the plane of self-control. Would it be wise for him to stop or taper? Is there any way for him to escape the unpleasant incidental consequences? Is it really hard to stop drinking? Can the doctors help him to tide over the first bad days?

There are, says the New York Graphic, FOR THE DANGEROUS APPETITE.

There are, says the New York Graphic, probably several thousand men in this big town to whom these questions recur with ever-increasing force. They are neither Bohemians nor druukards. They are strictly moderate users of stimulants, but the kidneys or stomach are giving tokens of rebellion. They don't feel as well as they used to before they knew the taste of liquor. They would like to get back to that unconsciousness of heart, liver and kidneys which is perfect health. Even their moderate consumption of beer, wine and whiskey is a growing appetite, and abstention means a ing of beer, wine and whiskey is a growing appetite, and abstention means a
sense of goneness that is very trying.
They carry this load around with them
and they would like to know how to
emancipate themselves. Can the doctors
help them?

WHAT THE DOCTORS SAY. Some doctors can help them. It, however, is the sympathetic physician, one who has been there himself, who can do them most good. Dr. Rufus L. Wilder has been connected with the Winder has been connected with the Health Department or the Department of Charity and Correction for many years. His trained hand has touched the pulse of many men in all stages of alcoholism. He knows whereot he treats and to him were put the following ques-

What is the pathologic condition that enslaves a man to the alcoholic habit making it difficult for him to stop?

Would you advise the short stop or tapering off on fewer drinks and lighter becomes?

beverages?
In the short stopping should the patient be treated with drugs, bromides or chloral?

or chloral?
What course of diet would you suggest during the breaking off process?
How soon ought a man to feel himself again? How many days, weeks or months would it take to restore his system.

tem to normal tone?

Is the man who has drunk moderately for a dozen years ever as good morally or physically as he was before he acquired the habit?

acquired the habit?

Is he permanently injured even by his moderate indulgence?

BURDER SHORT.

purpose I might exhibit the oromides of mild doses of the fluid extract of coca leaves. This is a diffusible stimulant with some of the beneficial qualities of alcohol and none of the deleterious. In either case I should recommend great care in diet. They should eat nothing greasy or difficult of digestion. Rare roast beef, juicy steak, mutton chops, cysters and eggs. I don't take any stock in beef tea, it is mere detritus. If the drinker is also a smoker I should recommend the curbing of the latter indulgence also. Not stopping it, for the gentle, soothing influence of the cigar would probably be beneficial in its psychologic effect:

"I have grave doubts whether even the most moderate drinker is ever in as good physical condition as he was before he began indulgence. Loud continued

good physical condition as he was before he began indulgence. Loud continued indulgence is sure to produce many organic lesions. The 'gin liver' is one manifestation of this and requires special treatment. A long suffering wife puts antimony or other emetics into her husband's rum, but I would not recommend any such direction mann."

any such drastic means. any such drastic means."

THE MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Dr. Louis L. Seaman, who for many years was the chief of the medical staff of the Charity Hospital, has seen enough "drunks" to speak with authority. "It is difficult for men to stop drinking because use or abuse of stimulants has produced certain actual congestions, pathologic changes which demand stimulation to keep up sufficient circulating the Charity Hospital, has seen enough "drunks" to speak with authority. "It is difficult for men to stop drinking because use or abuse of stimulants has produced certain actual congestions, pathologic changes which demand stimulation to keep up sufficient circulating force. Cessation of stimulation causes reaction which is very distressing in many cases. The question of stopping short or tapering off depends wholly upon the individual's strength of will and purpose. With stme a change to lighter stimulation would be absolutely necessary. There is less suffering by that method. To a man unaccustomed to controlling himself nothing less than physical restraint would accomplish the object. If bromides are indicated lexhibit them in ten or twenty grain doses.

I prefer the bromide of ammonium. The fluid extract of cinchona in one or two grain doses is very satisfactory, or the monobromate of camphor in two or three grain doses. Nux vomica is also an excellent substitute for alcoholic tonics. In HOW TO AVOID THE PITFALLS-SURE CUR!

drink of the liquor, however, will cure him forever."

George Wisner is an old bartender and he knows enough to be a good adviser. "If a man means to stop drinking my advice to him would be to stop right short off and keep away from drinking places. It is no sort of use for a man to try to keep a good resolution and hang around bar-rooms. If a steady whiskey-drinker calls for milk, and seltzer the expression of pitying contempt in the eye of the bartender who serves him will be enough to overturn his resolution. The only way to stop is to stop. stop is to stop.

USEFUL BAKING POWER FACTS.

The following hints may prevent some

The following hints may prevent some housekeeper from being imposed upon:

If, when two samples of baking powder are tested by mixing with cold water, one of them boils up quickly, effervercing like seidlitz powder, and the other rises more slowly, foaming like yeast, and perhaps standing over the top of the glass, it is an evidence of the purity of the former and the adulteration of the latter. The different action of the second is caused by the addition of flour or lime, or both. Put a little flour in the other and mix it thoroughly, then stir into the water, and thoroughly, then stir into the water, and the same result is produced, the action being more or less slow according to the

THE MADONNA OF THE CROSS.

THE TESTIMONY OF AN ANCIENT IRISH SHAFF TO DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED

Messenger of the Sacred Heart. Dear old Ireland, as its sons and daugh-ters call it in whatever far-off part of the world they may be, has many things "quite unlike anything to be seen else-where."

Mass, for the hearing of which so many died along these shores, may henceforth be said. Cromwell's religious massacre, and the political disaster of the Boyne Water, two miles and more below the city, need not be forgotten.

But for this May month of Mary we will cross over into the county Louth, and try to live back in earlier times. We are to see "the most beautiful specimen of Celtic stonework now in existence." It is Celtic stonework now in existence." It is at Monasterboice—the site of the ancient monastery built in honor of Buiti or Boetius, a bishop who died in the year of our Lord 521. But it was much later when all that now remains was built. There we find one of the famous round towers, one hundred and ten feet high, with two small characters and — what most with two small churches, and—what most interests us—three sculptured crosses.

One of the crosses is broken, but two still stand as they did

A THOUSAND YEARS AGO,

Now there were two Muiredachs, abbots—one who died, as the poor Masters tell, in the year of grace 844, and the other in 923. Perhaps it was the latter built up grain doses. Nux vomica is also an excellent substitute for alcoholic tonics. In my experience it takes a patient two or three weeks to recover normal tone. It depends upon the individual. If the patient is of a highly nervous temporament the recovery is slower, and normal tone is rarely attained. Coarse, rough natures probably never get back to where they started. They lose little and don't have far to go to get back."

Dr. M. J. B. Messemer, in his capacity as a Coroner, has had experience with many who never stopped drinking. As a physician he helps many who want to stop.

'I have a sure cure," said he. "It never fails. Put into the liquor of the man you want to reform a live eet. Leave it there until it dies. Then take it out. One drink of that liquor will nauseate the most inveterate toper. He will never take a second drink. I don't pretend to say how or why: I only know that it is so. Many a suffering mother in Irasel will rise up and call that eel blessed if they will only try it. Of course the man need not know the trick. One of rink of the liquor, however, will cure him forever"

The state of grace S44, and the other in my experience it also an excellent substitute of grand mater to have been agreed with the great Cross of the sculptures agree with the greater personage, and the sculptures agree with the great Cross of the Scriptures agree with the great Cross of the Scriptures agree with the great Cross of the Scriptures agree with the greater personage, and the sculptures agree with the great Cross of the Scriptures agree with the great Cross of the Script

has become man and our Saviour in her chaste womb.

"Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners now and at the bour of our death. Think how meny time, over and over through all these hundreds of years devout souls in Ireland have said this prayer. And meanwhile, this

CROSS OF THEIR EARLY FAITH
has stood upright against the sky, bearing mas stood upright against the sky, bearing witness that they have chosen the better part. Far better than earthly greatness or false peace is the meek following of the Star of Bethlehem leading to the Mother and Child.

St. Bridget had already introduced

St. Bridget had already introduced among her disciples the practice of reciting prayers devoutly from a long string of beads. Afterwards the Blessed Virgin herself, through St. Dominic adopted the Rossry as her devotion in the Church, and this has remained always the loved practice of the children of Ireland. Few of her children praham have seen the of her children perhaps have seen the Modona of Muiredach. But they have labored to keep the love of her and her Divine Child alive in the world, and the whole world testifies this month of May that they still say, while the beads slip through their fingers worn with worship and toil—Hall Mary full of grace! our Lord is with thee?

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor;—
Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of our readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully. To the Editor :-

Respectfully, Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, 37 Yonge St., Tor-

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT.

We want live, energetic, agents in every county in the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of great merit, on ITS MERITS. An article naving a la ge sale, paying over 100 per cent. profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for oach and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every houseowner, it might not be necessary to make "AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from \$150 to \$300 a month clear, and this fact makes it sale for our to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty days 'trial and fail to clear at least \$100 in this time, anove ALL EXPENSES, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the mouey paid for them. No such employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more than double this amount. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fally, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Bend at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. Address at once, National Novelty too.

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I was troubled with cataring street.

I was troubled with cataring street.

years. Have suffered a great deal. My eyes, ears and throat were greatly affected. Mr. Kinney, the drugglist, induced me to irry Ely's Cream Balm and for the past two years have had very little trouble. I have lived in Webster. Mass. and Rockville, Conn. Very respectfully, J. W. Pratt, Monson, Mass.

I have improved greatly since using Ely's Cream Balm for catarin. I feel like a new man. It is a blessing to humanity.—John D. Farrell, Hartford, Conn.

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the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

CATARRAH, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS. AND HAY FEVER.—New TREATMENT.—Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasities in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever, are cared in from one to three simple applications made at home. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent. were cured. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. In fact this is the only treatment which can possibly effect a permanent ourse, and sufferers from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever should at once correspond with Messrs. A. H. Dixon & Son. 203 West King street, Toronto, Canada, who have the sole control of this new remedy, and who send a pamphlet explaining this new treatment, free on receipt of stamp.—Scientific American.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Rectover. No Fits after figst day's use Marvel-ous cares Treatise and \$3.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 632 Areb 81. Falls, Phil.

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arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious Affections,

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. One that will save days of sickness and many a Dollar in time and Doctor's bills, one always near at hand, ready at a moment's call. This friend is PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, it cures Dysentery, Choicra, Diarrhea, Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Lowel Complaints, Painter's Celic, Dysepesia or Indigestion, Sudden Colds, Sore Throat, Coughs, &c.
USED EXTERNALLY, it cures Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Seadla and Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralria and Rheumatism. #20" Sold by Dealers in Family Medicines the World Around.

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A Famous Doctor

consisted in keeping the head cool, the feet warm, and the bowels open. Had this eminent physician lived in our day, and known the merits of Ayer's Pills as an aperient, he would certainly have recommended them, as so many of his distinguished successors are doing. The celebrated Dr. Farnsworth, of

Norwich, Conn., recommends Ayer's Pills as the best of all remedies for "Intermittent Fevers."

"Intermittent Fevers."
Dr. I. E. Fowler, of Bridgeport,
Conn., says: "Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them Dr. Mayhew, of New Bedford, Mass.,

says: "Having prescribed many thousands of Ayer's Pills, in my practice, I can unhesitatingly pronounce them the best cathartic in use.'

best cathartic in use,"

The Massachusetts Stale Assayer, Dr. A. A. Hayes, certifies: "I have made a careful analysis of Ayer's Pills. They contain the active principles of well-known drugs, isolated from inert matter, which plan is, chemically speaking, of great importance to their usefulness. It insures activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. Ayer's Pills contain no metallic or mineral substance, but the virtues of vegetable remedies in skillful combination."

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

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Meetings.

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

NOTICE. HAVING purchased the stock of Mr. C. Bwitzer, Tobacconist, my friends and the public generally will find the Largest, Finest and Freshest stock of goods in the

HAVANA CIGARS

AT OLD PRICES. FANCY GOODS! not usually found in a Tobacconist estab-lishment. Reading Room containing the leading papers in connection.

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LAW PRACTICE FOR SALE. A CATHOLIC BARRISTER, WITH A large business, practising for last six years at populous county seat in central ontario, desires to dispose of his practice. Satisfactory reasons given. Excellent chance for a Catholic. Audress, "Barrister," care Catholic Record.

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TRY The New Shoe Store when you are in want of Boots and Shoes. My stock is all new, of the best material, and the prices are as low as any house in the trade. Remember, we have no old, shelf-worn shoddy goods that we are seiting at haif price in order to get rid of them.—M. G. PAINE, first door west of Thomas Beattle & Co's.



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Resolution of Condolence.

At a special meeting of Branch No. 18, C M. B. A., held on last Friday evening, President Kelly presiding, it was moved by Past Chancellor Quillinan, seconded by First Vice-President Ford,

moved by Past Chancellor Quillinan, seconded by First Vice-President Ford, and carried unanimously:

It having pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from the ranks of our brother-hood Thomas Mullgan, one of its most faithful and attentive members. Be it Resolved: That, in the demise of our much respected and deeply deplored brother, Thos. Mulligan, this Branch has suffered a grievous loss, our town has to mourn the passing away of a young and promising citizen, while his faithful wife and young children have lost their natural protector, a loving and faithful husband and father.

Be it further resolved: That the becaused widow and children of our decesed brother have the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of the cflicers and members of this Branch; that our charter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days as a token of respect for the memory of deceased; that a copy of these resolutions be tendered to the widow of our late brother, the same be published in the local papers and also entered in our minute book.

Parrick Kelly, President.

Garrier O'Connor Rec. Sec.

PATRICK KELLY, President.

GARRETT O'CONNOR, Rec. Sec.

The following resolutions were adopted by Branch 47, Arthur Village, at a regular meeting of the society on Thursday evening, the 17th instant, on motion of Father Burke, seconded by Brother Phelan:

Whereas, it bath pleased Almighty God to take to Himself Brother James J. Landy, Recording Secretary of the Woodstock Branch of the C. M. B. A., a brother of our worthy Recording Secretary, we therefore tender our deepest sympathies to Brother Landy and to the bereaved family, and hope that God in His mercy will grant eternal rest to their departed brother and consolation to his family.

Recolved, that this resolution be entered in the minutes of this Branch and also published in the CATHOLIC RECORD and the C. M. B. A. Monthly.

JOHN O'DONNELL, Asst. Rec. Sec.

Montreal, May 9th, 1888.

Thomas Coffey, Esq., Editor of the Catholic Record, London, Ont.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—At the last regular meeting of St. Anthony's Branch, No. 50, C. M. B. A., held 6th inst., the following resolutions of condolence were

adopted.

It was moved by Bro. Richard Eishop and seconded by Bro. Joseph Butler, that Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His Infinite wisdom to call to his eternal home the father of our estremed second Vice-President John Roach, therefore be it.

therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of St.

Anthony's Branch, No. 50, C M. B. A.,
whilst bowing in humble submission to the
will of Divine Providence, desire to extend to our worthy Bro. and family our
sincerest expressions of sympathy in this
their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our sflicted Bro. member,
recorded and published in the Post, CATHOLIC RECORD and C. M. B. A. Monthly.

R. BISMOP F. McCabe C. Brady Committee

R. Bishop
F. McCare
C. Brady

Bestell to the Catholic Record.

The situation of Goderich, possessing a fine harbor on one side, and on the other a mort productive agricultural district, beddee being the County Town of Huron.

County, would lead one to suppose it was a departed this life. Deceased, having the contributed to the county Town of Huron.

County, would lead one to suppose it was a deveraged by the Divine Providence with a quiet and style to while it is holding its own as it were, its progress of late years has not be commandated with the advantage above named. Just now there is very prospect of a "honor" and indications that in the near fature a branch of the CP. R. from Gaspia to Goderich will be built. This will give an impetute to the acit trade and being its state of the county to the county of the safe trade and being its state of the county of the county of the was united in the county of the county of the was united in band, and are running with a full quote of workmen. In this respect we notice that the well hear the sation has recently been promoting their welfare by untablishing at large bountered of workmen. In this respect we notice that the well hear the sation has recently been purchased Mr. Joseph Kidd, i.e., who beades making sait, has also a stays and beddee making as the above and the contribution of the county of the count

ior article. We wish our young friend success and prosperity in his business.

As regards the Catholic population, we regret, however, that it is not growing in numbers, five or six families having lately left the parish, and Father Watters, the worthy pastor, finds it necessary to resort to a bezsar for the purpose of lessening the debt of the church. For this purpose tickets are now out and for sale in different parts of the country. Those of our readers who may get them, and who are saked to purchase them, will perform a most meritorious work by selling or purchasing as many as they possibly can. The drawing takes place in the Town Hall, Goderich, on the 20th and 21st June next. The list of prizes is valuable and attractive.

May 21st, 1888. May 21st, 1888.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. PROM WINGHAM.

The people of this parish, although not numerous enough to have the happiness of a resident priest, are very fortunate to be always under the spiritual charge of most sealous and painstaking pastors. We all remember with gratitude the unitring seal of the first parish priest of the united parishes of Wing ham, Wawanosh and Blyth, Rev. John O'Connor, now of Maidstone. He often travelled from his residence in Wawonosh, a distance of fourteen miles, in the most severe weather, in order to attend to the spiritual welfare of his people.

In the present pastor, Rev. T. West, Father O'Connor has a most worthy successor. The good work of the former is continued with unabated zeal, and every opportunity is given the people to attend to their religious duties and promote their spiritual interests.

During the greater part of Father O'Connor's pastorate, on account of his being without an assistant, we had mass only once a month, but now, thanks to our dear good bishop, whom may God soon restore to his usual health, Father West has an able assistant in the Rev. Father Aylward, and we have the happiness of assisting at the most Holy Sacrifice every two weeks, nearly always followed by an early mass on the following Monday.

A short time sgo the pastor suggested

William again preached.

Besides the blessing of the Stations, the Pastor had another object in view when he invited the Rev. Father William to visit us, namely, to give all an opportunity of making their Easter duty, an opportunity which was embraced by the entire congregation, all of whom approached the Holy Table. During his stay here Father William was the guest of Frederick Korman. Eso.

of Frederick Korman, Esq.

A report of our little Mission would not be complete without saying a few words about our choir. Few churches of its size can boast of a better choir than Wingham, and much thanks is due to Mr. Wingham, and much thanks is due to Mr. P. B. Flannigan and his talented family for their services in this respect. His daughter, Clara, presides at the organ, his son Lewis and two other daughters, besides himself, sing in the choir, all tending in a great measure to add to the solemnity of the ceremonies of the church. PARISHIONER.

Wingham, May 18th, 1888.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

A SAD BEREAVEMENT.

dren who have the sincere sympathy and kind feelings of every friend and acquaintance, as they are unaware of the heavy loss they have so recently undergone. The husband and friends are requested to accept the sympathy of a large community in this their hour of lonelines and affliction.

Special to the Catholic Record. ENTERTAINMENT AT L'ASSUMPTION COLLEGE.

Oa Mondey, the 7th of Mey, took place in the Academic Hall of L'Assomption College, P. Q., Canada, a grand literary, dramatic and musical enter ainment under the auspices of St. Patrick's Academy, a literary society established in the institution. This academy has for years past offered the public a magnificent play on the anniversary of its patron salat; but this year, through insuperable obstacles, it had to be postponed to a later date. And, may it be said to the honor of its members, the people this year did not lose anything by waiting, for every part of the programme was carried out with a greater success than ever.

people this year did not lose anything by waiting, for every part of the programme was carried out with a greater success than ever.

A large audience had gathered there when the curtain rose, and showed by its frequent applause that the hopes it had entertained of passing a joyful and interesting evening were not deceived.

The programme began with an opening address delivered by Mr. Gustave Berniche, who accomplished his task with honor. He exposed the object the academy had in view by cultivating the English language, the good results which could be seen in every member, and the still brighter prospects for the future. Under the patronage of the patron s int of Ireland it was bound to enjoy an evergrowing success. Then came forward Mr. Dennis J. Downey, who, with a pathetic voice, spoke on that great disciple of Irish liberty, "Daniel O'Connell." Mr. Downey, in eloquent terms, went over all the great deeds and generous actions accomplished by the supreme Irish patriot. He told us how he had won so many religious and civil liberties for Ireland and her people, how he had sacrificed himself for her rights. Mr. Downey's peroration was particularly remarked. He had already given marks of his ability, and it can be said that he again proved himself equal to the task which devolved upon him.

This gentleman was succeeded by Mr. Armand Foucher, whose subject was the French Revolution. The speaker exposed with great lucidity the causes which had bought on this fearful revolution. He narrated with vigor the horrible deeds perpetrated by the actors of that sanguinary drams. The consequences of that cataclysm of '89 were also explained with marked advantage. Mr. Foucher was much applauded throughout his speech, for the andience highly prized his work.

The last speech, which ended the literary part of the programme, was on a subject of living interest: "Labor." It devolved on Mr. Vital Larose, a young gentleman of great talent, who discharged his duty with distinction. With solid reasoning and vivid eloquence Mr. Laros

Father Aylward, and we have the happines of assisting at the most Holy Sociality to weeke, nearly always followed by an early mass on the following Monday.

A short time ago the pastor suggested that a set of Stations of the Cross would greatly to the appearance of the interior of our neat little church, besides giving the people an opportunity of performing a devotion that is always productive of much spiritual good. The congregation nobly responded to his appeal for funds, and a beautiful set of Turgis Stations, neatly framed, were procured on Monday, evening 14th unst. Rev. Father William, O. S. F., P. P., Chatham, on the invitation of Father West, arrived by the evening train, and on Tuesday masses were celebrated at 7.30 by Father West, S. 30 by Father West, S. 30 by Father William, and at ten o'clock by Father Aylward. At the last mass Father William allowed an eloquent sermon, dwelling particularly on the practice of the Stations of the Cross, its origin, etc.

In the evening at 7.30 Vespers were sung and a most impressive sermon on the "General Judgment" was preached by the learned and eloquent disciple of St. Francis. We regret space will not permit a report of this sermon. The preacher's description of the general judgment was most vivid and startling. No one could help being affected by it. He asked his bearers on what side they were to be on that terrible day and pointed out to them the task that was before them in order to be with those to whom our Lord would as, "Come ye blessed of my Father, and possess the Kingdom that was prepared for you." Then followed Benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament.

On Wednesday three masses were again celebrated, at the last of which Father William again preached.

Besides the blessing of the Stations, the Pastor had another object in view when he injet to the progression of the general judgment was most vivid and possess the Kingdom that was prepared for you." Then followed Benediction of the most Blessed Sacrament.

On Wednesday three masses were again celebra Mr. E. F. Barrett, in his representation of "Hans," Maurice's friend, elicited much applause. Mr. R. de Salaberry, as cap-tain of the guards, also sustained his part

with ability.

Altogether the play was most successful, and one and all the amateur actors of L'Assomption College deserve the felicitations of the public for the way the play

was rendered.

This piece was followed by the song, "Sailing," executed by Messrs. D. J. Downey, Thos. C. O'Connor and E. F. Barret. These gentlemen were much southended.

Barret. These gentlemen were much applauded.

Then was played a French Comedy entitled "L'Honneur est satisfait," Honor is satisfied. This piece was very well executed and all the actors highly deserve praise therefor. Messra. H. Dlon, D. Hebert and A. Godreau frequently elicited roars of laughter. The quartette "Larboard Watch," was also well received by the audience, as were the "Evening Bells," rendered by a choir.

The college band was in attendance and rendered several of its choicest selections. On the whole the entertainment was a success and everyone who contributed to it deserve well-earned praise.

The audience dispersed at a late hour highly pleased with the pleasant and interesting evening it had pessed.

SPECTATOR.

staunch Liberal all his life, and one who has worked well for and deserves well of his party, popular with all classes, an able speaker, possessing maturity of judgment and perfect knowledge of affairs local and general, having the respect and confidence of his countrymen, we feel that should he be chosen for a seat in the Legislative Council and in the Cabinet, the appointment would meet with general approbation.

ment would meet with general approbation.

The Ministry having only lately been
reformed, it may not be quite possible to
make the desired change at once, but the
preliminary step of placing an Irish Catholic in the Legislative Council would be
regarded as an earnest of the Premier's
desire to carry out his promise to the Irish
electors that they should have representation in the Cabinet.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

LECTURE BY REV. FATHER FLANNERY AT

MATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS, the control of the contro Scotland enjoyed Home Rule, if large factories were equally encouraged and fostered by the ruling power in them as in England—if they had their own trade and commerce—if every farmer in England, Ireland and Scotland had his own bit of land—his own home as in France and Russia—there would be no more contented or prosperous nation on God's earth, and no place in the worli could be a match for the combined strength of the three nationalities united in one common brotherhood in sympathy, interest, power and love. and love.



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BY-LAW NO. ---

To Repeal the By-law for the Establishment of a Free Library.

Jane, 1888, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning and continuing until 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the under mentioned places:

In the First Subdivision of the First Ward at the City Hall, and Charles A. Kingston shail be the Deputy Returning Officer.

In the Second Subdivision of the First Ward, at William Vistohe's store, at the corner of isathurst and Richmond streets, and John C Williams shail be the Deputy Returning Officer.

In the Third Subdivision of the First Ward, at the school house on Horton street, and John C Williams shail be the Deputy Returning Officer.

In the Fourth Subdivision of the First Ward, at the school house on Horton street, and Frederick W. Cryer shall be the Deputy Returning Officer.

In the Fourth Subdivision of the First Ward, at the house of George Quinton, on Gray street, and John J. Spettigue shall be the Deputy Returning Officer.

In the First subdivision of the Second Ward, at John Turner's shop, on Richmond street, and Samuel Meride shall be the Deputy Returning Officer.

In the third Subdivision of the Second Ward, at John Surging officer.

In the First Subdivision of the Third Ward, at the Second Subdivision of the Third Ward, at the School house, on Waterloom Subdivision of the Third Ward, at the School house, on Waterloom Subdivision of the Third Ward, at the School house on Maitland Ward, at the School house on Maitland Ward, at the School house on Maitland Ward, at the School House on Putrose, in the First Subdivision of the Fourth Ward, at or near John A. Gauld's house on Funces.

In the First Subdivision of the Fourth Ward, at or near John A. Gauld's house on Finces.

In the Second Subdivision of the Fourth Ward, at or near John A. Gauld's house on Finces.

In the Herst Subdivision of the Fourth Ward, at the School House on Waterloom Street, and George The School House on Fourth Ward, at the School House on Fourth Ward, at ward, at the School House on Waterloostreet, and Benry Pratt shall be the Deputy Returning Officer.

In the First Subdivision of the Fifth Ward, at the School House on Park street, and John E. Snowler shall be the Deputy Returning Officer.

In the Second Subdivision of the Fifth Ward, at the East End Hall on Ducdas street, and E. S. Jarvis shall be the Deputy Returning Officer.

In the Third Subdivision of the Fifth Ward, at the Anderson School House, and Thomas Van Idelstine shall be the Deputy Returning Officer.

2. That on the fourth day of June next, at his office in the City Hall, in the city of London, at eleven o clock in the forencon, the Mayor shall appoint, in writing signed by him, two persons to attend to the final summing up of the votes by the Clerk, and and one person to attend at each polling place on behalf of the persons interested in and desirous of promoting the passing of this By-law, and a like number on behalf of the persons interested in the said Municipal Corporation shall attend at the City Hall in the said City of London, at the hour of eleven o clock in the forencon, on the himber of votes given for or against the By-law, rassed in open Council this in the said Summer of the persons the promoting the plant of the persons interested in and desirous of proposing the passage of this By-law, and a like number on behalf of the persons interested in and estirous of proposing the passage of this By-law.

8. That the Cierk of the said Municipal Corporation shall attend at the City Hall in the said City of London, at the hour of eleven o clock in the forencom, on the hirries day of June, 1888, to sum up the number of votes given for or against the By-law, rassed in open Council this in the search of the proposition of the propositi

NOTICE The above is a true copy of a proposed By-law which will be taken into consideration by the Council of the City of London after one month from the second day of May, 1888, being the date of the first publication thereof, and the polls for taking the votes of the electors will be held at the hour, day and places named in said By-law.

Dated this first day of May, 1888.

ALEX. S. ABBOTT, City Clerk.

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Translated for the RECORD from t A PAGE OF OUR HISTO

The Jesuits in Canada Under Rule.

I. The espitulation of Que signed on the 13th September, 1's act stipulates: Article 2—"That the inhabita Article 2—"That the inhabita be preserved in the possession houses, goods, effects and pigranted upon their laying down their Article 6—That the exercise Catholic, Apostolic and Roman shall be maintained and that seahall be given to ecclesiastical himale and female religious, partic His Lordship the Bishop of Quebted the free exercise of the Roman relivoise safeguards to all religious person as to His Lordship the Bishop.)

No trace here of any clause excluding the Jesuits from the tees of this capitulation.

ties of this capitulation.

II. The capitulation of Montaigned on the 8th September, 17the point in question it stiputalless.

signed on the 8th September, 17 the point in question it stipt follows:

Article 27.—The free exercice Catholic Apostolic and Roman shall subsist entire. . . Thes shall be obliged by the English ment to pay their priests the they were used to pay. (Grantet free exercice of their religion, the objudying the tithes to the priests will the king's pleasure)

Article 28.—The chapter, pastors and missionaries, shall with entire liberty in their existencions of cures. . . . (Grant Article 32.—The commun nuns shall be preserved in the tutions and privileges. . . may continue to follow their rule (Granted.)

Article 33.—The preceding shall likewise be executed wit to the communities of Jeau Recollets and of the house of the of St. Sulpice at Montreal; these the Jesuits shall preserve the to nominate to certain cura missions as heretofore. (Refuthe Kings pleasure be known.)

Article 34.—All the communial the priests shall preserve thables, the property and revenuseignories and other estates. . what nature soever they be, same estates shall be preserve the same estates shall be preserve the Sulpicians, the Recollets secular priests were to retain tession with all the privileges, rights, honors and tions. (Granted.)

Firstly, then, the Jesuits as the Sulpicians, the Recollets secular priests were to retain tession with all the privileges pertaining, for the 34th in saying all the communities, excludes the restriction contain preceding article.

Secondly. By the refusal

excludes the restriction contain preceding article.

Secondly. By the refusal of 33 the Jesuits were not play worse position than were the S and the secular clergy by the the second part of the 27th arone might even say, than was the second part of the 27th arone might even say, than was the total second part of the 27th arone might even say, than was the total second part of the 29, 3 do. The episcopal see was at vacant, for Mouseigneur de brand had just died in treal, but we shall unveiled tendencies as hostil episcopal dignity, as are those find here against the religious already, even, in refusing artic 31 and 40, articles concerning nation and the prerogatives of General Amherst showed clear General Amherst showed clearl wanted to come to.

But, it is well to remark this conditional refusal of

article does not prove that the religious were molested. The article, though refused, in vigour, and the unfavorable that we have pointed out redead letter, and were implicitly by the Treaty of Paris

by the Treaty of Paris

We may even be permitted
that this refusal concerned, if at
least principally, the fine
which treats of the nomination
cures by the Sulpicians and the
The treaty of Paris was signe
10th February, 1763. The four
contains, amongst others, the
points:-

contains, amongst others, the points:

"His Britanuic Majesty, on agrees to grant the liberty of the lic religion to the inhabitants of the will consequently give effectual orders, that his new Catholic subjects may proven the rites of the Romish Church the laws of Great Britain permit."

That is absolutely all that contains on the subject. The explicit question of the Jemore than of any body else; it the inhabitants of Canada, among the Jesuits were included.

To pretend that in virtue of italiciated clause, the penal.

"According to a letter sent to

*According to a letter sent it the 16th February, 1762, by Fath nay, procurator of the American Paris, the Father re-entered their Quebeo with the approbation of Murray in June, 16th. Many recessary, but scarcely were the when to the great loy of the city classes respended. . . Father who had gone with other Fatt Illinois, in order to be at alisan frontiers of Canada, returned at to his mission at Detroit, and with enthusiasm by his parishi with induses by English officers.