PAGES MISSING

My Own Galtees.

Written for the Pilot.

My own Galtees!* My own Galtees!

Not stather hill on earth than these, sublime in storm, in sunshine bright, Bathed in streams of purest light Radiant gleams of every nue.

Purple and gold, soft green and blue; Forever in my dreams they rise, Like glimpses of lost paradise.

My own Galtees! where'er I roam
Tueg give my earlier welcome home.
Their graceful curves in these of light,
Or shadowy waves burst on my sight
Long, long, before the little town.
O'er which they daily smile, or frown.
The breez thus plays o'er cheek and trees
Seems like a dear old friend's caress.

My own Galtees: to the far pest,
What wistful, lingering looks I cast,
A dark-haired, gray-yest child I see,
Just budding forth from infancy,
who gazes on the mountains' crest,
Her hunds close clasped upon her breast;
The say to her is Hesven's door,
And Gud's great throne grey Galtymore.

My own Galtees! from them I drew Each nigh, pure thought which in me grew For like a prayer at my mother's knee Was the sight of my glorious hills to me; No earthly feeling, base or low, But meited 'neath the mountains' glow; As twilight softly o'er them stole What solemn gladness filled my soul.

The shadows fall, the night is nigh, Oh! grant, dear Lord, before I die, Whea my soul goes forth on its ionely quest On the nills I love that my last looks rest, Peaceful and calm may I lie there. My hands of se clasped in voiceless prayer And with the old child love and faith Close my tired eyes and welcome death.

July, 1888. FLLER OF LERY. ELLEN O'LEARY.

*The Galtees are a very beautiful, picture-sque range of nills near the town of Tipper-ary. They give a wonderful charm to the landscape on every side of the town, and stretch along at great length between the Counties of Tipperary and Cork, each peak of a different snape, towering, graceful un-dulating.

KNOCKNAGOW

THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER XIX.

WILL SIR GARRETT RENEW THE LEASE? Grace was taking her place at the Grace was taking her place at the piane, when Mary whispered to her that she herself would play for the dancer—an arrangement which Grace liked very well. But she locked quite offended when she saw that Mr. Lowe and the doctor had already engaged the two Miss Hanlys; and Hugh was compelled by the exgencies of the case to offer his arm to the formidable Miss Lloyd.

"Stand up, sir," said Rose Hanly to her brother. And Lory and Grace completed the set.

pleted the set.
"Are you long here?" Lory asked.

"Some weeks," she replied, after in-voluntarily moving half a yard away

"Will you stay much lenger ?"

"I can't say."
"Come with me," said Lory confidentially "and I'll show you places you never saw before."

She stared at him with unfeigned

astonishment.

"I'll show you a cave," he continued,

"that very few know about."

"that very few conty reply. And the "Oh!" was her only reply. And the idea of a cave, taken in connection with her partner's voice, gave her a vague cort of impression that he lived under ground,

and only visited his friends during the holidays. She looked at him more curiously than she had yet done, and thought his custome rather strengthened this notion. His coat, for instance, was evidently made for him when he was about half his present size. It was much too narrow in the shoulday, they too narrow in the shoulders; the sleeves did not reach far below the elbows; the buttons behind were half way up his back; and the skirts fell considerably short of the extremity of the spine. On the other hand, his trousers, of gray cot the other hand, his trousers, of gray cot ton tweed, was distressingly new and shipy, and very much too large; the tailor, warned no doubt by the example of the coat, seeming to have left hum "ample room and verge enough" to ex-pand into a colossus, if he were so minded—particularly about that portion of his nerson which the coatskirts served of his person which the coatskirts seemed to be straining every thread to cover, but only partially succeeded. So that Grace fancied she saw in her partner the upper half of a small boy joined to the lower half of a stout man.

Sue was soon struck by another peculiarity, which both surprised and distressed her. When it came near their turn to begin the figure, Lory's leg began bending and straightening at the knees. With his neck stretched forward, and like to stop and throw the men out of staring wildly at the opposite wall, he worked up and down spasmodically to the time of the music

Grace thought at first that the soles of his boots had, by some unaccountable means, been glued to the floor, and that he was exerting all his strength to get them free. In fact, it seemed absolutely necessary that Lory should pump him-self for a minute or two before he could set off And this getting up of steam was more frequent than usual in consequence of Hugh's ignorance of quadrilles—and Miss Lloyd was not the sort of partner to set him right.

The doctor, who was opposite to his brother and Miss Lloyd, was greatly an-noyed by these blunders; and as he om thought of consulting other people's wishes when his own were to be gratified, he coolly took Grace by the hand and transferred her to Hugh, handing back Miss L'oyd to Lory, who, by merely asking "did she like quadrilles?" almost precipitated her into Maurice

This exchange of partners so bewildered Miss Lloyd that the dance was over before she could fully realize her

Grace hung upon Hugh's arm, glad to age was very welcome to Hugh too. He drew her out about Davis and other kindred subjects; but she never lost sight of the business in hand, and piloted him so deftly that there were no more mistakes till the dance was concluded. "Wonders will never cease," said she to Mary, as she fanned herself with her

"Fionn Macool can make himself agreeable." "It would be strange if he could not." Mary replied, with a thoughtful smile.

The evening passed very pleasantly. Everyone who could sing, did sing-in-Everyone who could sing and sing—in— Norry to give it to 10m Maner, and let cluding Maurice Kearney himself, who gave them the "Cruiskeen Lawn," in exception of the should be so cellent style. Other dances followed the awkward," continued Mrs. Kearney, re. I can see nothing unusual in his look."

first; and a polka with Sir Garrett But-ler's nephew made even Miss Lloyd supremely happy.

When they reached home the Miss Hanleys and their visitor—according to universal custom—discussed the merits

of the people with whom they had spent Kathleen was outspoken in praise of the doctor; and Miss Lloyd agreed in all she said in his praise. And Kathleen as fully shared Miss Lloyd's ecstacies on the

fully shared Miss Lloyd's ecstacies on the subject of Mr Lowe.

"Even if you separate his features," said Miss Lloyd, "he is a singularly hand some man. And what lovely hair he has!"

"Yes," replied Kathleen, "his hair is very nice."

"And," exclaimed Miss Lloyd, clasping her hands together and turning up

"And," exclaimed Miss Lloyd, clasping her hands together and turning upher eyes fervently, "did you ever see such feet with mortal?"

"Ye may talk," said Rose, who leant on the table with her hand pressed against her forehead, as if she were suffering from headache—"ye may talk, but I'd rather have one honest smile from Hugh Kearney than all the blaudishments of your elegant young man."

"You my word," replied Kathleen, opening her eyes very wide, "whatever may be thought of your taste, I cannot

opening ner eyes very wide, "whatever may be thought of your taste, I cannot help admiring your candour." "Yes, I am candid," Rise replied, rather crossly; "and that's more than other people are." The bewitching Kathleen got very red,

The bewitching Kathleen got very red, and an angry light flashed from her eyes; but she only stooped down, and, snatch ing up her lap dog from the hearth rug, began to fondle it assiduously.

"It really surprised me," said Miss L'oyd, "how some ladies will openly express their preferences for young men."

"I always do," retorted Rose, "Don't wan?"

"Well, Miss Hanly, I never forget that "Well, Miss Hanly, I never forget that I am a gentlewoman." And Miss Lloyd laid great stress on the word gentlewoman; which was not very ladylike, however gentlewomanly, seeing that she meant to remind her friends that their claims to gentility—in her sense of the word—were not quite as strong as her

"Well," rejoined Rese, who did not want pluck, "I can't boast of much of your acquaintance. But from all I have heard of you, I sm under the impression that you are in the habit of coming out really alrong with regard to your preferance." pretty strong with regard to your prefer-ences for young men—and old ones too," added Rose—we fear in allusion to the

Miss Lloyd turned away in disdain, and resumed her conversation with Kathleen, who became quite tender and sentimental about "Poor Richard," as she affectionately called the doctor.

And Miss L'oyd certainly did not practice where the practice with the practice with

ice what she preached, for she did

man, looking rather blank. It flashed upon him that he had alrealy spent—he could not, at the moment, remember how many days—on his uncle's Tipperary estate, and knew as much about it as the man in the moon. "I wonder," continued Maurice Kear

ney, "did he say anything about the "I really cannot imagine," replied his

But he was as gentle as a child, and when he began to get ease from the pain he desired me to write for my Uncle Dan; and sure so I did, and he brought his violin, and Mr. Butler sent for his flute; and 'twas beautiful to listen to them. 'Twas the year after he was ship were ked constant. the year after he was ship wrecked coming from abroad. And when the poor dear gentleman went away the house was quite lonesome after him. Richard was born in Richard was born in the month of March after. And sure, I suppose," added Mrs. Kearney, contem-platively, "that's the reason he has such a taste for music. Hugh had left the room unobserved

and now appeared with his ledger, and, laying it on the table, he began turning over the leaves.
"For God's sake shut that book.—I hate

the sight of it," exclaimed his father, with a gesture of impatience.
"I thought you wanted to know what the drainage cest, said Hugh.

"I don't want to know it.
would it do me to know it?
man couldn't do anything if he was to escape from her late partner; and her quick eye did not fail to observe that the

way."
Hugh smiled, and put the obnoxious book out of sight, "Good night, Mr. Lowe!" exclaimed "Good night, Mr. Lowe!" exclaimed Maurics Kearney, jumping suddenly from his chair in quite a lively manner. "I'm going to the fair to morrow, and must be half way to C——before daybreak."

"Ab, then," said his wife, "will you try and get a match for that can that Miss.

and get a match for that cup that Miss L'oyd broke? And I'm afraid you can't. would'nt wish it for anything."
"I will-I will," he replied. "Tell

Norry to give it to Tom Maher, and let

her anxiously. "I'm sure I can't tell; but look at him."

turning to her grievance. "But it was all that young Hanly's fault, I declare he frightened the life out of me."

Mrs. Kearney remained buried in thought for a minute, and then added, salemnle. solemnly:
"Dun't be talking but he has a terrible

throat!"
This allusion to Lory elicited so loud a laugh from Hugh, that the doctor, who had been asleep in an arm-chair, started up and rubbed his syes.
"There's eleven striking, Richard," said his mother," and you are tired, and ought to go to bed."

'It is time for us all to go," Hugh remarked.

And he and Mr. Lowe and the doctor

And he and Mr. Live and the doctor, retired each to his own room.

But Hogh hurried on before the doctor, and thrust he second hand clavionet under the bed, lest the idea of the fair Kathleen. operating upon that taste for music which his mother had so satisfactorily accounted for, should interfere with the slumbers of

And the clarionet not being in the doc tor's way, every soul under Maurice Kearney's roof was resting in peace and quietness when the clock struck twelve,

CHAPTER XX.

MR LOWE GETS A LETTER OF WARNING Next day, as the doct r was proposing another walk to the Castle, Barney Brod

Next day, as the doct r was proposing another walk to the Cestle, Barney Brod herick was seen cantering from the avenue; gate, mounted upon the little black donkey, Bobby, which he regarded as his own peculiar property.

"Let us walt," said Hugh, "he may have some letters."

Barney rode up to the window, and handed in the letters and newspapers he had brought from the cross roads, where, as usual, he had met the mail-car.

There was a letter for Mr. Lowe.

"I think," Hugh suggested, as he tore off the cover of a newspaper, "you had better read your letter before going out. You may want to reply to it."

Toe letter was from Mr. Lowe's mother, and as the contents may help us on with our story, we give a few extracts:

"I am very nneasy, my dearest Henry," the lady began, "since I have received a letter from young Mr. Pender, in which he speaks of the dreadful state of the country in that locality. He has been fired at three times during the last fort night, and would have captured one of the assassias on the last occasion only that his horse took fright and ran away with him. The horse, unfortunately, was a borrowed one, and not accustomed to stand fire. But if he had had his own horse there can scarcely be a doubt but that he would have made prisoners of at least two of the gang. He scale for the laye to work had been fired, gravely, "two bry honest aud industrious men. I be contents may help us on which he speaks of the dreadful state of the country in that locality. He has been fired at it know of. There is an unusually large number of ejectments had brose took fright and ran away with him. The horse, unfortunately, was a borrowed one, and not accustomed to stand fire. But if he had had his own horse there can scarcely be a doubt but that he would have made prisoners of at least two of the gang. He scale for the country of the gang. He scale for the case of the gang and the fired for the gang and the fir horse there can scarcely be a doubt but that he would have made prisoners of at least two of the gang. He could not use his pistols, they set upon him so suddenly, but he felled one of the miscreauts to the tice what she preached, for she did come out very strong indeed in praise of Mr. Lowe.

The next day, when her sisters inquired how she liked her new acquaint ance, Miss Lloyd put her handkerchief to her eyes, and bursting into a flood of tears, declared that she was "as fond of him as she was of her life."

Before going to bed, Maurice Kearney instead upon having a comfortable glass by the fire with his guest.

"Pender is to come again to see you to morrow," said he. "He had a letter from your uncle."

"Ind ed!" exclaimed the young gentle man, looking rather blank. It flashed upon him that he had already spent—be could not, at the moment, remember how many days—on his uncle's Tipperary estate, and knew as much about it as the stal, when the assassins are arrested, which I think they will be, as Mr. Pender the same reason he has only given a very guarded account of it to the local papers. But of ures the whole truth must come out at the trial, when the assassins are arrested, which I think they will be, as Mr. Pender the same reason he has only given a very guarded account of the declaration of the deal papers.

It was they set upon him so guitenly, such the earth, and the other two took to flight after decharging their bluaderbases at him, but fortunately without effect, expet that a slug from one of them lodged in his nose. It has been extracted, and the dectors do not think the wound dangerous. But when do I go on telling you those things when, of course, you know all the particulars of the dectors do not think the wound dangerous. But when dectors do not think the wound dangerous. But when dectors do not think the wound dangerous. But when dectors do not think the wound dangerous. But when dectors do not think the wound dangerous. But when dectors do not think the wound dangerous. But when dectors do not think the wound dangerous. But when dectors do not think the wound dangerous. But when dectors do not think the wound dangerous. But when dectors do not think the wound dangerous. But when dectors do not th which I think they will be, as Mt. Pender has described them minutely to the police. He thinks it a duty he owes to

society to prosecute them to conviction.

"Oh, my dear Henry, I have quite changed my mind about the agency. Bad as India is, it is not so bad as a place where such directly." as Lodia is, it is not so bad as a place where such dreadful occurrences could take place in the middle of the noon day—or what is all the same, for it was not long after samest in the evening. I will never consent to your exposing your life in such

"I really can guest, abently. And, a. Mr. Lowe could imagine nothing each that Mary Kearney was the most angelic being in creation.

"Times are changed," added the host, thoughtfully. "I expect he will allow me for the drainage. I wish he'd cometo see the place himself. I could show him forty acres of nice land where I found the lim the day he sprained his knee, with his horse sunk up to the girths in a shaky beg. Host a hatful of money by it."

"You have lost more than the fee sim let worth," said Hage.

"You have lost more than the fee sim let worth," said Hage.

"I d'n't know how much I lost by it," replied his father, rubbing his head unearly; "but when I began, I didn't most have allowed the most favorable light. Have you noticed with the most favorable light. Have you noticed and have here are educated above that a began in the day in the let worth, and have did it, with the pistols in his window.

"It is ho," replied Hugb, coming to the his window.

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"It is ho," the his day, be a significant things in his a significant the provisio

a warning to you. But I ought to beg your pardon for supposing you so simple as to require any warning.

Your coustn has not yet returned—I trust you have written to her from the country. I have discovered that there is nothing she admires so much as daring. So, if you admires so much as daring. So, if you want to interest her, give her an acco of the perils by which you are surrounded. She is most anxious that her father should settle in that part of the country, and as ne humours her in everything, it will not surprise me if he gets possession of Wood-lands again, after old Mr. Somerfield's death, as his is the last life in the lease. You ought to call and see if the place is in good repair. It was a lovely place when I was a girl, and it was there that I spent the happies' days of my life. And if those outrages could be put down—a Coercion Act is talked of—it would be a reat pleasure to me to revisit the scenes of my youth. Let me know if Mrs. Lloyd, of Mount Tempe, be alive."

The young gentleman was considerably bewildered by this production. He did not know what to think of it. He seldom gave himself the trouble of thinking about nything. But the allusion to his host's daughter made his cheek flush; and between Mr. Beresford Pender's nose and Mary Kearney's eyes, things were becoming "mixed" in the mind of Mr. Henry

Lowe, 'Unpleasant news," said Grace in a whisper to Mary.
"What is it?" Mary asked, looking at

'Oh, is it Mr. Lowe you mean? Well,

"Well," Hugh asked, "does your letter require an immediate answer?"

"No, no," he repited, with affected careleseness.

"Tis from my mother, and she wants to know," he added, glaucing through the letter to hid his embarrassment, "if Mrs.—Mrs. Lloyd, of Mount Temple, is alive."

"It is Mount Temple, and Mars. "She his great the most with his flugers, and Mr. Lowe observed that there was a ment of sticking plaster adhering to the organ, which, we may remark, was of the flexible order, as if nature intended it to tweaking made it flexible.

"Do you think," he asked, dropping will be mose with his flugers, and Mr. Lowe observed that there was a many his to the flugers, and Mr. Lowe observed that there was a ment of sticking plaster adhering to the organ, which, we may remark, was of the flux the weaking made it floxible.

"Do you think," he asked, dropping with his flugers, and Mr. Lowe observed that there was a many his to sticking plaster adhering to the organ, which, we may remark, was of the flux the care was a series of the care was a series of the care was a many his to sticking plaster adhering to the organ, which, we may remark, was of the flux the organ, which, we may remark, was of the flux the organ, which, we may remark, was of the flux the organ with the flux the organ was a many than the care was a many than the organ was a many than the

"It is Mount Tempe," said Mary. "She is mother of the lady you saw here last I ought to have remembered ; we were

at Mount Temps yesterday."
"And did you meet Mr. Lloyd?" "And did you meet Mr. Libyd?"

"Yes, we spent some time with him, and he joined us at the sulpe shooting?"

"Oh, I said you must have been reinforced," said Grace, "the volleys increased so must toward; evening."

He was a little affaild of Grace's ridicule, and though it mist to have the content.

and though it wise to turn the conversa-tion from the shooting as quickly as pos-

'My mother also wants to know," he observed, again glancing at the letter, "whether Woodlands is kep; in good repair, and she says something about old Mr. Somerfield."

"The old fellow is alive," said Hugh, "and wonderfully strong and active for his age. He cannot be far abort of n'nety, and set he is never missed from the

"And bow does he keep the place?

"Are any of my uncies tenants served with ejectments?"

"Yes," Hugh replied, gravely, "two very honest and industrious men. I believe they owe some arrears. There is a good deal of anxiety among the other tenants. But," he added, as if he wished to change the sphiret, "I don't know all

tensuts. But," he added, as if he wished to chauge the subject, "I don't know all the particulars. Perhaps it would be well if you inquired into them. Indeed, I think, the laudlord ought to come and see for himself how things are going on here."

"I believe he places great confidence in the agent," said Mr. Lowe.
"It would appear so," replied Hugh. "But as he has come to Ireland, it might be no harm for him to see personally how his estate is managed. Things have gone on smoothly enough up to this; but since the leases given by Sir Thomas have begun to drop, there is considerable uneasiness My father will tell you that before now leases were renewed as a matter of course; but letterly there is considerable unessines. leases were renewed as a matter of course; but latterly there is a remarkable reluctance on the part of landlords to give leases; and your uncle's touants are uneasy lest he should follow the example set by others in this respect."

"I don't know much about the matter," said Mr. Lowe; "but I should think it very unlikely that my uncle would act

Mr. Pender faced round, and with folded arms glared up at the tall trees on either side of the cottage, and then looked scowlingly at the top of the mountain in

"This is a nice place Kearney has here," muttered Mr. Beresford Pender to him-self. "A nice thing it is to see fellows of this kind in a place like this, and gentlemen in thatched houses without as much as a tree to shelter them. He has a good deal of planting done here. Nice work for farmers. By —," exclaimed Mr.
Pender, swearing almost loud enough to
be heard within, "if I had to deal with them they'd have something else to mind

besides plantations." "Yes, sir," said the servant girl, open ing the drawing room door; and Mr. Pender strole in, glancing round him with a look in which sheepishness and something like timidity were curiously blended.

In fact, Mr. Pender looked as if thought it possible that he might be kicked out. But finding there was no one in the room, he got up his fierce look, and brought it to bear on the mountain-

Mr. Lowe came in, and, as he closed the door behind him, the runaway look came back into Mr. Pauder's eyes. assured, however, by the polite bow of the gentleman, Mr. Pender said: "I called to see you because I wanted to spake to you."

"Yes," replied Mr. Lows. "I was told "Yes," replied air. Lows, "I was told you called yesterday."
"I suppose you know my father is agent over the property for the last thirty years?" said Mr. Pender.
"I'm aware he is the agent, and I intended allies on him, but have put it off.

tended calling on him, but have put it off

be tweaked; or it may be that it was tweaking made it floxible.

"D) you think," he asked, dropping his big voice to a sepulchral whisper, "that you are safe here?"

"Why? What danger do you suppose I have to apprehend?"
"I don't like to say much," said Mr. Bereeford Pender. "But, as a friend, I came to see you."

There was something so mysterious in his look, that, between it and the sepul chral whisper, Mr. Lowe began to feel impressed with the notion that Mr. Beresford Pender was a person of consequence.
"You'll see my father," continued Mr

"You'll see my father," continued Mr. Pender, resuming his blg voice, which still further impressed Mr. Lowe with the idea that he was talking to a great man, "and spend a few days with him."

"It is my intention to see him."

"There's to be a meeting one of those days," said Mr. Pender.

"What sort of meeting?"

Mr. Boresford Pender hesitated, as if in doubt whether Mr. Lowe was a proper person to communicate with on the sub ject of the meeting.

ject of the meeting.

"I'll tell you about it another time;

I'll be spaking to some of the gentlemen at the road sessions to day."

Mr. Lowe looked at him, and really be

Mr. Lowe looked at him, and really or gan to feel uneasy.

"They're quare times," said Mr. Beres-ford Pender. "Good morning. I'll tell my father you'll call to see him" Mr. Beresford Pender walked out; and it was not till he had watched him for come time as he carefully examined his

some time as he carefully examined his pistols and buckled the belt around him, that Mr. Lowe discovered that Mr. Beres ford Pender was not a very large stout man. In fact, he was under the middle

in the render was not a very large atout a men. In fact, he was under the middle height, and rather lank than otherwise. But, between the big voice and the big look, he really often impressed people with the idea that he was a big men. "Good gracious, Mary!" exclaimed Grace, who was observing Mr. Pender's movements from behind the window curtain, "he is like an alderman in front. But look at him behind, and he's like a pump. He'd want to wear a bustle." "Oh, fis," said Mary, "what would Mr. Lowe say if he heard you make such a remark?"
"I suppose it would be quite unpardon able if I remarked also that the servant's coat, with the distressingly large and

coat, with the distressingly large and bright livery buttons, is an old frock-coat of his master's."

"Nothing can escape you," said Mary, laughing; "I'd never have noticed it if you had not pointed it out."

It occurred to Mr. Lowe that Mr. It occurred to Mr. Lowe that Mr. Pender had made no allusion to the several attempts upon his life; and he stepped outside the door to satisfy his curiosity before Mr. Pender had got into

"You wrote to my mother lately,"

"Taey were bired," replied Mr. Beres-ford Pender. "But I don't like to trans-

And as he spoke he looked at the parlour-window, from which hiary quickly retreated, a little vexed at being seen by

him.
"Fil tell you all about it another time,"
he added, "out keep what I'm after telling you to yourself"
Mr. Lowe did not keow what to think,

"That's just what I ssy," replied Hugh; and was about shaking hands with his new acquaintance when the latter said:
"Nice girl!"

in themselves; but there was something in Mr. Berestord Pender's manner of in Mr. Berestord Pender's manner of uttering them, as he g'anced at the parlour window, that made Mr. Henry Lowe feel an almost uncontrollable im-pulse to kick Mr. Beresford Pender then and there.

"Good morning," said he, turning upon his heel and drawing back his hand before Mr. Baresford Pender had touched

TO BE CONTINUED.

CONVERTED BY THE ANGELUS.

A touching incident bearing upon the sentiment of the "Angelua" picture has not found its way into print, though it is more than a quarter of a century old. Two naval surgeons, friends, were once walking in the streets of Lima, when they came upon two men engaged in a furious fight. Suddenly the Angelus bell rang; custom prevailed over passion and the combatants fell upon their knees. The prayer conquered. When they rose each turned and went his way; they could not

fiulsh their fight. One of the witnesses was so impressed by this proof of the power that his thoughts took a serious and devout turn; thoughts took a serious and devout turn; he ended by embracing the Catholic faith—the religion of the Argelus. These friends were soon separated; and after long years had passed one of them, entereng a cathedral in a European city, saw his old comrade partaking of the Communion. His mind at one a rayeried to the munion. His mind at once reverted to the scene in the streets of Lima and the Angelus. The thrall of the past, the influence of the present hour, was alike mighty, and he, too, became a convert to the Catholic faith

Now, both of these naval surgeons are with the dead, and when Millet's "Ange lus" became world-renowned, the son of one of them bought an engraving of it as a sacred relic of a beloved parent; through it, he, "being dead, yet speaketh." -Boston Transcript.

Hark! to the sound of humanity's walls! Millions of people with aches and with ails. Headaches and humors, a mercless flood. Weakens the lungs and disorders of blood. Yet there's a helper that certainly saves, Thousands of people from premature graves.

The remedy is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medi-The remedy is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures coughs, relieves asthma, checks bronchitis, purifies the blood, heals sores, eruptions and unsightly pimples and is without a rival for all the ills that spring from a disordered liver. All druggists.

men day to day."

Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use
Mr. Bereefold Penler commenced pat.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Renedy. Of druggists.

THE HAUNTED HOUSE IN DOMINICK STREET.

AN IRISH LEGEND.

BY MISS E. OWENS BLACKBURNE. The house has been given over for many years past to the sacriligious and Philistine hands of the modern decorator, but on this bright May day when we entered the lawyer's office, then located in the once stately dining room; the interior was substantially in the same condition as it had been at the close of the

elghteenth century.

The house is situated nearly opposite to the splended modern chapel, midway in the street. No more precise indication of As for its exterior, it was, and, indeed, yet is, a gloomy looking house, which once had a ponderous hall door studded with iron naits, like the door of a cathedral. No one fives there now after office nours, save a deaf old pensioner and his equally deaf and antiquated wife, who

equally deaf and antiquated wife, who act as caretakers.

For some years before it had been converted into cifics the house had fallen into decay. But Messra. Grabbem and Swampen, solicitors, cast envious eyes upon it, as being the very house suited for their professional business. What cared they for the ghosts said to haunt it! At the same time they interviewed every one connected with the dwelling, and succeeded in eliciting certain information, the pith of which we have embalmed in

succeeded in eliciting certain information, the pith of which we have embalmed in the following pages.

We must go back to somewhere about the close of the eighteenth century, when the fashionable life was in its zenith; when the Ranelagh Gardens were the resort of the beaux and belies of the hour; when the Parliament was held in the College Green, and the members there had lege Green, and the members thereof had their town residences in Dublin, and lived in the metropolis for a certain portion of the year; and when the "Town" boys, and the "Gown" boys held their periodical riots around the statue of him of the "grorious nigus and legently. of the "glorious, pleus, and immortal memory!"

An illustrious member of the Irish Par-liament was an Irish nobleman of refine ment and cultured taste, who had spent a considerable portion of his youth and early manhood in Italy and Greece. Upon his return to his own country to take up the social position to which he was entitled upon his coming of age, he conceived the idea of inviting over some Italian artists to decorate the walls and ceilings of his residence after the Floren-tine manner. He carried out his ideas, and Marino's Temple, which can be seen from the Donnycarney road, and the ornamentations of Charlemont house, in Rutland square, bear witness to the taste and skill of both employer and workmen.

Yes! there was polished Charlemont, who

brought
Italia's art to fair Estana's shrine.
His foreign workmen cunning fancies
wrought;
'That they designed that monument
sublime,
Marino's Temple! That no shade nor
spins

"You wrote to my mother lately, observed Mr. Lowe.
"Yes," replied Mr Pender. "You know she has a rent charge an Cahirdeheen, and I see to it myself. "Tisn't aisy to manage them fellows."
"But you spoke of being attacked by five men?"

"But you spoke of being attacked by five men?"

Can mar its beauty. Lone and grand to stands.

As if 'twere stolen fiesh from Gracia's lands,"

Other noblemen employed these artists; the Royal Irish Academy house—once a noble private residence—is similarly decorated, as are also other city musions. decorated, as are also other city mansions in many of the leading streets and equares. When Dablin decreased in social solendor and importance after the Act of Usion in 1801, and was no longer the centre of fashion for the Irish nobility, its splendid private residences oradually decayed.

four-window, from which Mary quickly retreated, a little vexed at being seen by him.

"I'll tell you all about it another time," he added, "out keep what I'm after tell mg you to yourself"

Mr. Liwe did not know what to think, and was about shaking hands with his new acquaintance when the latter said:

"Nice girl!"

Very inoffensive and harmless words in themselves; but there was something in Mr. Beresford Pender's manner of attering them, as he glanced at the parlour window, that made Mr. Henry Lows feel an almost uncontrollable impulse to kick Mr. Beresford Pender then and there. push would hard them into the moulder

push would nutr them into the moulaer-ing vault-like areas.

Eatering the hall, a damp earthly odor greeted the intruder, for intruder any one must have been considered who ventured into that region of ghostliness. The wide, agged, echoing hall, the broad, dark, oak panelled stairsase led to chambers awful in their oppressive sense of loneliness and utter desolation. Cobwabs festooned the painted walls; queer, crawling creatures held holiday on the once polished floors; not even the squeak of a rat or a mouse broke the solemp, death-like stillness which prevaded this old, deserted mansion.

"Over all there hung a cloud of fear; A sense of mystery the spirit daunted, And said, as plain as whisper to the ear, 'The nouse is haunted.'"

So everyone said, and here is the legend.

So everyone said, and here is the legend, which has the merit of being as true, in the main, as any other ghost story.

Years ago this house was tenented by a Miss Dyas, an eccentric maiden hady, who, dying at the advanced age of eighty six, left her property—including this house and furniture—to a married grandnices then living in the County Meath. The then living in the County Meath. The social season in Dublin was just commencing about the time that all the preliminary law matters connected with the property were being settled, and the heiress, Mrs. O'Callaghan, resolved to let the house furnished. The furniture, though antique, was handsome and substantial. The wails and ceiling of the drawing room, in parand ceiting of the drawing room, in par-ticular, were superbly ornamented in the florid Florentine style. Arabesques, on a pale blue ground, adorned the ceitings; the panels of the walls were painted with groups of figures of rare places of still life; whilst from the mouldings which separated white from the mountings which separated those panels sprang figures which, bending downwards, held the candelabra which lighted the apartment. The furniture was in keeping with the architecture, of inland woods, heavy with gilding, and upholstered in amber satin—it was of that stately and old world type which suggested the days of minutes, apple blossom hued sacques, cherry colored satin petticoats and highcherry colored satin petticoats and high-heeled shoes. A spindle legged spinet stood near the fireplace, wherein was no grate—but great brass dogs. The fireplace was tiled with the queer little Dutch tiles that came over with the tullps in the days of William and Mary. These tiles have of William and Mary. These tiles a succession of Adams and Eves, of Cains and Abels, and other scriptural character,

who looked badly out of place among the nymphs and says and similar profatitles which surrounded the chamber.

The house was no sooner advertised that it was immediately taken by an efficient then quarted in Dublin. Being a man of taste. Colonel Bruston would not permit the house to be remodelled in any way Mrs. Brunton, too, was a woman whilked novelty, and she triumphantly pictured to herself what a delignful sense tion her autique moyen age looking drawing room would create when well lighted up and filled with a fashionable mob. pretty, piquart little woman, she was enthusiastically character. pretty, piquart little woman, she was enthusiasucally charmed and enchanter with her Irish residence. One day, about the beginning of October, she moved inti-it, with her two infant children and he

it, with her two infant children and her two English servants.

The day Mrs. Brunton arrived at her new house her husbend was obliged to spend the evening out. However, to pass the time she amused herself by wandering about the old manston, peeping into musty old cabinets and cupboards and looking with wondering and admiring eyes upon the rare old Venetian glass and exquiette china which seemed almost too fine and delicate for use. About 6:30 o'clock as she sat in the drawing room the nurse entered, saying it was necessary for her to go out and buy some thing which were urgently needed. The womat respectfully asked her mistress if she would go up to the nursery if she should hear the children cry.

would go up to the nursery if she should hear the children cry.
"Oertainly, nurse; I suppose you wil not be very long away?"
"I can't say for certain. madam; I do not know my way about Dubiln."
"Then you had better take the cook with you, she has been in Dublin before I dare say no one will call this evening."
"Thank you, ma'am," and the nurse left the room. Presently Mrs. Brunton heard the hall door being closed, and the two woman's footfalls echoing down the steps.

A quarter of an hour, perhaps twenty minutes or more, passed. The doors between the drawing room and the nursery, two flights higher up, were left open, so that Mr. Beunton could hear every sound. The evening was now fast closing sound. The evening was now fast closing sound. The evening was now fast closing in, and she experienced a strange feeling of loneliness and began to wish she had not allowed both servants to go out together. She laid down the book she had been vedding and historical strange.

she needing, and listened nervously—she could not define for what, and presently one of the children gave a cry. The mother started from her sofa, and was about to go up to the nursery, when hurried footst-ps fell upon her ear.

*Ob. I need not go up? "Oh, I need not go up," she said to herseif. "I suppose the cook has stayed at home after all;" and having, by this time, reached the door, she indeed saw, by the wanter iteht, the figure of the stayed at her said the s the waning light, the figure of an elderly weman turning the landing of the flight of stairs opposite to the drawing room door. She returned to her sofa; but the child's crying did not cesse; on the con trary, it seemed to increase from a whin ing to a wail of terror. In genuine alarn she started up and ran to the nursery. The eldest boy, a chi d of three years old, was sitting up in bed, shricking; but the

cook was nowhere to be seen.

In vain the mother tried to pacify the child. "Freddy," she asked, "did not the cook come up to you?'

But the child only sobbed the more but the child only sobbed the more convulsively; so much so, that his mother refrained from asking any further questions. Softly singing to him, he was soon asleep again, and she stole quietly from the room. It was almost dark, yet she distinctly saw, walking a few steps before her, the figure of the woman whom she yet believed to be the cook.

"Why, cook, I thought you had soon."

"Why, cook, I thought you had gone out with nurse." out with nurse."

The figure had just reached the bottom of the fight of stairs; it turned slowly round, revealir g the face of an old woman with a white cap border closely crimped around her puckered up, leering face. A gruesome, weird light seemed to surround her, so that Mrs. Brunton distinctly saw the shrivelled lips move, the bleared eyes gleam, and the shaky, skinny hand, which was reised and shaken menacingly at her. The figure then turned and ran swiftly

For a moment only, Mrs. Brunton was frightened; but girding up all her cour age, she blamed herself for giving way to nervous fancies-persuading herself event ually that it must be some person em ployed by cook. She went slowly down the stairs, her heart, nevertheless, beating violently, and said courageously

"My good woman, who are you, and hat is your business in this part of the For reply, a chuckling laugh resounded through the echoing old house. The clatter of many feet seemed to be heard upon the stairs, yet the brave little woman hardly quailed. But what wes she to do She was too terrified to venture after the

answer it with a sense of relief. The two women servants entered.
"Cook," she asked, "did you leave any woman in the house during your

figure. Just then there was a ring at the

"No, ma'am." "Well, you had better go and look in the kitchen, for some woman went down the stairs just now." were speedily secured, and every

inch of the basement story was unavail ingly searched. The doors were then secured, and as Mrs. Brunton saw her servants were rather frightened at these precautions, she wisely refrained from entering into any particulars concerning either the manner of the figure or of the strange noises which she had heard

kept upon the area gate. weeks flow by, and the affair seemed to be forgotten. Forgotten—until one evening, as the colonel and Mrs. Brunton sat slove in the dining room, the sound of many footsteps was heard in the drawing room overhead, and a plaintive air was played upon the old spinet. They listened amazed, for a minute, and at length Mrs. Brunton said :

Henry, I am sure it is that-that You little goose!" he exclaimed. laughing. "Stay where you are, and I'll go and see!"

He bounded up the stairs; there was a hurried shuffling of feet ; the music ceased.

The next day she related the circum stances to her husband, who, man-like only laughed at her nervous fancies, and partically suggested that a close eye be

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The scene he had witnessed he could not repeat to his nervous, delicate wife. Therefore to avoid

and he soon returned. The scene he had witnessed he could not repeat to his nervous, delicate wife. Therefore to avoid being questioned, he said, with an assumption of galety:

"Mabel, congratulate me! I have at last seen your mythical old woman."

She shivered, and nestled into her husband's shettering arms, as she whispered faintly: "Yes, I know you have seen her, for I saw her go helors you out of the for I saw her go before you cut of the room."

They could not account for the phen

afternoon and had then locked the door. She was very proud of her daintily arranged dinner table. She had tastefully disposed the quaint-colored and git Venetian glass, and the rare old china be longing to the mansion. Groups of shep herds and shepherdesses holding commopies, filled with glistening holly, inter spersed with its own bright red berries and the snowy white ones of the mistletoe, were placed at intervals along the table.

About five in the afternoon, as Colonel Brunton and his nephew were samutering home lefenrely, a sudden and heavy shower came on. They walked fast, but by the time they arrived at the hall door they were thoroughly drenched. Colonel Brunton are described for the sum of the su

by the time they arrived at the hall door they were thoroughly drenched. Colonel Brunton immediately went into his dressing room, on the first landing, juviting his nephew to follow; but that free-and easy young gentleman preferred taking off his boots in the back hall.

"Here, Bridget! Mary! who ever you are, take these boots like a good girl," he said, addressing a woman standing in the shade at the top of the kitchen stairs.

Anaged woman, habited in an old-fash.

shade at the top of the kitchen stairs.

An eged woman, habited in an old-fashioned black gown, with a white handkerctief pinned across her beson, approached
him. He turew the boots, when—and to
his horror—they went through her!

Stephen's first practical thought was—
being a doctor—"By j-ve! my brains
must be in an awfully queer mess!"

He walked slowly up the stairs, and on
the first landing there was the figure
again! It preceded him step by step, but

again! It preceded him step by step, but yet he did not feel frightened— se, as he yet he did not feel frightened—te, as he fore, ascribing the appearance to purely physical causes acting upon a brain which he felt was overtaxed. The figure entered the drawing room. Stephen mechanically followed in followed it; and there, what a scene met

his eye! On the polished floor near the fire place lay the body of a young and beautiful foreign-looking woman richly drosed.
There were woulds about her neck, half concealed by her long raven black hair A tall, dark complextoned man stood nesr,

fragments upon the floor. The table-cloth was dragged away, and all the pretty decorations had been ruthlessly destroyed! In a recess near the fireplace stood a dark, foreign looking man, slso the old woman, the shrivelled lips move, the bienred eyes gleam, and the thaky, skinny hand, which was reised and shaken menacingly at her. The figure then turned and ran swiftly all three at the same time. Mrs. Brunton fainted in hir husband shaken and ran swiftly all three at the same time. Mrs. Brunton fainted in hir husband shaken and ran swiftly all three at the same time. For a moment only, Mrs. Brunton was arms. A serious nervousness was the Fenton recounted his experience, as did

also his uncle. The mystery is yet unsolved, but such is the legend connected with the house.

My Choice.

I looked in the face of the world at morn and studied my heart thro' line and ray, For I knew that the years I had left benind Would bind my soul to each future day: and I built an alter of brighter hope. To be fed by a flame of ardent prayer, I hat life and labor and all things transient should serve at the throne of eternal care.

For things divine have a passing sweetness Within the temple where pigrims kneel. And the knights of battle who never reel: And so begirt with the sword of warfare I set my heart to the trumpet's biast,—My coolee was war—for peace comes never I'll hush'd is bugle and life is past.

THOMAS O'HAGAN in Toronto Week.

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Benring Nea

Contains the great sear of the American
Republic, and Burdock Blood Bitters contains the virtues of roots, barks and herbs
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akin diseases. skin diseases.

skin diseases.

Mr. Peter Vermett, Hochelaga P. Q. writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me of Rheumatism after I tried many medicines to no purpose. It is a good medicine." Just think of it—you can relieve the twinges of rheumatism, or the most painful attack of neuralgia—you can check a cough and heal bruised or broken skin. with a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclec skin, with a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclec tric Oil costing only 25 cents.

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In all cases of wounds, bruises, sores, cuts and sprains prompt action is necessary and the wisdom of those who keep Hagyard's Yellow Oil on hand is demonstrated. yards renow on on mand is demonstrated.
It is a prompt, effectual and reliable cure
for all injuries, croup, rheumatism, sore
throat, etc. Used internally or externally. BOSTON'S CATHOLICS.

In a ringing speech which Judge Fallon delivered lately before the Boston School Board, of which he is one of the most useful members, about the section of the Board in throwing out Swinton's misleading book, he had the following to say about the Catholics of that city:

"Who are the Catholics who have been traduced, vilified, slandered? Half the people of Boston. Many of them—aye, more than enough to fill the largest

tion her autique meyen age looking drawing room would create waten well lighted appeared the proposed of the proposed that the proposed of the proposed that the proposed of the proposed that the proposed of the proposed of

That beautiful glossy sheen, so much admired in hair, can be secured by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. There is nothing better than this preparation for strengthening the scalp and keeping it free from dandruff and itching eruptions.

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CATAREN.

A NEW HOME TREATMENT FOR THE CURE OF CATARRH, CATAREHAL DEAFFESS

The microscope has proved that these diseases are contegious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the internal lining membrace of the upper sir passages and custacnian tubes. The eminent scientists, 'ynoall, Huxley and Beale, endorse this, and these authorities cannot be disputed. The regular method of treating these diseases is to apply an irritant remedy weekly, and even daily, thus keeping the delicate membrane in a constant sate of irritation, accompanied by violent sneezing, allowing it ho chance to heal, and as a natural consequence of such treatment not one permaneut cure has ever been recorded. It is an absolute fact that these diseases cannot be cured by any application made oftener than once in two weeks, for the membrane must get a chance to heal before an application is repeated. It is now seven years since Mr. Dixon discovered the parasite in catarrh and formulated his new treatment, and since then his remedy has become a bousehold word in every country where the English language is spoken. Cures effected by him seven years ago are cures still, there having been no return of the disease.

So highly are these remedies valued, and so great is the demand for them, that ignor art imitators have started up everywhere, pretending to destroy a parasite of which they know nothing, by remedies, the results of the application of which they sree equally ignorant. Mr. Dixon's remedy is applied only once in two weeks, and from one to three applications effect a permanent cure in the most aggravated cases. These remedies are a specific for catarrhal troubles peculiar to females.

Mr. Dixon sends a pamphlet describing his new treatment on the receipt of ten cents in stamps. The address is A. H. Dixon & Son, 33 King street west, Toronto, Canada.—Scientife American.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our column some time since, an-nouncing a special arrangement with Dr. B. . KENDALL Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt. J. KENDALL Co., of Enosburgh Falis, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and h s Discases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable reached to obtain a copy of the valuable state of the st

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HYPOPHOSPHITES. It is Palatable as Milk. it is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.

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THE NEW PRIZE STORY

is eagerly sought for, read with pleasure or disappointment, is then tossed uside and forgotten. But ladies who read of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, read it again, for they discover in it something to prize—a messenger of joy to those suffering from functional derangements or from any of the painful disorders or weaknesses peculiar to their sex. Periodical pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, leucorrhea and kindred aliments readily yield to its wonderful curative and healing powers. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrappers, and faithfully carried out for many years. \$1.00 by druggists, or six bottles for \$5.00.

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STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES. PUBLIC & PRIVATE BUILDING Furnished in the best style and at price low enough to bring it within the reach of all.

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FREEMAN'S

WORM POWDERS Are pleasant to take. Contain their ow Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectu destroyer of worms in Children or Adul



AFTER TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

AFTER TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

BROOKLYN, OCT., 1887.

Reverend Sir:—Understanding that you wish a history of my case before and while under your care, I give you it below as far as I can remember.

I had my first attack of epilepsy twenty-nine years ago, when I was thirteen years of age, and from that time until I heard of your wonderful cures of such cases, I had it right along for twenty-five years. My parents brought me to physicians, but their treatment did not benefit me materially. I tried everything I beard of with no effect whatever. My disease continuing as bad as ever. I would have no idea when I was going to have an attack, but would fall over unconscious, no matter where I was, and after it was over I would sleep heavily.

I heard of your wonderful success in treating this disease in "1883," and I wrote to you at that time.

I began taking your Nerve Tonic in that year, and the effect of it was immediately noticeable. I began to improve rapidly, the parcaysm became less and less in number, and finally they did not bother me at all. At present I am in excellent health, and am able to do my work without the least trouble. I assure you that I shall always be grateful to you for your kindness to me, for instead of being a burden and a care to others during my life, I have become strong and healthy once more.

Hoping that God may spare you for many years, so that you may continue your good work, I remain yours truly.

JOHN FLYNN, 57 Atlantic Ave.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and one of them and a care to charge the part of the poor patients.

This remedy has heen repeared by the Reverend Pater Xoenis, of Fort Wayne, 10d., for the past

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

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Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Jan. 25th, 1890. HOW THE SCHOOL LAW WORKS.

It will be remembered that we called attention a few weeks sgo to numerous accusations made by writers in the Mail to the effect that in certain localities, one or more Catholiss who had signified their intention to support the public schools, had been wrongfully placed upon the separate school assessment roll. We then made the remark that it is highly probable that these persons, if they exist at all, had not fulfilled the easy condition necessary to effect the transfer. It is extremely unlikely that the assessors, who are nearly always Protestants in this Province, tried to increase the Catholic echool tax, by unfairly placing on the separate school roll the names of intend. ing supporters of the public schools. As a matter of fact assessors have no inclination to act in this way, even when they are Catholics, and we have never heard of an authentic case when a Catholic who had given notice in the proper way of his intention to transfer his support to the public school, has been placed upon the separate school roll. If such a case has ever occurred, of course it would have happened by tome mistake. The municipal officials are, of course, not infallible but if they sometimes make such a mistake, the laws give them ample means to have the error corrected. Yet we do not wish, while making this statement, to reproach the assessors generally with any desire to deal unfairly with the separate schools. The assessors are as a rule fair

minded men who aim at acting justly. We suppose it will be acknowledged that the best devised laws do not provide machinery which works to perfection in all cases, and we stated before that we know it to be a fact that separate schools suffer much more from the mistakes of assessors than the public schools do. The reason for this is evident. The machinery by which a Catholic school is made to be supported by a ratepayer is much more cumbrous than that employed in favor of the public school. If it sometimes occurs that a mistake is made by officials against the public school, it will naturally occur much more frequently, and to a larger extent, egainst the Catholic schools. Besides the more cumbrous machinery which has to be employed in order to make a taxpayer a separate school supporter, Catholic trustees meet frequently the active opposition of municipal officers, as town councilors, or assessors, who delight separate school trustees. In some cases that we know of the separate school trustees were obliged to have recourse to legal proceedings in order to obtain from the municipal council a single cent of the school taxes of the supporters of the Catholic school, though the council had actually collected the tax.

It is needless to say that the Catholics of Quebec do not impose on the Protest. ant population there the cumbrous ma chinery which Ontario imposes on the Catholic schools. The division into Cathoffe and Protestant school supporters is the simplest possible. Catholics are held to be Catholic school supporters, and Protestants are made supporters of the Pro testant schools. This method works simply, and though we presume that even is certainly very rarely that this is the

There is no doubt that the annoying provisions we have spoken of above were inserted in the law for the very reason that the Protestant majority in Parliament would have found the Separate Ca holic schools all the rights which Pro- Catholic people prefer schools, just as te tants enjoy in Quebec. And yet the school amendments passed under Mr. Mo vat's administration have somewhat improved the working of the Separate School Act. They have done no more than to correct some of the most glaring nequalities under which the separate school trustees labored. Their effect has

The Catholic Accord. lists of separate school supporters, but with all the advantage afforded by these amendments it still happened that Catholic school supporters were rated on the that all the colleges and academies public school rolls, contrary to their own frequented by young people and fostered expressed wish.

A case in point has occurred in Toronto. 13 h inst. a letter was received from Rev. Father McCann, Secretary Treasurer of the Separate School Board, showing that separate school supporters had been wrongfully placed upon the Public School assessment roll of that city to the total amount of \$332 402 of assersable property. The errors arose in nearly every case from the omission of the dis tinguishing letters, P. S (Public School) and S. S (Separate School) in the assessment rolls. Father McCann's statements were confirmed by a letter from Mr. Maughan, the assessment commissioner.

A fact like this is sufficient to show the disadvantage under which Catholics labor, even as the law stands at present. It shows also the great injustice which would be it flicted upon the Catholic body if Mr. Meredith's programme were carried out, which aims at increasing the difficulties of Catholic trustee boards, by repealing the amendments whereby Mr. Mowat's administration hoped to render their task lighter, without any injury or injustice to Protestants. Mr. Meredith's plan would certainly succeed in making the working of the separate school law more difficult, and it would on this account filch from the Cathelle schools some petty sums-perbaps to the extent of \$10 on an average in every county of Ontario-for the benefit of the public schools. Mr. Mere dith does not rise in this to the dignity of the highwayman. He is contented with the role of the Artfal Dodger. But it is a pretty piece of impudence for him to assert that Catholics are bound to support him in bis paltry attempt to pilfer them, under penalty of being held up as conspirators against the peace and welfare of their Protestant fellow-citizana.

AN INCONSISTENT METHO. DIST BISHOP.

Ex Bishop Carman has another long rhapsody in the columns of the corgenial Mail The Toronto Globe got sick and wearied with such nonsenical and withal such bigoted effusions. This time Bishop Carman puts the Methodists in the place of the Catholics, and argues that if the Methodists were to demand separate education they would be un-British and would be guilty of injustice to the other denominations. Ex Bishop Carman cannot conceive, it appears, that every man has a right to educate his own child as he deems fit, and that no law or power can deprive the parent of this right. Among other grand ideas formulated in Bishop Carman's peculiar style we read :

"Anything inimical to a well admin. istered public school system in a land like this is un British and anti-British, and seriously prejudicial to freedom and public safety and welfare."

The rev. gentleman should be able to tell us in what particular the Catholic separate schools are inimical to the public school system. The children educated in the Catholic separate schools are on all occasions able to stand the test of the entrance examination into the Collegiate Institute, and in proportion to their numbers obtain greater success at those examinations than the children educated by the much favored public school system. How then is one school inimical to the interests of the surdity.

"Every rate payer." he continues this Province is surely prima facie to be regarded a supporter of the public regarded a supporter of the public schools. Is the Roman Catholics to be excluded? Certainly by no means; for hath not the Roman Catholic an equal right to good education, and equal onor, privileges, etc , as a citizen ?' But if the Roman Catholic wishes to

decline the honor, privilege, etc., why force it on him? If the Roman Catholic is convinced that he enjoys a far greater honor and a far higher privilege in being allowed to give a Christian as well as a good secular education to his children why debar him from that right? Ex-Bishop Carman considers the public schools as "the nursery of intelligence and patriotism, the glory and defence of under that law errors sometimes occur, it our common country, the perfection of everything sacred and holy, etc." Bishop Carman is certainly free to entertain this high-flown opinion of the public school system. But this is a free country, and other people, should be allowed to think for themselves, even if they differed in School Act very distasteful, if the bill opinion as to the permanent merits and which became law in 1863 had given to glories of the public school system, efficient under every possible aspect, but where their children shall not be exposed to lose respect and experience contempt for the religion which their fathers bled and dled to transmit to them.

corrected. Bat after all where is ex Bishop Car man's consistency? If the public schools are what he believes them to be why been to lessen, somewhat, the labors to does he set up at great expense academwhich separate school trustees had been ies for young men and women, put in former years in making out correct that must be more or less in-

imical to the interests of the public school system, as showing its deficiencies. And does the ex-Bishop pretend to say and nouriehed by his Caurch in Canada are all un British and anti British At the meeting of the City Council on the | because they compete with the public schools? Probably they are, and it might be just as well to abolish them root and brauch in order to give greater scope to the broadening and widening of the wonderful influence the public schools have on the intellect, the religion and the morals of the rising generation. "Consistency thou art a jewel." But ex Bishop Carman proves himself very deficient in the possession of an article of such rare value.

If the public schools were all they are claimed to be why make a distinction between the rich and the poor? Why deprive the children of rich parents of the grand privileges, honors, godly training, etc., which are given to the children of the poor in the public schools? Ex-Bishop Carman ought surely to have the same pity for the Protestant children of rich parents that he entertains for Catholic children. When he declares it a crime to deprive the latter of the honors, privileges, etc., of public school education, why has he no compassion for the Protestant children that are coaxed into his academies and boarding schools? Catholic parents have just as much right to send their children to Cath olic separate schools as rich Protestant parents assume to have of sending their boys and girls to colleges and academies, albeit by doing so they deprive them of all the honers, privileges, graces, etc., that are enjoyed in the public schools Does it ever enter the head of ex-Bishop Carman that we are a united Canadian people, and that whatever honors, privileges, etc, are enjoyed by a Protestant minority in one province, must, according to every sense of justice and equity, be allowed to a Cath. olic minority in a sister Province. If the Catholic majority in Quebec allow their Protestant fellow citizens to educate their children as they please, and grant them every facility for so doing, why do not the Protestants of Outarlo act in the same tolerant spirit of fair play to all, and of equal rights to each minority and privil-

TWO EMINENT STATESMEN ON DIVORCE.

We had occasion a few weeks ago to make some remarks on the article written by Mr. E J. Phelps in the Forum for December, in which Mr. Phelps takes strong ground, declaring that the only remedy to the evils resulting from divorce in the United States is to take the Catholic position that there be no divorce granted by law, with permission to the parties divorced to marry again. It may occur sometimes that a separation i necessary between husband and wife, owing to persisted ill-treatment or gross immorality, but the facts brought forward by Mr. Phelps demonstrate that the hope of obtaining a complete divorce is the direct cause why matrimonial quarrels are so frequent and why so many families are broken up in the United States. If there were no expectation of a divorce being obtained these quarrels would not be so numerous, and would be more readily settled to the mutual satisfaction of husband and wife. Mr. Gladstone is of the same opinion as Mr. Paelos on this subject. Their defence of the Catholic theory of the indissolubility of the marriage tie is founded, not upon the sanctity of marsity of preserving society from an evil which has attained to gigantic propertions.

It is highly satisfactory to Catholics to observe that these two illustrious states. men are agreed upon the fact that the Catholic marriage law is the only one on divorce which appeared in a recent number of the North American Review :

"In the year 1857 the English divorce act was passed, for England only. Un questionably, since that time, the standard of conjugal morality has percepibly declined among the higher classes of this country, and scandals in respect to it have become more frequent. The decline, as a fact, I know to be recognized by persons fact, I know to be recognized by persons of social experience and insight who in no way share my abstract opinions on divorce. Personally, I believe it to be due in part o this great innovation in our marriage laws; but in part only, for other disintegrating causes have been at work."

It is scarcely to be expected that the views of these eminent statesmen will o far prevail with the people of England or the United States as to bring them to regard marriage as anything more than a mere civil contract, but those views are none the less a complete vindication of the Catholic doctrine ; and it is only when the Catholic doctrine on marriage will be fully accepted that the great evil which is growing daily more formidable will be

The Catholics of Los Argeles have erected an orphanage costing \$175 000.

A large new Catholic church is to be built in St. Roch, Quebec, at a cost of \$200,000, on the site of the existing parish church

THE MAID OF ORLEANS.

The memory of Jeanne d'Arc, the Maid of Orleans, has been dearly cherished by Frenchmen for four centuries and a half, and at the present time there are on foot several projects to pay special honor to that heroine and martyr. M. Odris has given notice to the municipality of Nancy that he will present to the town Emanuel Fremlet's new and magnificent statue of the heroine, and it will be erected in a conspicuous position ; and Mgr. Pagis, the Bishop of Verdun, has proposed, and is engaged in bringing to a successful issue, a scheme to erect a coloses! monument to the Maid of Odsano as "a national explation and a national testimony of gratitude" offered to her by the French people. The site chosen for this monument is the summit of the hill at Van. coaleurs on which stood the Chateau de Baudricourt, where Jeanne d'Arc was mede a knight of France, and near which place she was born.

The Bishop says of the selection of this

site for the national monument: "Vancouleurs is a historic place, but it "Vancouleurs is a historic place, but it is also on the frontier, and no one knows what may happen on the frontier to morrow. No place is more fitting, especially at the present time, for the erection of this monument than that where Jeanne took up her sword and marched against the enemies of Experience. the enemies of France. This statue on the frontier would be above all a symbol of peace, but at the hour of the greatest peril, it would also be an insuperable barrier egainst aggression. It would protect France by its victorious glaive."

Mgr. Pagis proposes to preach throughout France and to collect subscriptions of 50 centimes (10 cents) for the purpose of

carrying out his plan. Whether or not Jeanne d'Arc hal a divine call for the great work she effected. France owed her an eternal debt of gratitade for having delivered her country from the grave peril to which it was then exposed of being literally blotted out from the list of nations. In the early part of the fi teenth century the king of Egland was also king of Franca. The battle of Agincourt and succeeding battles had been so disastrous to France in the loss of her bravest defenders that the rule of Eng. land seemed to be permanently estab lished in the country. Except Bretague, all the country north of the Loire was governed by England, and she was rapidly extending her corquests, and even that portion of the country which was still under the rule of the King of France was torn by intestine dissensions. The Treaty of Troyes was ratified to in 1420, whereby it was agreed that Henry V. of England should marry Catharine, daughter of Charles IV., and be Regent of France, and should inherit the French crown on the death of Charles. Henry committed to his brother, the Dake of Bedford, the task of acquiring by the sword, if necessary, and of preserving to England this great acquisition, and the Dake did not

The French Dauphin, afterwards Charles VII., was only seventeen years of age when the treaty of Troyes was signed, but sword. His forces were on the south side fall under the power of the Duke of Bedtry altogether, that Jeanne D'Arc ap. peared on the scene in 1429 and gave new hope to France.

hlm. Charles told her : "I am not the king," and pointing to a brilliantly dressed knight of his suite said : "There is the king." Jeanne could not be deceived and the eloquence of a Portia. Without any said to the King that she had been sent pretension to those high - sounding by God to deliver France. She was a qualifications, there exist hundreds of simple peasant girl, seventeen years of Grey nuns and as many Sisters of Mercy ander which the welfare of society and age, born a few miles from Van- in Montreal-perhaps not five hundred of the State can be assured. Mr. Glad | couleurs, where the monument is yards from where the grator was entrance. tone thus stated his views in his article to be erected to her memory, and the claim of a divine mission for so great a work as the delivery of the country was naturally heard with great doubts but on being asked to give an incontest able proof of her claim it is recorded that lambs of Israel, of succoring the indishe told the king certain important secrets which were known only to himself and Gad. Being asked to work a miracle to prove her mission, she replied : "I did not come to Poictiers to work miracles. Place me before Orleans; I will raise the slege; I will conduct the Dauphin to Rueims; I will render to him his king. dom. You will see signs enough. Let there be no more words. It is time for action, not for talk."

> She was, in fine, placed at the head of a small and poorly equipped army, with dation by the charitable ministrations which she proceeded to Orleans. She wrote a letter to the Duke of Bedford in which she demanded the cession of all the French cities in his possession. The letter was only laughed at, but a few hours after it was received Jeanne appeared before Orleans, and succeeded in effecting an entrance into the city.

After much desperate fighting the slege of Orleans was raised. Tournelles, Jargeau, Patay and Rheims were re-taken from the English, and, as she had promised.

the Cathedral with great eclat.

From this time the opposite interests which were at war with each other on the evil designing and unscrupulous Yankee French side threw obstacles in the way of preachers, who, at her dictation, wrote Jeanne, until the time arrived when she declared that her mission was ended. penned, every leaf of which abounds in She was induced, however, to remain with the army. Her success, unfortunately abandoned her, and notwithstanding that she evinced always the same personal courage, she was taken prisoner at Compeigne. She had declared that even this misfortune and her subsequent cruel death had been revealed to her as part of the will of God in her regard, and she and Maria Monk's abettors, if not herwillingly offered herself as a sacrifice for seif, made an easy fortune out of the the restoration of her country's independ- infamous production.

After a mock trial as a heretic and sorceress, and after many false accusations against her virtue, she was condemned to be burned, and the sentence was put into execution on 30th May, 1431,

France will undoubtedly enter with spirit into the movement to perpetuate the memory of Jeanne d'Arc's heroism.

THE WHITE CROSS MOVE-MENT.

Rev. D: Douglas delivered an elo-

quent address lately to the members of the White Cross movement in Montreal. His theme is one that should address itself to the hearts and feelings of every member of Christian society, whether man or woman, Catholic or Protestant. It is strange that the Rev. Dr., while naming men and women who distinguished themselves in the past for generous effort in stamping out vice and saving innocence, should have made no reference whatever to the Catholic Church and all that has been schieved in every part of the world by her priests and nuns in furtherance of the same desirable object. It strikes us the Rev. Methodist Dr. was speaking only for his abled the Catholic Church to keep own people, to whom Catholic priests and nuns are known only by the calumnies of a Fulton or a Chiniqui. It is about time, however, the Protestant world should wake up to the necessity of arresting the progress of the social evil. From the days of St. Paul to our time the Catholic Church has taught by precept and example that there is no such dishonor in this world, no loss so irreparable, no calamity that weighs so heavily, as the loss of a maiden's virtue-except that which befalls the married woman who is unfaithful to her marriage vows. To preach this love of purity as well by example as by precept, in every Catholic country, hundreds of men have hurried away from the seductions and illusions of city life and society charms and buried themselves in the desert or the must know that Scripture is literally opmonastery to devote the remainder of their earthly existence to works of charity, of literature and of prayer. lack vigor is carrying out his instructions. In every Catholic country the number of young ladies of refinement, of social position and culture who abandoned the family and a shallow pretext for the violaworld and its false pleasures to embrace he resolved to maintain his rights by the a life of austerity, of innocence and of Rev. Dr. Douglas [may laud to the skies sweet communion with Jeeus in the every fearless endeavor to maintain the of the Laire, and Orleans was the eucharistic tabernacie-their number in lategrity of the Christian family, the advanced post of his defence. It was at fact cannot be reckoned. The Rev. Dr. corner stone of every Christian state; but the moment when Orleans was about to | Douglas could not even make a passing his elequent denunciations can never aliasion to all this; he could mention amount to anything, or ever produce any ford, and while the young King was medi- Josephine Butler, "who, from the Bay good result, while his church permits tating to flee into the mountains of of Naples in the far south to the moun-Auvergne, or even to abandon the coun- tains of Donegal in the north, lifted up her voice for the defence of innocence and the rescue of the perishing" He could instance William Stead, of the Jeanne d'Arc appearing before the king Pall Mall Gazette; Bishop Lightfoot and olic Church. Although Ray. Dr. Douglas in taking advantage of any pretext by which annoyance may be given to the lost then upon the same day and on its which annoyance may be given to the lost then upon the same day and on its at Poletiers, recognized him, though he bullwark of Christian stability, society, lic halls and on public highways, as Rev. Mr. Douglas says, with the culture of a scholar, the sagacity of a statesman and ing his audience. Those Heaven-sent messengers of charity and holy peace are daily and nightly occupied in the work of rescuing souls from the haunts of vice, of gathering in the strayed

gent, and of making easy and accessible

the path which leads to virtue and to

Heaven. But what does Rev. Dr.

Douglas, the eloquent preacher, know

about them? Evidently nothing. What

can his duped and groping in-the-dark

hearers know of them, except what is so

industriously told and propagated in

infamous and notoriously - untruthful

works such as that written by Maria

Monk, who had herself been saved from

death's door and from a life of degra.

of those maligned and much abused

nuns. Was ever ingratitude so base or

so monstrous as that of Maria Monk?

She was found, half dead with cold and

and kept in their comfortable home as

long as she was pleased to remain. But

last-named city, where he was crowned in that had been found for her, and plunged once more into the haunts of vice. She next fell into the hands of some the most infamous book that was ever the most atrocious lies, and the most sickening details of crimes committed in the convent, that never had existence except in the polluted imagination of Maria Monk and her rev. supporters. But Protestant gullibility is so elastic that ready sale was found for the printed abominations contained in the work,

Rev. Dr. Douglas declared "that it is

from the Jew we have derived that choicest gift of God to the race-" the institution of the family "-inasmuch as Christ, the world's Teacher and Redeemer, was born in Betblehem of Judea, and His Apostles all came from Judea. The Rev. Dr. is correct enough; but why does he ignore the claims of the Oatholic Church, whose authority and whose influence upholds to-day, as it has for centuries upheld, the dignity of the Caristian marriage, without which no family can exist? It is true also, as Rev. Dr. Douglas tells us, that "the family is the corner-stone of every state; the asylum of all virtues, and that white rose of purity under whose fragrance all that is sweet, beautiful and divine in society has been fostered. To protect the family in its integrity and virtue, to bear aloft the ideal of social morality, is the most fundamental and beneficent work which can engage the sympathy and fearless endeavor of any man on this footstool divine." Nothing but her sympathy with female suffering and her fearlessness of conduct in maintaining the secredness of marriage has enintact the Family instituted by God, and prevent society and civilization from disappearing beneath the torrent of human passion in every age of her history. What has the Reformation done for the maintenance of that corner-stone of every Christian state? Luther and Henry VIII, certainly made no effort to hold together the Christian family. They both favored divorce or bigamy. The Reformation denied the sacredness of the nuptial blessing by reducing matrimony to a mere contract or to an ordinary affair of bargain and sale. Even now the Protestant establishment will not refuse her blessing and co operation to the marriage of a divorced man or woman. Although in its heart it disapproves of such doubtful morality, and posed to it; yet it has not the courage or the fearlessness of its opinion, and dare not refuse its canction to what every Biblical scholar must acknowledge as nothing else than a breaking up of the tion of the sixth (7th) commandment. divorce and sanctions the legal dismem. berment of the Christian family. If the White Cross Movement gains a footing in Canada, and ever hopes to do any good, its promoters must fall back on the Cathbefore its utter disintegration, shall discover that the Catholic Church, founded by Christ on Calvary, hath alone those secret springs, and that Heaven born authority that can alone weld the social fabric together in strength indissoluble. and thus be, what she was commissioned to be, the salt of the earth, the honor of woman, and the dignity of man, and the happiness and salvation of all.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL SUC-

CESSES. We feel a pleasure in recording a great success achieved by the parochial schools of New York in a public competition for cadetsbips, one in the Annapolis Naval Academy, and the other for West Point. At the similar examination last summer for West Point, a Catholic boy, Tacs F. Connell, a pupil of La Salle Institute, New York, gained the place of honor above all competitors; but in the recent competition the public school pupils were completely distanced. There were twenty competitors from public and parochial schools. The examiners were all teachers, equally chosen from the public and parochial schools. At the head of the list stood Paul B. Malone with 94 per cent, of successful answers; Robert J. Frost was second with a fracrotting with disease, by the Grey nuns tion over 90 per cent.; Thos. J. Dwyer at midnight on the public street in third, had a fraction under 90 per cent Montreal; was taken in and sheltered and Patrick J. Sullivan fourth, fell and cared for, and restored to health, slightly below Dwyer.

These four boys are all parochial school pupils. They have gained the four cadet. not able to resist temptation, and not ships which were up for competition in willing to abandon her wicked course, the naval and military academies. The Jeanne conducted Charles VII. to the she left the secure and virtuous home fifth and sixth boys on the list were also

place gained by a public school pupil arti was seventh, notwithstanding the fact tim that the public schools have all the for assistance which the Government affords and to education. What becomes now of bur the Mail's argument, that the public refr scaools of Canada must be superior to the arc separate schools, because they have new more means at their disposal? The Christian Brothers of New York dra deserve the thanks of the whole Catho and lic community for the manner in which | gro they are carrying out their noble work. mu

They do not make empty boasts, but twe when the time of trial comes their work | mee speaks for itself and puts to shame those | to t Catholics who join with their enemies in | awa declaring that the Catholic schools are entirely inefficient.

THE LATEST JESUIT MOVE. gree

Under this heading the Toronto Mail tells its alarmed readers of a letter which appeared lately in a French-Canadian paper suggesting the advisability of having the Province of Quebec dedicated lun in a solemn manner to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. "It may be taken for granted," writes the Mail, "that the suggestion | the made in L'Etendard (the name of the paper) comes from some one on the Jesuit side, and his aim is to strengthen the Ultramontane and Nationalist cause." In fact no move can be made now. a days of a religious nature, no devotion established or suggested, but it is done for a political purpose. So the writer in the Mail, who knows better, pretends to think, in order to hoodwink its ignorant readers and to excite to a still deeper degree the inane bigotry of those who adhere to the Equal Rights Party and swear by the Mail, It is stated that the writer in the Etendard hopes, through the means of the devotion to the Sacred Heart, to promote national unity and to heal up the sore places caused in the ranks of the French. Canadians by the divisions and misunderstandings that weaken the strength and cripple the efficacy of the great Catholic body in the Province of Quebec. Surely this is comething to be wished for. Union is a source of greatness and power to every nationality, and the French Canadians would be recreant to their own traditions and blind to wh their own national interests if they did bar not employ every means, even super. of natural ones, to secure that great desid eratum for every civilized nation,

The Mail, whose chief editor, once a Catholic, knows all about it, relates the An origin of the devotion to the Sacred Heart as revealed to Blessed Mary Mar. guerite at Paray-le-Monial in France. She had for confessor Father La Colombiere, who had been chaplain to the Duchess of York in England after the Restoration, and when he published a small treatise on the revelations made by our Blessed Lord to the highly favored nun it was said that he invented | sur the whole story himself : or, rather, that he stole it from an English Puritan named Goodwin who had written a work on "the Heart of Jesus in Heaven Towards Sinners." The Mail frankly admits that an

examination of Goodwin's book showed

that Father La Colombiere, who was a Jesuit, was not guilty of the charge brought against him. The writer, however, shows the cloven foot when he says "that Goodwin did not countenance the adoration of Christ's Body, or any portion of it, as distinct from His Spirit. ual Being; whereas La Coid rather the nun, appears at first to have done so." This is a very disingenuous way of putting the Puritan in the right and the Jesuit Father and inspired nun in the wrong. How can the writer in the Mail say that Father La Colombiere, or rather the nun, "oppears to have done so." In what way, by what words, or by what stretch of imagination could priest or nun, or any rational being, think of separating the glorified Body of Christ sitting at the right of the Father from His spiritual Being. The Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus Christ form but one person. No human being gifted with ordinary common intellect would think of venerating or addring the living body or blood or soul as distinct from the divinity of Jesus Christ in Heaven. But the insincere Mail would convey to his unsuspecting readers "that Father La Colombiere, or rather the nun, did so in the beginning." As Father La Colombiere, who lived two hundred and twenty years ago, belonged to the Jesuit Order, the Mail could not let slip the occasion for having a rap at the Jesuits. "For wherever they appear," he says, "strife is sure to arise within the Church herself, whilst she is exposed, as in Manitobs at the present time, to the counter-movements which their aggres. siveness provokes amongst those not of the faith." The Jesuits appeared a long time ago

in Manitoba, as they did in Dakota, Montana, Washington Territory and Alaska, yet we hear of no strife or dissensions occasioned by their presence. It was the presence of D'Alton McCarthy that caused all the strife in Manitota. In parochial school [pupils, The highest place gained by a public school pupil articles that appeared from time to the most place gained by a public school pupil articles that appeared from time to the most place gained by a public school pupil articles that appeared from time to finish my sentence the gathering shades enveloped the portly form of the Cameron.

PASTORAL OF HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP although pantheism retains the stical conceptions sround which the religious property form of the conceptions sround which the religious property is the stical conceptions sround which the religious property is the stical conceptions sround which the religious property is the stical conceptions sround which the religious property is the stical conceptions sround which the religious property is the stical conceptions sround which the religious property is the stical conceptions sround which the religious property is the stical conceptions sround which the religious property is the stical conceptions sround which the religious property is the stical conceptions sround which the religious property is the stical conceptions sround which the religious property is the stical conceptions sround which the religious property is the stical conceptions sround which the religious property is the stical conceptions sround which the religious property is the stical conceptions sround which the religious property is the stical conceptions are religious property in the stical conceptions are religious property in the stical conceptions are religious property in the stical conception are religious property in the stica separate schools, because they have more means at their disposal?

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the faith." The Jesuits appeared a long time ago in Manitoba, as they did in Dakota, Montana, Washington Territory and Alaska, yet we hear of no strife or dissensions occasioned by their presence. that caused all the strife in Manitota. In this article we will deal with the "char-

that the public schools have all the for D'Alton McCarthy's preschirg, assistance which the Government affords and strife and sedition and beartto education. What becomes now of burnings are the fatal result. It is most the Mail's argument, that the public refreshing to read that "the local vierschools of Canada must be superior to the archy cannot help perceiving that this new organization (devotion to the Sacred Heart) is designed as a means of with The Christian Brothers of New York | drawing the habitants from their control, and may be expected to resist it on that ground as well as on the ground that it must tend to increase the friction between the races and multiply the enemies of the Church." How the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus can draw their Bishops is a problem that could only be solved or even enunciated by the blindest of bigotry. The idea of THE LATEST JESUIT MOVE, greater fervor in piety, an increase of charity and of love for Jesus, producing asubordination to episcopal authority! Verily if it were not known that the writer of this absurdity is marely cater ing for the Young Britons and the hood lums of Toronto, he would be set down as only fit for the lunatic asylum, especially when it is known, and no doubt to the writer of the Mail, that no such devotion can be introduced into any diocese without the written permission in due form and under sign and seal of the Bishop of said diocese.

The Mail winds up by saying that the Jesuits desire to model "Quebec on Ecuador. There the clerical party have erected statues to the Virgin." In Toronto they have erected statues to George Brown and the late Dr. E. Rverson. But the Mail tells us that in Ecuador religious liberty does not exist because "Tithes are levied by the State on the produce of all kinds for the benefit of the Church." Why does not the Mail tell the hoodlums that in England. Scotland and Wales tithes are also levied, not on the Protestants alone, but on the Oatholics and dissenters, for the enrichment of the plethoric bishops of the Protestant establishment. "Lastly," he says, "the government of Ecuador a few years ago secured the dedication of the country to the Sacred Heart." So did France, so did Ireland, so did Spain and other countries in the Catholic world. which did not for that reason sink into what the Mail styles "South American barbarism." 'It is surely the very irony of fate," continues the writer, "that the land (Quebec) which Wolfe consecrated with British blood to British freedom should be sinking to the level of a South American barbarism." How devotion to the Sacred Heart of the world's Redeemer can sink any people or nation to barbariem is a secret only known to the un Christian Mail. Rev. Dr. Dougles, in his eloquent address last week at Montreal, gave to the world a pretty accurate idea of who the men and pointed out, almost named by the rev. preacher, are assuredly not of those who pay special devotion to the Stored Heart of Jesus. For they learn from the Jesuit Fathers the lessons of charity, pure and undefiled, of high and holy aspirations, of fervent and abiding love and attachment to Him who said : "Blessed are the pure of heart for they shall see God."

A WORD ABOUT SHAMS.

laugh," so says Solus Marguerite in "Warka," Such a remark may grate barshly on ears attuned to the sayings of that nondescript world called society. But, after all, how just it is. We have but to divest ourselves of the tinsel of formality and of the polite paroply of the age, and its truth must surely flish before us. We do not decry true politeness, which emanates as naturally from a true and noble heart as perfume from a rose and which, as Balzao remarks, keeps fools at a distance. Neither is it our intention to speak of Chesterfieldian politeners, which best befits actors and rogues. We do not want Diogene's lantern to seek an honest man. We have faith in human nature. Man, we know, may reproduce in himself the divine nature, of which he is the counterpart; nay, he is ever prompted to do it. The soul is dwarfed whenever it clings to what is palpable and plain, fixed and bounded. Its true home infinite hopes and desires. Hence our every effort should tend to the flinging aside of those earthly trappings that impede our approach to the divine ideal.

Men, indeed, acknowledge that the worship of the world stunts the growth of barren waste of years. But, despite this fact, they drift to eternity, one after another, with the mark of the "beast" upon them.

We are, although we may not think it, impregnated by a vulgar materialism, and our aim, in the performance of our every action, is to win the respect and admiration of those around us. There must con-It was the presence of D'Alton McCarthy sequently be "shame" of every description

their sayings, and extol them as benefacprompted of times by political expediency or dictated by a natural feeling of comto paganism and to bridge over the stream that flowed from Calvary. They are model fathers and husbands. They go to church regularly-that is, they profess external or mechanical religion, or, as Carlyle expressed it, the religion of the "rotatory calabash." The world, however, occupies their hearts. That' ceaseless growth towards God, that is sanctioned by philosophy and religion and which is the lard of human life, is for them something too visionary to be reduced to practice. They forget they must liken themselves to the Son before they can be recognized by the Father. Did a man stud the country with orphan asylums for no nobler motive than to have his name carried forth on wings of fame he would at the angel's summons stand empty handed before the tribunal of his God.

We flatter ourselves that the same feel. ing that moved the loving heart of the the eastern section deemed it right that Nextrene animates our charity. We peranade ourselves that we are hewing stones to adorn the heavenly Jerusalem, but ing of the rev. gentleman, which was for when this lofty palace crumbles, and the ships of Tavelsh speed away, we will be amazed to find ourselves robed in the rotten garment of self-love and not in the mentle of charity. Christ has indeed given us the standard by which our charity must be messured-the "glory of God." But long before Jerusalem resounded with the insults and scoffings of High Priests and faithfully, your brother priests in this and people and Calvary's mount was stained with the blood that gave us back our birthright, this was regulated in the mind of the Eternal God. In the divine mind are contained the forms or ideas of all things, because God is the source from whence all being flows. These ideas are ia God from all eternity, and hence there is an eternal fitness of things independent of the varying moods of men. In studying charity, as it is framed according to its archetype in the divine mind, we come to understand what should be its qualities. These qualities are constancy and universality, for charity is love, and love bereft of these two attributes is an impossibility.

The life of Carist shows us what means this constant and universal charity. The palsied, the lame, the blind, came to Him at all hours, and went away cured of their allments. His divine touch was upon all. women are in Canada and in England | What matter if they were poor and who, by their gross immoralities, are deprived of social standing, as the publisunk to their eyes in worse than South | can; outcast and shunned by all, as the American barbarism. And the classes Magdalen; the divine Heart had room enough for all.

What contrast does this present to the charity of many around us, which is characterized by the greatest uncertainty. It may to day take the poor under its wing, and to-morrow throw them aside. It doles out its contributions to persons who are enveloped by popular opinion in a cartain veil of undefinable attractiveness and who are distinguished by some mark or other which finds favor in their eyes; but the poor, who, in miserable tenements, "When the Pharisees are stripped of cke out their existence and from birth to eath are clothed in Poverty's shabblest livery, are hounded down or thrust into poor asylums.

Not many years ago It was discovered in a certain city of Canada that many Catholic children, illegitlmate for the most part, were falling into Protestant hands. Something had to be done. The ecclesiastical authorities took the matter in hand, and these little unfortunates were, in a short time, ensconced in a house under the care of the Sisters of Charity. But, unlike Protestant institutions of a similar kind, It erjoyed no permanent income. Government money never graced its c ffers Appeal was made to the charity of the "faithful." A few handed in their mite. but the majority denounced such an institution as an incentive to sin. They howled in derision at the very idea of erecting a foundling asylum in any re spectable community. A local magnate of aldermanic propensities declared in all is in eternity, which slone can satisfy its one of the three ideas with which each century is supposed to be endowed : "These scandals should not happen." "But, my dear sir," I ventured to remark, "they do happen. Surely you must have heard that scandals must come. Besides human nature is never unaccompanied by their being's best part, and makes of life a passions which, through want of education or violent temptation, hurl these girls from the right path. Give us human nature God and your eyes will not be affrighted by foundling asylums."

He appeared convinced and rather followed up by inviting him to let his health and benediction. breast melt in "charity" which is not strained but droppeth as the gentle rain

retreating megnate and shut him from from Alpine hills. Newspapers chronicle sight. That night, by his fiveside, surrounded by the luxuries of the century, tors of their race. Yet their charity in he vomited out his pharissical soul in conmany cases is a hollow sham. It is tempt of all the unfortunates who dot the byways of the world and who are more sinned against than sinning. Never for passion. Let us be frank. There are an instant did the thought of temptation many persons, "estimable cit'zens," who nor of the seducer's wiles cross his mind conduct themselves in this respect as in palliating guise. Pathisowa daughter would Cato or some other respectable amidst dangerous associations; give her pogan. M'nd you, they have not read the fatal dower of beauty, and from either Swinburne or Roscetti, who, in temptation's crucible she may not come cadenced numbers, try to win the world | more beautiful than the objects of his contempt.

And this man was credited with a kind and benevolent heart! He bad even taken part in the erection of an orphan asylum, ecause it coincided with his inclinations, or because he was given the position of ustee or some other little great position. His charity, however, was a contemptible sham. He had his hobby just as some people have a hobby of collecting fendal people bays a none; armor or Japanese ware. Franc tirsur,

To be Continued.

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

Kingston Freeman The Rev. Father Charles Murray, durng his residence in Cornwall, not only won the love and respect of his congrega tion but also the admiration and estee of his brother priests in the eastern portion of the diocese. Previous to his de parture from his old home the clergy of they should mark their admiration of Father Marray's noble qualities as a priest and a gentleman, and ordered an oil paint. warded to him last week. The portrait was one of the last painted by our late yer, and is said to be very true to life.

LETTER TO FATHER MURRAY Alexandria, Jan. 8 h, 1890 MY DEAR FATHER MURRAY - Som months since, when you were taking leave section of the diocese, feeling that you should not go from amongst us without being tendered some mark of our esteem and affection, and our grateful apprecia tion of your kindness to us when aksembled for ecclesizatical conference, at your hospitable residence, instructed one of our most eminent Canadian artists to execute an oil painting picture of yourself, to be presented, when flaished, for

your acceptance.

The picture, which I understand, is an excellent portrait, is now finished, and I have much pleasure, acting for my brother priests, in ordering it to be forwarded to your address, to Trenton. Klodly accept it as a piedge of our best wishes for your welfare, and with it the assurance of the leep respect and love cherished for you in the hearts of your old neighbors, who will ever be pleased to think of you as a true, warm hearted friend, an ever honorable and manly Christian gentleman, and holy and devoted priest of God. I remain, dear Father Murray,

Ever yours sincerely,
ALEXANDER MACDONNELL FATHER MURRAY'S REPLY.

Trenton, 12 h January, 1890. My DEAR FATHER MACDONNELL-To you, as the kindly spokesman of my brother priests in what is still the eastern portion of the Diocese of Kingston I address some words of thankfulness for the gift and for the written testimonial with which you and they have presented

In doing so I am conscious how inade quately I shall convey to you by this medium my heartfelt appreciation of the goodness, the loving kindness thus dis-played in my regard. But while I cannot hope to succeed in expressing all that I feel, I may at least assure you that as regards the oblation of best wishes for the future, the cherishing of respect and brotherly love in the present, and the "unrestricted reciprocity," feeling deeply how they have honored me, how they have megnified in their generosity the fraternal hospitality which it was my occasional privilege to exercise towards them, and how their largeness of heart have disposed them to "think of me at my

Within a few months I have replied to many addresses from my dear friends in Cornwall-from my late congregation of Cornwall—from my late congregation of St. Columban's Church, from the young people of the parlst, from the school chil dren, from the citizens irrespective of race or creed. But I have reached the climax of gratification in your address and pres entation, for it is only natural that the approval of my own colleagues and fel-low-workers in the Lord's viney ard should be especially dear to me. To a soldier nothing is so sweet as the praise and good will of his comrades; to a scholar there is no eulogy so pleasing as that which echoes in academic halls; to the merchant there is no incerse of commendation more goodly in odour than that which ascends the conscioueness of having given birth to in praise of his thrift and enterprise from men of its own pursuits; to the gallant sailor, the gootfellow-ship of "those that go down to the sea in ships" with him is worth more than the plaudits of home loving folk, be they ever so great; and so, my dear friend, there is for a priest a special joy in the "well done!" of those who with him serve at of those who with him serve at the altar as dispensers of the mysteries of properly estimate the trials of the priest, his incessant strivings, his responsibilities, his multiform anxieties, his sacrifice, and refu'gent in all its beauty with its every also, thank God, how sweet the yoke and movement obsdient to the soul and to how light the burden if one tries to do his duty.
I will not trust myself now to say more,

but, from the fulness of my heart, I wish He appeared convinced and rather you and my brother priests the greatest puzzled. This seeming advantege was blessings for 1890, and long years in

I remain, dear Father Macdonnell, Chas B. Murray.

JOHN, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOUR OF THE APSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF

ANTIGONISH

To the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese,
Health and Benediction in the Lord:
Dearly Beloved—When Christ foretold that the gates of hell could never prevoil against His Church, but should rather, because of the never failing presence of His Divine Spirit, yield to her the victory, His lauguage implied that Satan and his implacable hosts would always, though in vain, rage gainst her. Ever since the arch-enemy of souls seduced Eve to est of the for bidden fruit, he has been incessantly going about, like a roaring lion in quest of prey and exercising such superhuman, though restricted might, that Scripture etyles him the prices and god of this world, and assures us that our wreatling is not merely against weak mortals composed like ourselves of flesh and blood, but against "principalities and powers," whose combined attacks we cannot frus trate or withstand unless we are securely clad in the panoply and complete armour of God. But while the warfare o be waged in self-detence by the Caurch Militant against the deceits of the devil is perpetual and imposing upon her the duty of everlasting vigilance, there are critical times in which the malice of the evil one vents itself with exceptional fury-times in which, elated by success. ne seems partly to forget his usual pre ternatural cunning by inspiring his tools to an impudent boldness of iniquity, calculated, if taken due advantage of, to result in thwarting his netarious designs and covering him and his with confu -times in which even the most luke warm and spathetic of Christians can easily be roused not only to a vivid sense of danger, but also—unless they have lost every germ of supernatural faith—to such a firm assurance of his inability to barm them without their own fre off their lethargy, indignantly crying:
"Begone, Satan, for it is written, The
Lord thy God shait thou worship, and Him only shalt thou serve," and that, in virtue of this resistance, offered in a spirit of humble submission and obedience to heaven, they shall infallibly put bim to flight according to the words of St James : "Resist the devil, and he will flee from you." Through one of these shocking ordeals,

in which Satan openly seeks to establish his worship in Christian lands, is the

Caurch now passing. The hell-inspired

revolution, which, through the malign agency of the cath bound secret societies,

visited her in so many forms in diversitimes, robbed her visible Head, twenty

years ago, of the temporal principalit

providentially conferred on him to secur

his independence in his spiritual govern

ment of the universal Church, and has held him a close prisoner in his palace

ever since, without as much as a feeble

protest having been raised by any civil

government against such sacrilegious usurpation and indignity. At first in order to deceive the simple and those who would be decrived the revolution hypocritically procisim its pretended desire to respect to his spiritual authority, to honor his sacred person, and to guarantee his liberty of action in the fullest measure ; yet it gradually seized upon the entire property t the Church, took forcible possession of the sanctified homes of the religious Orders, disbanding their inmates, and worried and persecuted the secular clergy in an endless variety of ways. Embold-ened by its long impunity and the ill disguised sympathies of blinded govern-ments, far and near, with its success, it has at length attained, by a novel step to a climax of iniquity sufficient to un mask completely its impious hypocrist before all, even the most dim sighted. Its ruling powers, having decided to inaugurate what they term "a new era" by deifying the spirit of anarchy and irreligion, fittingly choose Rome, the capital of Christianity, for the execution of the unheard of enormity. To render the blasphemous pageant as realistic as possible, they erect a monument in honor of Giordano Bruno, as realistic garnering of golden memories of the because he, more than most miscreauts, past, I can sign with my clerical personnied their impious principles. This brethren of the east a treaty of restless spirit having, three centuries restless spirit having, three centuries sgo, assumed the holy habit of St. Dominic, instead of living the life of a faithful monk, soon declared war against all faith, quitted his monastery at Naples. but continued for some time, the characteristic duplicity, to impose himself on the kind hospitality of other houses of the same Order in Italy. Having found his way to Geneva, he was received by Bezs into the sect of Calvin. ently a feud with Bezz put him to flight. Next we find him dogmatizing in Lyons, then in Toulouse, and soon aver in Paris under royal auspices. Here, as else where, he soon makes himself intolerable to those with whom he came in contact, and so he is compelled to betake him distinguished patronage of de Castelnau the French ambassador there, and of Si Philip Sidney. Even there be finds no per manent home, and so we catch a glimpse of him within two years back again in Paris and thence squaem, Wittenberg in Germany, where it suits him to embrace Lutheranism, gray here? No. he is already in Marurg. From Marburg he is soon off to Helmstadt. Here at last he will find the desired rest, for he is appointed Pro-fessor by the Duke of Brunswick! Not at all; our unique knight errant escapes to Frankfort, stops not long there, but scampers back to Italy taking up his abode in Padua for two years, after which only Venice, Rome and death await him. A rare, or rather un equalled combination of pride, arrogance and aggressiveness, rendered this haughty dogmatizers company simply unbearable, and doomed him, like the impure spirit of the Gospel, to find rest nowhere. His doctrinal enormities are nowhere. His doctrinal enormities are recorded in the books he published, but cannot all be recounted here. According to him all religions are equally false.

The verities of Judaism and Curistianity are ranked with the foul fables of paganism and idolatry, and ever the Incarnate God is called wicked, "untristo"! In

sentiments may linger for a while, yet it is undoubtedly a real, a fatal departure from theism, and when developed to its legitimate conclusions, is rank and complete atheism or the demal of God. Finally, the gross and disgusting immorality of two especially of his works is worthy of the very demon of impurity, and could never have been penned by any other than a consummate bonour this monster as the truest impersonation of the anti-Christian revolution sonaton of the anti-Carishau revolution, the worst Christ-inters, errorists, and miscreauts of Italy and the surrounding countries are invited and flick in their tens of thousands to the trysting place. Thence they march triumphantly to Campo di Fiore to unveil his statue and exhaust their ribald eloquence in heaping indignities on the Vicer of Christ, and the Church of God. Numerous antireligious banners are unfurled, conspicious among which are the stan-dards of Satan, "the old serpent, the seducer of the whole world." Here the revolution and its accomplices stand out openly the confessed siders and abettors of the foul fiend and father of lies, declared enemies of Carist, and His Viesr, and they call upon all to side with them in order to dethrone the Liv-ing God under the banner of the archrebel. All this, be it remembered, has been accomplished in open day and with the undisguised approval of the usurping government of the Qairinal "Why do the gentiles rage, and the people devise strange things? He that dwelleth in heaven shall laugh at them; and the Lord shall deride them. Then shall He speak to them in His anger, and trouble them in His rage" (P..2) May we not hope that there is enough of Caristian spirit yet in the world to create a sound public opinion which will torce all Christian Governments to withdraw their Sympathies from the imprisoners of the Holy Father and perempiority bid them respect his independence and the practical means of securing it? It is the duty of all Catholics to promote at all hazards such a vigorous public opinion as this. It is the duty of all loyal lovers of our Lord Jesus Christ to brand the abovε-mentioned satanic impiety of the inaugurators of this "new era" of irre-

ligion.

Meanwhile, Beloved Brethren of the Clergy, let this letter and the accom-panying Allocution of His Holiness be read, on the first available Sunday after their reception, in each church of the diocese by the Pastor, who also shall see that the Blessed Sacrament shall be ex-posed at a convenient hour, the Resary recited and Benediction imparted in reparation of the outrageous insult offered to religion, to appease the divine wrath, and call down G id's mercy ou all souls redeemed by the Divine Blood. The grace of our Lord and Saviour

Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen. + JOHN CAMERON. Bishop of Antigonish. Artigonish, Jan 6th, 1890.

DEATH OF MRS. O HIGGINS.

On the 11th of this month in Toronto a venerable and most worthy lady, Ostharine M., relict of the late John O'Higgles, J. P., of Stratford, departed peace fally for a better world. She was 78 years of age at the time of her death. This event calls up recollections of the carly times, when Mr. and Mrs. O Higgins received and deserved a large measure of esteem from the most worthy of the old settlers. Both were as ardent in the love of their native land as they were firmly attached and devoted to the Catholic faith. Taets home was a home of that hospitaltty born of noble natures, overflowing with kindness to all-aver ready and most willing to act the good neight part—ever ready and most willing, like-wise, to extend the helping hand to those in want of assistance, and the kind and encouraging word were always given to those whose spirits were bowed down with misfortune or disappointment. One by one they leave us, these old ploneers of the days far back in the past—those noble souls who haroleady faced the trials and hardships and dangers of the new settle ments, overcoming all obstacles to progress and a ivancements by bringing into full force that golden perseverance and indomitable firmness of purpose which we of the present day are forced to look we of the present day are forced to look upon with pride and almiration, and which they have bestowed upon us as a prectous heritege worthy of being watched and guarded as a model which we should endeavor to imitate. The late Mrs. O Higgins leaves three children—Mrs. Frank Smith, of Toronto; Mr. J. P. O'Higgins of Landen end Mrs. O'Higgins, of London; and Mr. Adrian O Higgins, a resident of the North west. To all of these we extend our most heart-felt condolence, coupled with a prayer that their good mother, who had led such a saintly life in the bosom of the holy Oatholic fatth, is now enjoying eternal blies in the home of the blessed.

DEATH OF A SANCTUARY BOY.

"Yes, Heaven was the prize His soul dijstrive to gain. One glimpse of paradise Repays a life of pain. Yes, Heaven was the prize; Death opened wide the door And then his spirit fied To God for evermore."

On Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock a special requiem service took place at St Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, in memory of Master Harnett, a member of the St. Louis Sanctuary Society. As soon as the body arrived at the cathedral six sancthe body arriven at the cathedral six sanc-tuary boys, in surplices and soutanes, received it and carried it up the centre sisle, preceded by the members of the society, walking two by two, and then laid it on the catafa'que, which was pre-pared near the altar. His little surplice and soutane were placed on the coffin. Rev. J L Hand commenced the Requiem Mass, which was sung by the sanctuary boys. After the absolution was given the procession wended its way down the cathedral, preceded by cross and acolytes, to the mournful strains of the dead march. The coffin was then placed in the hearse and proceeded to St. Michael's cemetery, where the mortal remains of one of the bright argels of the sanctuary were laid to rest until that day when the trumpet of the angel shall wake him from his slum-

The Under Dog.

(Said to be Ben Butler's Favorite Poem 1 From the peasant up to the king Has a different tale from the tale I tell And a different song to sing.

But for me, I care not a single fig If they say I am wrong or I'm right; I shall always go in for the weaker dog, The under dog in the fight.

I know that the world-that the great big Will never a moment stop To see which dog may be in fault, But will shout for the dog on top.

But for me, I never shall pause to ask
Which deg may be in the right,
For my heart will best, while it bests at all,
For the under dog in the fight.

Perchance what I've said were better no said, Or 'twere better I said it incog, But with heart and with glass filled chock

to the brim.

Here is luck to the bottom dog.

—DAVID BARKER.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

A witty nobleman once seked a clerical gentleman at the bottom of the table way the goose, when there was one, was always placed next to the parson. "Really, my lord," replied the clergyman, "your question is somewhat difficult to answer, and so remarkably cdd that I vow I shall never see a goose again without being reminded of your lord hip."

Among the emaller duties of life I hardly know any one more importan than that of not praising where praise is not due. Reputation is one of the prizes for which men contend: it is, as Mr. Burke calls it, "the cheap defence and ornament of nations." It produces more labor and more telent than twice the wealth of the country could rear up It is the coin of genius, and it is the im perious duty of every man to bestow it with the most scrapulous justice and the wisest economy.—Sidney Smith.

There is an Arabic tradition that a way

There is an Arabic tradition that a way faring son of labmael once bought a seal, and found that, by some raistake, it was without a motto. He went to Solomon the Wise, and asked of him what legend he should have engraved on the black chry solite. The prophet, after a moment's silence, answered: "Write on your seal, and on all the seals, This too shall pass areay."—Susan E Wallace.

The Church in Africa is progressing in manner that borders on the miraculous At present there are established in the "Dark Continent" no less than seventeen prefectures apostolic, twenty-one vicari ates apostolic, twelve bishoprics and two archbishoprics. In the north of the coutinent there are 487,000 Catholics; in the west, 1,026,000; in the south and east, 39,000. The Islands of the Indian Ocean count 296 000 Catholic inhabitants; and those in the Atlantic, 796 000. This brings very insignificant when compared with the population of the dark continent, which is 205,000,000.

A SAILOR DESCRIBES AN ANTHE W A sailor was descanting upon awanthem which gave him much pleasure. His shipmates listened for a time and then said, "What is a henthem?" "Do you mean to say you don't know what a hanthem is? Well, then, I'll tell yer. If I was to say: 'Ere, Bill; give me that 'andspike,' that wouldn't be a hanthem. But was I to say, 'Bill, Bill, Bill, give, give, give, give me, glve me, Bill give me that. Bill give me.

give me, Bill give me that, Bill give me, give me, give me that hand, give me that handspike, spike, spike, Bill, give, give me that, that hand, handspike, handspike, spike, spike, spike, spike, aplke Ah-men, ah-men. Billgivemethat handspike, spike Ah-men,' why, that would be a hanthem."

EXPLAINING THE DIFFERENCE. Old Thomas Fuller, who was a very lively writer, but rather addicted to punniug, was coers nally repaid his puns with interest. He was exceedingly corpulent, and as he was out riding with a friend named Sparrowhawk, he could not resist the opportunity of cracking a joke upon him. "Pray what is the difference," said he, "between an owl and a sparrow-hawk." "An owl" replied the friend, "Is fuller in the head, fuller in the body, and fuller all over.

LIFE.

What is life? The greatest philoso-phers answer confusedly, and are incom-petent to meet this question. Life, consecond cause and the effects consists of innumerable simultaneous actions, all conspiring towards the support of our organization :

An infant on its mother's breast, A bouncing boy at play, A youth by maiden fair carressed, An old man whose locks are silver gray.

Such is life below-1 joy, a fear, a smile, a tear, and all is over.

THE THISTLE.

This ancient emblem of Scotland, with the Latin motto, Nemo me impune lacessit, is represented of various species in Royal bearings, coins, and coats of armour, that there is some difficulty in saying which is the genuine thistle. The origin of the national badge itself is thus handed down by tradition: When the Danes in vaded Scotland, it was deemed unwarlike to attack an enemy in the pitch-darkness of night, instead of a pitched battle by day; but on one occasion the invaders resolved to avail themselves of this stratagem, and in order to prevent their tramp from being heard they marched barefooted. They had thus neared the Scottish force unobserved, when a Dine had the ill luck to step with his naked foot upon a superbly prickled thistle, and could not help uttering a cry of anguish, which discovered the assault to the Scote, who ran to their arms, and defeated the foe with a terrible slaughter.

their husbands make happy or miserable.

But it is not altogether with the Mrs.
Smiths and Browns and Jones that this

Smiths and Browns and Jones that this

of the kind of which I know nothing of the kind of which I know nothing from personal experience. I could not marry a man who drank, or gambled, or swore, or made vile remarks about women, holding them all as low as bimself, or who had not as much or more brain than myself. Still, there are plenty of girls who can and do marry just such men and seem reasonably content. Sid a sad-eved woman, whose husband had been deed for years. "He was a centlement in swore. years: "He was a gentleman in every respect, but I loved him most for his kind ness and thoughtfulness, which never allowed him to forget that I was his wife and always made me feel that I was as dear to him as the first day he called me by that name."

And she, I think, sounded the keynote of the whole matter. A woman who is worthy to be the wife of a good man worthy to be the wife of a good man likes to know that however learned, or wise or busy he may be, there is still in his heart a spot where she reigns supreme, and from which neither business, nor greatness, nor fame, nor learning can dis lodge her.

THE TRAMP.S GOVERNOR,

"I do not believe in encouraging beg-gary," said Governor Curtin, of Pennsyl-vanis, "but when a hungry man calls at my door, he isn't going away unsatisfied That's been my principle for a good many years, and I wish it always had been. Every one in town knows that I feed tramps, and yet I do not have a dozen calls in a year.

"I've heard some sad stories, I assure you," he continued, "and I have learned that a good dinner when a man is discour aged and friendless, may save him from crime or suicide.

"Twenty vears ago my butdings were burned, as I then thought, by a tramp whom, the day before, I had turned away when he asked for a dinner. "I had the man arrested and after he

had served three years at haid work in the State prison, a stable boy confessed to the state prison, a stable-boy confessed to having set the fire by smoking I have been trying to atone for that injustice ever since, but the poor fellow only lived a year after he was out of prison.

"I have five men in my employ who came to town as tramps, and they are faithful, efficient workmen. And there's John S—: there inn't a man about here.

fatthful, efficient workmen. And there's John S—; there isn't a man about here more respected to day than he is. Fifteen verre sgo he begged a dinner at my house. He'd been unfortunate, hadn't a cent, and was completely discouraged. He has told me since that that dinner saved him, for he had grown fairly desperate, and was resolved, if turned from my house, to go to the bad and turn theif.
"I don't want to boast of my good works but the control of the control

"I don't want to boast of my good works, but it's a very pleasant feeling to know that you've helped a brother man apon his feet sgain.
"And then I don't suppose that I

"And then I don't suppose that I should have been governor if I hadn't been the friend of poor men. You know they call me the 'tramp's governor,' and I'm proud of the tide.

"I don't encourage beggary, as I said at first, but when a brother-man gets so reduced that he must be his way, he'll find me ready to help him with a dinner and a friendly word. No man wants to be down at the foot, and if he gets a chance, he mey start again and come out ail right."

Neither does the writer, to whom Governor Cartin told this story, believe in en ernor Cartin told this story, believe in en couraging beggary, but he does believe in being ready to help an unfortunate brother up instead of down.

REMARKABE PROBITY. DAUGHTER'S TENDER TRIBUTE OF RE

PECT TO HER FATHER'S MEMORY.
In February, 1881, Patrick Hogan, shoe manufacturer, of Newark. N. J., falled. His Habilities were \$5249768; his assets, estimated at what they would bring in cash, were but \$14,000. His daughter, Estzabeth E. Hogan, who was forewoman of the factory and had a ciaim for wages, took charge of the establish ment. The debtor offered and the creat-tors accepted 20 per cent. In full for their claims, and Hogan was freed from debt Miss Hogan conducted the business in her own name thereafter. She was prosper ous. In 1887 she built a factory at a cost ment. The debtor offered and the credi of \$30,000, \$10 000 of which she borrowed

on mor'gage. Her father, Patrick Hagan, and two of Her father, Patrick Hogan, and two of her brothers (one adopted) were associated with her. It had alsways been the desire of Mr. Hogan to pay his indebtedness in full, notwithstanding he was not bound to do so legally. He died very suddenly on the 3rd of March, 1889, of pneumonta, and it was his dying injunction that his debts should be paid; he left no will He held alife insurance policy for \$15,000 His daughter and his two sons immediately set about paying up the old debts, and have already discharged them in full, excending for that purpose \$42,002,32. There were fifty-one creditors. The largest sum originally due was to Passon to Company of the suppose the sum originally due was to Passon to Company of the suppose the sum originally due was to Passon to Company of the suppose the sum originally due was to Passon to Company of the suppose the sum originally due was to Passon to Company of the suppose the sum originally due was to Passon to Company of the suppose the sum originally due was to Passon to Company of the suppose the sum originally due was to Passon to Company of the suppose the sum originally due was to Passon to Company of the suppose the sum originally due was to Passon to Company of the suppose the suppose the sum originally due was to Passon to Company of the suppose the sup \$42 002 32. There were fifty-one creditors. The largest sum originally due was to Barciay & Co., \$13.719 59; the next largest was to J. H. & T. W. Dawson, \$5 390 01; and \$5 020 62 to the estate of W. W. Gilman. The other debts ranged from \$2 500 to \$200 A. great many notes were in the hands of great many notes were in the hands of third parties. Handsomely engraved receipts have been prepared, and when they are signed they will be bound in book form and kept as a family me-

What tribute of respect to a father's memory could be more tender and beau tiful than this? Miss Hogan and her brothers have set an example of probity to all people who have had the good for tune to emerge from adversity into pros

A PRETTY STORY.

SWEETLY TOLD BY A LOVELY WOMAN. The noble and lovable woman who signed her name "Juliana Horatio Ewing" to some of the most exquisite books of our time is remembered by her friends as the most wissome of teachers. One of them writes to the St. James Gazette:

IDEAL MEN.

THE HUSBANDS WHICH SCME YOUNG WOMEN CHOOSE.

One might multiply the list of women whom the minor actions and habits of their husbands make happy or miserable.

Gatty (as she then well sends Gazette: She would come sometimes and spend a few days with us, and I well remember one severa winter—1858, I think it was—when the weather being too inclement for outdoor amusements, Julie Gaztty (as she then weather being too inclements of the statement of the statement of the statement of the statement and spend a few days with us, and I well remember one severa winter—1858, I think it But it is not altogether with the Mrs. Smiths and Browns and Jones that this article has to do; nor yet with that class of women who marry the man they know to be a drunkard, saying, as did a young girl of my acquaintance, that they would marry him if they knew he would be brought home every week in a state of introducing the brought home every week in a state of intext and a constitution. That, I suppose, is love; but

me! Still all this time I would rather have died then confessed my feelings: and little guessed I that Julie Gatty, with her intuitive knowledge of child life, and her ready sympathy, had divined my thoughts and was longing to hold me That evening I was standing alone, rather suikily, at the drawing-room fire before dinner, when she came into the room and made some trifling remark to me. I pre tended not to hear, and went on kicking victously at the fire from. Crossing to tended not to hear, and went on kicking victously at the fire trons. Crossing to one of the windows, she put back the crimson velvet curtains, unbarred the shutters and looked out into the night. It was bright moonlight, and the grand old yew trees, heavy and weighed down with their burden of snow, shone and glistened in its pure, cold beams. Sud denly, Julie began to tell a story, softly, as if to herself, and, as I could never resist anything in the shape of a tale, I for got my sulks and crept to her side to listen:

"Once upon a time," she said, looking up into the sky and taking no notice of me, "there were two stars, and both were beautiful. But the light that shone from them was not the same. From one came lovely rose-red rays like the flush of early dawn, while the light of the other was pure and silvery as "the Cariet-path' on the sea at harvest-moon. And yet, as both the stars were in the same ittle patch.

both the stars were in the same little patch of sky, their bright beams co-mingled as they streamed down upon this world of ours, and the shining of each seemed only to be rendered more beautiful by the other. But after some time the star of the rose-red rays became dis-contented; she wished to shine with contented; she withed to shine with the silvery gleam of her star sister, and no longer took delight in sending down her soft radiance to bless the earth. And alse! as her j-slousy and envy grew, her beautiful rose light waned paler and paler; but the star perceived it not. Only an old astronomer who loved her, and an old astronomer who loved her, and watched her nightly, saw with sadness the red rays fading gradually away from the eliver; and one evening, pacing up and down his terrace, he beheld a failing star shoot slowly across the twilight eky, leaving for a few accords a faint streak of rosy light behind. It was the star of rose red rays. Her beauty and her light had been quenched by the passion of envy and jealousy she had indulged; and, as the old astronomer watched her last despairing gleam ere she sank into inficite speec, he hid his face in his hands red rays fading gradually away from the last despairing gleam ere she sank into the fictie speec, he hid his face is his hands and wept." I wish I could give the little story exactly in Mrs. Ewing's own words; but the above is as nearly the same as I can remember. As she ficished, Julie latd her hand on my thick tresses and said, with what I can now see was most judicious flattery: "Child, why do you envy your eister her gold hair? Brown, such as yours, is just as beautifal." The story sank deeply into my heart, and to

recall to mind the memory of Julie Gatty and the lesson she tried to teach me. FOR QUIET MOMENTS.

story sank deeply into my heart, and to this day I never see a star that does not

So weak is man, so ignorant and so blind that did not God sometimes with-hils in mercy what we ask we should be mined at our own request.—Hannah More.

My guiding star was, and will be, Dity," and the pleasure and delight of the heart must wait, even for ever, if necessary, when duty calls.

As the rays come from the sun, and yet are not the sun, even so our love and pity, though they are not God, but merely a poor weak image and reflection of Him, yet from Him slone they come. If there yet from Him slone they come. If there is mercy in our hearts, it comes from the fountsia of mercy. If there is light of love to us, it is a ray from the full sun of His love.—Charles Kingsley.

A sure means of overcoming a dislike which we entertain for anyone is to do him a little kindness every day; and the way to overcome a dislike which another may feel towards us is to say some little kind word of him every day. I have remarked, says Lacordaire, that

those who give themselves up to their senses are incapable, as it were, of feeling or even understanding friendship. One must be pure themselves. must be pure to love.

pear to be obliterated, in truth it but awaits the chemicals of circumstance to flash it into sight. To be of use in the world-to feel that

one is doing some one thing, however slight, which none other could do with the same facility—is a genuine satisfaction.

To be of use to one beloved is a pleasure not to be exceeded by any other reward which love may bring.—Katharine Grossian.

Never omit deing a good action for fear of vain glory. If this vain glory dis-pleases you, it will not prevent you from becoming perfect, and the better part of each good act will always be yours.— Bleased Egidius of Assisi.

The people who feel intensely are not nany. That is the reason why there are not more noble, heart stirring deeds done in the world. Heroes do not flourish commonly. The body's needs are so amerous and imperative that the wants of the soul are well high forgotten. The visible jostles the invisible, the material usurps the throne of the spiritual. And so one goes on, and the mental vision be comes distorted. Tilles become an important; petry discords, petry strifes; unworthy pleasures—safe, comfortable, vegetable creatures, with no deep miseries, omes distorted. Trifles become all. no great happiness—such is your life. Civilization is a grand thing, a good thing, and true gold rings truly always; but one is tempted to think that for great possibil-ities one must look back to the old bar baric days, when reciple loved, not conventionally, and bated, not politely.—
Mabel Louise Fuiler.

bringing energy, patience and self abnega-tion to the task, they will become better fitted to bear the responsibilities and arrive at the decisions that life requires at their hands.

JUSTICE AND LOVE.

The idea that justice is superfluous where love reigns is a worm that has dwelt at the core of many a fair household and many a warm friendship, and has gradually wrought in them decay and bitterness. The unfair use of power, the sharp criticism, the light banter which disparages our intellect, our capacities, or our motive, the tone of distrust and suspicion, the readiness to see and to mag nify faults and errors—these and similar units thoughts. unjust thoughts, words and acts, are the shadows that two often bide real affection in a gloom so thick and impenetrable that it emerges no more forever.

SMITH DREXEL.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN'S ADDRESS BE-FORE THE WEDDING CEREMONY. Philadelphia, Jan. 7.—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Lancaster Dr-zel, eidest daughter of the late Francis Drezel, to Mr. Walter George Smith. was calebrated daughter of the late Francis Drexel, to Mr. Walter George Smith, was c-lebrated to-cay at the Catholic Church of St. Dominic, at Holmesburg, to which village a special train carried the invited guests from Phitadelphia and New York.

At the church door, when the bride arrived with her uncle, Mr. Authony J. Doved the bridge and the maids from the property of the bridge arrived with her uncle, Mr. Authony J. Doved the bridge and the maids from the property of the property of

arrived with her uncle, Mr. Authony J. Drexel, the butler and the maids from the house at Torresdale met her and removed her long white cloak trimmed with fits, disclosing her elaborate costume of brocaded satin en train, with V shaped corsage and sleeves of satis puffed high on the shoulders. The frost of the dress was trimmed with rare point lace in profusion. She wore a necklace with pendant of diamonds and aigrette of equality splendid. monds and algrette of equally splendid stones. On her left arm was a white satin bag containing her prayer book, at her side a deinty ostrich feather fan, and in her right hand was a beautiful bouquet of bride roses.

With the first strains of the wedding

With the first strains of the wedding march from "Lohangrin," the bride and her uncle, preceded by the makers and un attended by bride maids, wasked slowly up the sisle to meet the groom. His brother, Adrian W. Smith, was best man. Archbishop Ryan, who is an old friend of the Drexel family, delivered a short homily, showing in his tones how deep an interest he feit in the service he was about to perform. He said: to perform. He said:
"Your friends are here, and the many

"Your friends are here, and the many who have been benefited by the charities, kindness, and benevotence of this family are here, too, to look on and pray that God may bless you. In her distant convert home your sister also prays for you, and your brother, who is about to ceebrate the Most Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, adds his prayers to theirs. This is a real adds his prayers to theirs This is a res Caristian marriage, in a Christian Church, in front of a Christian altar, and until death you do part none but the God that united you should ever separate you, because this marriage between you is as that between Christ and His Church, and therefore has the Church j-alously and therefore has the Church j-alously guarded it at the persecution of kings and emperors. I wish you to realize the importance of the words you are about to say. Time may show great qualities in each of you, and if there are any drawbacks in the future, you take each other for what you are, for richer, for poorer. Wealth may disappear, but the wealth of love cannot. Love is strong as death? Then came the brief and solemn ques-

Then came the brief and solemn questions of the marriage ritual This over, puptial High Mess was celebrated by Father Maurice of the Passtonist Order, a brother of the greom, with the Rev. Ignatius F. H retman, chanceller of the archdiocese, as master of ceremonies. After the ceremonies there was a wedding break-fast at Torresdale. Mr and Mrs. Smith then left for a tour in the South,

The London correspondent of the Cork Examiner says: "The Dake of Argyle makes an extraordinary confession in a letter to the Times. He says, when a letter to the Times. He says, when a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cibinet, in 1883, he supported the Irish University Bill, although he knew it to be false, fool It is to the angel of plety God has confided the special mission of guarding the peace of the family and preserving in it that sweet joy which makes it like a reflection of heaven.

Bill, atthough he knew it to be false, fool isb, and inherently absurd, because the temptations of his political position were too great for him. This is a nice admission for a man who has been posing on the year summit. Memory's tablets are always written in with reference to Mr Giadstone's position indelible ink It is of a sympathetic nature; and though it may at times appear to be obliterated, in truth it but unworthy person, in order that he might damage a former colleague."

Dame Experience

Has convinced many that to use any of the substitutes offered for the only sure-pop and painless corn cure is attended pop and painless corn cure is attended with danger. Get always and use none other than Putnam's Painless, Corn Extractor, at druggists.

A Winter's Tale.

Last winter my little girl caught a severe cold which lasted all season. I doctored with everything I could get but to no avail. Finally I got Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam and gave her two doss which improved her, and in a week she was entirely cured by its use. Mrs. C. Norman, Cornell, Ont. In his VEGETARLE PILLS, Dr Parmelee has given to the world the fruits of lone scientific research in the whole realm of medical science, combined with new and valuable discoveries never before known to man. For Delecate and Debilitated Con STITUTION Parmeles's Pills act like a charm Taken in small doses, the effect is both

secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor. Little Lucy's Luck. "I had a disease of the skin for which Ma tried everything she could think of but without effect, but the first bottle of Bur-dock Blood Bitters I tried I found relief.

tonic and a stimulant, mildiy exciting th

It gave me great satisfaction."

Lucy Venerable (age 11)

Boissevain, Man. As Age Creeps Apace, the various func As Age Creefs Apace, the various func-tions of the body grow weaker and weaker in their performance. Old people who suffer from increasing indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and constipation, should give renewed impetus to the action of the stom-ach, bile-secreting organ and bowels, with Northeon & Lyman's Vontable Discovery

Rheumatism

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

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with

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

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY

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

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

and other church or naments Spleudid Xmas Crib ld at SPECIAL TERMS. MASS WINE - The finest on the continent.

C. B. LANCTOP, 1864 Notre Dame St.

SAVE PAYING BILLS

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

They are the Remedy that the bounteous hand of nature has provided for all diseases arising from Impure Blood.

MORSE'S PILLS are a sure cure for the sure cure for the sure cure for the sure of the sure cure for th

For Sale by All Dealers.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont. Morristown, N. Y.



The Most Successful Remedy ever disco ered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SNYDER,
BREEDER OF
CLEVELAND BAY AND TROTTING BRED HORSES

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

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

Chas. A. SNYDER. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Dr. B. J. KENDALLO.

Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my Dear Sirs: I desire to give you testimonial of my open dear of your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have used in the process. Stiff Joints and Spavine. All Guerra, I contain to a sure cure, I corrially recommend it to all horsemen. All Guerra, Yours truly,

Manager Troy Laundry Stables.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN GURE.

DE BANK WINGO COUNTY, OHIO, Dec. 19, 1888.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Gents: I feel it my duty to say what I have cored
with your Kendall's Spavin Cure. I have cured
twenty-five horses that had Spavins, ten of
Ring Hone, nine afflicted with Big Hend and
seven of Hig Jaw. Since I have had one of your
books and followed the directions, I have never
lost a case or any kind.

Andrew Turner.

Horse Doctor.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. Price 21 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All Drug-rists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the propric-tors. Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO. Enosturgh Falls, Vi. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

CONCORDIA VINEYARDS,

SANDWICH, ONT.

SANDWICH, ONT.

ERNEST GIRARDOT & COMPANY
PURE NATIVE WINES
Altar Wine a specialty. Only Native Alta,
Wine used and recommended by His Emi
nence Cardinal Tachereau. Specialty recom
mended and used by Rt. Rev. Archbishor
Lynch and Bishop Walsh.
We also make the best Native Claret
tha market.
Sond for prices and circular.
London. Sept. 13th, 1887.
The Messrs. Ernest Girardot & Co., o
Sandwich, being good practical Catholics
we are satisfied their word may be relied on
and that the wine they sell for use in the
Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and unadulterated. We, therefore, by these presents recommend it for altar use to the clergy
of our diocese.

1 JOHN WALSH, Bp. of London. ents recommend of our diocese, † John Walsh, Ep. of London,

CHURCH PEWS
AND SCHOOL FURNITURE

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expended in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now at gaged manufacturing Pews for new Church et in that constituting free and Address. that country and Ireland Address-BENNET FURNISHING COM'Y LONDON, ONT., CANADA. Seteronos: Rev. Father Bayard, Barri, London, Erantford, Molphy, Ingersoll; Cor-coran, Parkhill, Twoby, Ringsson: and Rev. Bro. Arnold Montreal

NATIONAL. COLONIZATION LOTTERY
Under the patronage of the Rev.
Father Labelle.
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec,
32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the benefit of the
Diocesan Societies of Colorisation
of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 31 t Monthly Drawing will take place WEDNESDAY, FEB 19, 1890 At 2 o'olock p. m. PRIZES VALUE: CAPITAL PRIZE: One Real Estate worth

M. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

GENTS -I certify that MINARD'S LIN. IMENT cured my daughter of a severe and what appeared to be a fatal attack of diphtheria after all other remedies had failed, and recommend it to all who may be afflicted with that terrible disease. JOHN D. BOUTILIER.

French Village, Jany., 1883.



DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, BILIOUSNESS, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO. Prof. Loisette's DISCOVERY AND TRAINING METHOD

of the fruit of his labors, (all of which demonstrate the undoubted superiority and popularity of his teaching). Prof. Loisette's Art of Never Forgetting is recognized today in both Hemisphere as marking an Epoch in Memory Culture. His Prospectus (sent post free light of the properties of the proper Terms and Testimonials address
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DEFENCE OF THE JESUITS.

CALUMNIES

--- oF---Pascal, Pietro Sarpi and Rev. B. F. Austin TRIUMPHANTLY REFUTED. With a New Song-"The Devil's Thirteen."

Price 10 cents; 50 cents per dozen. The Devil's Thirteen," in Music Form, 10c. Address, THOS. COFFEY,

By REV. W. FLANNERY.



BENZIGER'S CATHOLIC - HOME - ALMANAO FOR 1890. The BEST YET. It Should be in Every Catholic Family. PRICE 25 CENTS.

"Defence of the Jesuits" By Ray. W. Flannery with song and music of " Devil's Thirteen." Single copies, 10c.; per doz., 50c.

Address, THOS. COFFEY. Catholic Record Office, London Also to be had from our travelling agents. The Glint o' Her Een.

BY RUTH ARGYLE. Why dost thou lo'e her sae dearly? I questioned,
She isua sae bonnie as many I've seen;
Her hair is na curiey, she's no a great

beauty.

"Ah! no, mon," said he, "it's the glint o' "Ye ken hoe the stars in the dark night abune us Are shining sae brightly? they mind us I renown as ween.
O'angels een watching lest harm shall come
tae us.
And'tt's jist the same wi' the glint o' her

"When sorrow shall come and the hertis sair distracted,
While trouble's cauld blast shall blaw sharply as keen,
Nae doot, through the shadows that gether take, I need; Ah! mon, I'll be glid for the glint o' her

"This life's nae sae bonnie but that ye maun treasure Each stray bit o' sunshine, where'er it be An' she's ave a sunbeam to shine in the Ye'd ken it, sweet lass, by the glint o' her

'Hoots, mon, it is weel tre be gifted wi'
beauty,
But Him up abune us is keeping, I ween,
His rare, choicest blessings for ane I am
lo'eing.
Who lives but tae cheer wi' the glint o' her

FATHER DAMEN, S. J.

HIS DEATH AT CREGHTON, OMAHA.
NEB, ON NEW YEAR'S DAYSKETCH OF A MISSIONARY WHOSE
NAME AND WORK WERE KNOWN
ALL OVER THE COUNTRY. New York Cathoric Review.

No death of recent days among the clergy will be heard with more regret than that of Father Demen, S. J., whose mis slopary work had extended over the coun slonary work had extended over the country and made him known and beloved everywhere. On the Feast of the Circumcision Father Damendied at Creghton College, Omeha, Neb., from a stoke of paralysis received about five months ago at Cheyenne, Wyomir g Territory, while on his way to the Psc fic coast.

The Rev. Arnold Dimen, S J, came to this country from Bulgium in 1837, being just twenty-two years of age. He studied and taught at the St. Louis University, and was paster of the College.

studied and taught at the St. Louis University, and was pactor of the College Church there. It is not, however, until 1857 that the great work of his life began. Up to that year the Society of Jesus had found no lodgment in Chleago, and Father Damen and Chailes Truyen were sent to establish a hose there. The former was then just in the prime of manhood, and immediately upon his arrival he contraction in the life, the ed for a temporary wooden chapel on the corner of Eleventh and May streets, Chicago. In August of the same year the corner stone of the Church of the from New York Labor Technology. the corner stone of the Church of the Holy Trinity was laid on the site of the present structure. In locating this Father Damen displayed great foresight, for at that time that region was little more than a prairie. He foresaw, however, that as the city grew that locality would come to be the home of the workingman. Having laid plans and gotten fairly started Father. be the home of the workingman. Having laid plans and gotten fairly started, Father Damen then went to work to secure the money to complete the structure. For fifteen years he devoted his time almost exclusively to this, and in this time he conducted personally over two hundred missions and travelled an average of over six thousand miles a year. He succeeded in accomplishing his object, as is well known, and the buildings now stand as a monument to his devotion to the cause.

A NOTABLE TRIBUIE A NOTABLE TRIBUTE
On the occasion of Father Damen's golden jubilee, on November 26, 1887,

the life-work of the great missionary was the life-work of the great missionary was ably summed up in the address read to blue in behalf of the people by Mc William J. Onshan. In this notable testi mory to the best-known and believed missionary priest in the country, the speaker voiced the grateful rentiments entertained by the faithful of the land towards Father Damen. He said:

"Fifty years ago, in obedience to the call of divine grace, you gave up home, family, friends, associations, ambilion, to call of olvine grace, you gave up nome, family, friends, associations, ambition, to devote your life, your labors and your talent to the service of God in the Society of Jesus. The motto of the Society, 'Add Majorem Dei Gloriam,' became your watch word from that moment. How faithful raised and is st you have been to it the record of your allowed and lifted the churches you monstrate. Fifty years is not a great space in history, but it seems a long space in the activities of modern life. Few of great numbers

carry on your campaigns and conquests and encouraged well nigh fifty years—campaigns in the and teaching, we interest of religion and charity-conquests for God and virtue!
"This is no time or occasion for merely personal panegyric—this holy place, the solemn religious environments, your sacred office, a priest of God's Church—forbids that we should employ in this address any language of extravagant culogy. This address is to a priest! We ek to pay a just tribute to your priestly gracter and office ; to your pastoral and missionary labors, to your charitable works and monuments in the presence of people to whom all the facts of your life are known, as in the pages of an open book; amongst whom you lived and sessions, and shallabored so long, and who would be quick the comforts and

condemn, any inaccuracy of statement and any exaggeration of compliment. THE BARE AND UNVARNISHED FACTS of your life and labors will be your fitting and ample eulogy. Thirty years sgo (1857) you came to Chicago with compartin and to undertake the religious work which was destined to be so beneficent to the people and to the city, and leave monuments so glorious and endur-

other more inviting localities in the city were offered or suggested; the entire field, I may say, lay open to your choice and selection. This southwestern part of and selection. This southwestern part of ward all will r the city was then, for the most part, a prayers; for few prairie, dotted here and there by unpre tentious cottages and humble shantles— faithful in all par tentions cottages and humble shantles—
the homes of the working classes. Putting
side the advantages and attractions of
more favored and inviting localities, you
leedled to cast your lot and begin your
work here—among the peor and lowly.
"You came to Chicago, not to seek
riches or pleasant surroundings; not to
find ease and comfort; nor for the sake of
the tentiles and rewards of the wealthy, or

your mission and wisely in your found mit me to re vigor of man Already your established in A MISSION were widely country. Th

the favor and

of the Holy administratio: ts institution What a ciusa unceasing ac energies and bear to carry tions, church stay to recall. the people of a characteristi likely to surre example of general go ah

material work marvel and ad "Those of conditions of of the city pric the condition t elevated the p abore, will ac material sense obligations to unwelcome tru requires to be conditions an fact too Well k silence. The make men goo make them go perochial labor

which you carr physical toil and subjected, trave all sorts of co weather, and v over, the neve well-known to that human end equal to so cons strain! Who c these misstonscan enumerate t from spiritual d reformed : the i back to religion familles restored verts gained to remember also behalf of whice the world's famous wariors were allotted half that period for their campaigns and ecclesiastics train service of the C deavors; when conquests; but you have been enabled deavors; when a under the faver of Divine Providence to these multiplied

get your constan IN BEHALF OF And what, th has been the mot self sacrificing a honors surely? acquired no poffuence!" Not Jesuit can possess You are still as a out money, with sessions, and shar to dicern, as they would be sure to modern life.

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consistency of No. the motive these paltry and "It is to be fo the motto of you cated-'the grea God'-the salvation That this tribu lifetime of labor Damien's work the good priest he

"Few men

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The Glint o' Her Een. BY RUTH ARGYLE.

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ably summed up in the address read to him in behalf of the people by Mc William J. Onshan. In this notable testi

personal panegyric—this holy place, the solemn religious environments, your sacred office, a priest of God's Church—forbide that we should employ in this address any language of extravagant calogy. This address is to a priest! We sek to pay a just tribute to your priestly cktracter and office; to your pastoral and missionary labors, to your chaitable works and monuments in the presence of people to whom all the facts of your known, as in the pages of an open book; amongst whom you lived and labored so lorg, and who would be quick to dicern, as they would be sure to condemn, any inaccuracy of statement and any exaggeration of compliment.

THE BARE AND UNVARNISHED FACTS of your life and labors will be your fitting and ample eulogy. Thirty years ago (1857) you came to Chicago with compartons of your Society to establish a partin and to undertake the religious work which was destined to be so benefi. cent to the people and to the city, and leave monuments so glorious and endur-

ing. "Other more inviting localities in the city were offered or suggested; the entire field, I may say, lay open to your choice and selection. This southwestern part of and selection. This southwestern part of the city was then, for the most part, a prairie, dotted here and there by unpre-tentious cottages and humble shantles the homes of the working classes. Putting side the advantages and attractions of nore favored and inviting localities, you ledded to cat your lot and begin your

work here-among the poor and lowly. the smiles and rewards of the wealthy, or alteratives.

the favor and applause of the public. No; your mission was to do good, to save souls, and wisely in this recard did you choose your foundation. You will, then, permit me to recall the fact, in the prime and vigor of manhood; full of zeal, indomitable in resolution, irrestable in energy. Already your reputation as pastor, organizer and administrator had been well established in St. Louis; your success and renown as

get your constant and earnest appeals IN BEHALF OF SOUND CATHOLIC JOUR NALS And what, the world may ask, what and what, the world may ask, what has been the motive, the spur, the inspiration for this generous, long enduring, self sacrificing apostolate? Not worldly honors surely? You sought no offices, acquired no power, exercised no "in flaence!" Not wealth or comforts? A Legal can recognize the process. Jesuit can possess no property for himself. You are still as always, a poor man, without money, without lands, without pos-sessions, and sharing as we know, few of the comforts and none of the luxuries of modern life.

"Not human favor or popular applause? "Few men better know or more thoroughly realize the hollowness and incated—'the greater honor and glory of God'—the salvation and elevation of your

That this tribute was merited by his lifetime of labor all familiar with Father Damien's work will admit. Now that the good priest has been celled to his re-ward all will remember him in their prayers; for few priests had such strong claims on the plous remembrance of the faithful in all parts of the country. May he rest in peace.

Leading physicians recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. O'd and and young take it with perfect safety. It cleanses the blood, "You came to Chicago, not to seek riches or pleasant surroundings; not to sind ease and comfort; nor for the sake of placed this medicine at the head of tonic

why does thou low her are dearly? I question and test of the pathle. Not has a set bounts as many I was sen; it is a deal to the control of t nawledome truths, but this is a fact which glorary work had extended over the son try and made h m known and beloved everywhere. On the Feat of the Circ cumision Father Damen did at Greghton College, Omsha, Nob, from a toke of parsiysis received, of the circ in the part of the circ in the part

Damen then went to work to secure the money to complete the attention. For fifteen years he deveted his timal mast exclusively to this, and in this timal master and traveled an average of order at the work of the great missionary master and to make the master and the second master and

was strong and vig orous before Pepin gave her her possessions. Sue existed independently before, since and will ever exist independently of any human power. Punch a few years ago pictured the Pope sustained on his throne by French bayonets; these have all gone now for several years, and what is the Pope to-day? Toat mighty severeign whom all Europe, yea all the civilized world, looks up to as the greatest living authority. Though a prisoner in his own palace, he commands the respect, love and veneration of all crowned heads, receiving their visits and homage—each one he may consider as a homege—each one he may consider as a protest against Humbert, whom he will not receive or recogniza. Fresh in every one's memory at the congratulation of bis golden jubiles. Her Mejesty Queen Victoria with her congratulations sent him costly presents. She whose death all to-day deplore, the beloved Empress Augusts, with her congratulations sent him a trara worth £50,000, thereby recognizing his temporar as well as his apirtual power. Every monarch and ruler, from the Mikado of Japan to the President of the Uttad Sentence. President of the United States, recognized thoroughly realize the hollowness and inconsistency of their phantom reward. No, the motive is to be found in none of these paltry and fleeting considerations.

"It is to be found in the suggestion of the power they acquired in temporal matters by the free consent of European nations, Europe would, in all human promote the power than the power they acquired in temporal matters by the free consent of European nations, Europe would, in all human promote the power than bability, never have arisen from barbar-ism nor progressed in civilization. That power was put in requisition to check tyrany and to succor the oppressed. The voice of Rome struck off the chains of the

serf, liberated the captive, cheered the oppressed and struck terror into the hearts of the tyrants. Protestants admit all this. "Freedom" cannot, "Freedom" csnuot.

"Father Aylward is ignorant of the history of, and the relation of his Church to science." To prove it he cites the Church's condemnation of Bruno and blames the Catholic Church for his awful fate, without giving any proof whatever.
If "Freedom" knows anything, Bruno's teaching was edious alike to Protestant

FATHER AYLWARD vs. FREEDOM.

To the Editor of the St. Thomas Times:
Sir—Anyone can perceive the useless.
ness of my writing in defence of the Catholic Church against such a man as "Freedom," who, under this name, hides one he has probably done as little honor to as to the one he answers. It is useless, for he is willingly unjust and unfair not to say blindly, hopelessly ignorant of the system of the syste

worthy of notice.

Protestants have not outgrown their wicked "disposition to persecute." This is unfortunately too true as regards this Province, although there is hopes now that the cry raised against the separate schools is dying out, and only a few "ferectous bigots of the so-called Equal Rights party" are now trying to keep up the strife against the Church of Rome. It is a certain fact, and an undisputed one, that where Protestauts gain an ascendancy there bigotry and persecution are rampant. that where Protestants gain an ascendancy there bigotry and persecution are rampant. Such was Ontario; such is the Province of Manitoba to day; such was New England. How different the history of Que bec, where Protestants have their separate schools, high schools and normal schools; and here too great majority would even destroy our separate schools. What favors have the Catholic Church ever received from the Government? I question the honesty and justice of the men who ask that no special privileges be granted them, nor do we ask for any. But what we demand is justice, and that we shall have in spite of Mr. Freedom or any Equal Righids.

I have the temerity and right to call him an infidel, for his former letters have shown the contract of the series of the call him an infidel, for his former letters have shown the contract of the series of the call him an infidel, for his former letters have shown the contract of the series of the call him an infidel, for his former letters have shown the call the call of the

him an infidel, for his former letters have shown it—or, as I said, his infidels tendencies. His perception of God's perfection will not permit bim to think of the Oath olic Church other than that it is the emolic Church other than that it is the em-bodiment of error. It matters little what he thinks of the Catholic or any other Chored. It is quite evident he has in-herited a hated and a prejudice rarely met with. How, when and where is or was the ambition of the Catholic Church frustrated? He dare not answer these questions, if he has any regard for truth. He winds up with his usual consistency,

Stephan in support of the charges, but it directs Commissioner Morgan to reply as he deems necessary.

The Great Northwest joins the other parts of the Dominion in its praises of the wonderful virtues of Nasal Balm. Mr. Wm H. Sharp, Trebene, Man., says—I am delighted to be in a pos-Man., says—I am delighted to be in a position to say that Nasal Balm is helping me wonderfully, although I have been using it but a very short time. It speedily cleared out the head and stopped the disagreeable droppings into the throat. For some time I have suffered severely from catarrhal head ache. Nasal Balm has removed every trace of it I have every confidence in its completely curing me. It is deserving of all you can claim for it: "A positive Cure for Catarch. Easy and Pleasant to use." I hope it will soon be for sale in every town and village in Manitoba. itoba.

Torments of Toothache,

I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a sure cure for toothache. I suffered for several days, then I heated my cheek and rubbed the I ellow Oil on it and was immediately relieved.

Mrs. David G. Arrott,

Russel Man

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle, and see if it does not please you. Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy. To Invigorate both the body and the

brain, use the reliable tonic, Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine. NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions,

EXPEL THE WORMS by using the safe and reliable authemintic Freeman's Worm Powders.

and Catholic and his being burned at the take was not the sentence of the Catholic Church, but the sentence of a civil author!

Coughing

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

most popular of all cough cures.

"Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experience, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pentoral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted. I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside. I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure."—Mrs. L. L. Brown, Demmark, Miss.
"A few years ago I took a severe cold." "A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The dectors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother, nockingham, Vt.

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die countries, and again praising their intelligence for not allowing themselves to be humbinged by his incubus—the Syllabus and Infallibility. Since he cannot destroy these two dogmas, let him southe binself by making a virtue of necessity in minding his own business, otherwise his friends will have to make use of some temporal power to restrain his freeden. Yours respectfully.

St. Thomas, Jan. 13, 1800.

St. Thomas, Jan. 13, 1800.

Mr. Morgan, who has been appointed Commissioner of Indian affairs, has been turnished by the U S Senate Commit. The control of the Indian bureau The charges are that Mr. Morgan has been guilty of acts of prejudice against Lattolic schools and teachers under control of the Indian bureau The Committee declined to hear Father Stephan in support of the charges, but the charges are that Mr. Morgan has been guilty of acts of prejudice against Lattolic schools and teachers under control of the Indian bureau The Committee declined to hear Father Stephan in support of the charges, but

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ONTAKIO.

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2nd. No extra commissions are charged its patr ns on purchases made for them, and giving them besides, the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

giving them besides, the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged.

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NEW YORK.

C. M. B. A.

New Branch.

New Brench.

Branch No. 115 was organized at Chepstow, Brone County, Ontarto, on January 11th by District. Deputy Jacob J. Weinert. E.q. The Branch starts with fourteen members. Spiritual Adviser, Rev Stepnen Wadell Piestent Joseph W MoNab First Vice President, Christopher Kastner Mecond Vice President, John T Lucey Tressurer, William Weber Heerding Secretary, John Clancey Financial Secretary, John Clancey Financial Secretary, Michael M Schurter Marshal, Louis Yack Gong Loseph McNab, Trustees, William Weber, Joseph McNab.

Marshat, Louis Yack Guard, Joseph Spitzeg Trustets, William Weber, Joseph McNab, Peter Dales, George M Graf and Geo Sayes Representative to Grand Council, Ray. Stepaen Wzdell.

Resolutions of Condolence

Resolutions of Condolence

At the regu'ar meeting of Branch No. 67
held on the 11th December, the following,
resolutions of condolence were passed:

Whereas, it has pleased the Attrighty God
in His infinite wisdom to esteemed fellowmember. Brother Michael Dudly Gorman,
we deem it proper that we should place upon
record our appreciation of his services as a
member of Gur Assentation; therefore, be it
Readred. That with deep feelings of regret
we deplore the loss of M. D. Gorman, softened by the place of M. D. Gorman, softened by the place of M. D. Gorman, softened by the place of the that he is enjoying the
happiness profit.
Resolved.
Branch tender to his mother and other
members of the beseaved family our slucere
condolence in their smichen at the loss of
outlete, and a good cidzen.
Resolved, That these resolutions be spread
on the minutes; and that a copy of the same
he forwarded to the mother of our deceased
brother, and a good cidzen.
Resolved, That these resolutions be spread
on the minutes; and that a copy of the same
he forwarded to the mother of our deceased
brother that our charter be draped for the
space thirty days; and that they be published in the CATHOLIC RECORD, C. M. B. A.
Monthly, United Chanda, and local papers.
JOHN J. GORMAN, President,
JAMES P. SARSFIELD, Secretary,

Toronto, Jan. 15th, 1899.

Editor Catherlic & Kosh, London-Dear Sir—The following resolutions were passed at the last regular meeting of Brauch 85. If you could spare space for insertion in you will be paper it would greatly oblige the members of our Brauch Your William Ryam, Asst. Rec. Sec.

Whereas, it has seemed good to Almighty God, the disposer of events, to remove from our midet the father of our worthy and esteemed Secretary, N. J. Clarke, and Whereas, the intimate relations long held by our worthy Brither with this Brauch render it proper that we should place on record our reclings of regret at his loss, therefore

Resolved, That we deplore the loss of his father.

Ore Resolved. That we deplore the loss of his father with deep feelings of regret softened only by the confident hope that his spirit is with those having fought the good fight here and are enjoying perfect happiness in a bet-

to world. That we tender to his afflicted relations our sincere condolence and earnest sympathy in their affliction at the loss of one who was a good citizen, a devoted father and an upright nan Resolved, that a copy of the above be sent to the relatives of the deceased.

REV. J. L. HAND, President,

REV. J. L. HAND, President, WILLIAM RYAN, Asst. Sec.

Pelerton, Jan. 13th, 1890.

At the last regular meeting of Branca 30 the following resolutions were carried unanimously: imously:
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in
His inficite wisdom to remove from this life
Brother, John Hankel

imously:
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His inficite wisdom to remove from this life our highly este med and much respected Brother, John Hackett, and whereas the intimate relations long held by the decessed with the members of this Branch render it proper that we shoul place upon record our ligh appreciation of his services as a member of our association, therefore be it.
Resolved, That resolutions of respect to his memory be spread on the records of our Branch and published in the local paper of our town, the Catholic Resolve, Toronto, our official organ, the Catholic Resolve, or official organ, the Catholic Resolved, That we, the members of Branch 30, while bowing in humble submission to the will of divine Providence, tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family of Brot er John Hackett in units their hour of sat sfillt tion and beresyment, and be it further Resolved, That by the death of Brother Hackett our Branch has lost a valued, warm and earnest member, a wife a loving and devoted husband, his child a father's care and an efficient hat cannot be replaced, society deprived of a man of presemment habits an true Christian, charitable ways. May God comfort and console his stricken wife and onlind, and may his soul rest in peace.

By order of the President and Secretary.

Ry order of the President and Secretary. J. D. MCILMOYLE, President, J. J. LYNCH Rec. Sec.

Election of officers.

Pranch 55, St. Agatha,
President—John Noll
First Vice-Presidedt—Simon Dietnit,
Second Vice Pess—Joseph Urberschlig
Recording Secretary—P. E. Herres
Assistant Secretary—Joneph Schwartz
Firancial secretary—simon Lenhard
Treasurer—Henry a Dietrich
Marghal—John Eilert.

Marshal-John Laters Guard-John Ueberschlag Trostees-Joseph Kaiser, John Ellert, Fred Sechler, John Ueberschlag and Jos Ueber-

chiay Spiritual Adviser—Rev Jos Schnettzer Chancellor pro tem—Rev Jos Schnettzer Representative to Grand Council—Jo Alternate-Joseph Kaiser.

Branch 88, Deseronto.

Spiritual Adviser—Rev J T Hogan
Chancellor—Eran Edwards
Prosident—Thomas Hart
Pirst Vice-President—Parrick J Wims
Necond Vice-President—Thomas Fox
Recording Secretary—Thomas Motherry
assistant Recording Sec-William J Hunt
Financial Secretary—James Sweeney
Treasure—Thos Rosen, jr
Gusrd—Patrick Butler
Marshal-James Matrikle
Trustees—Michael Marrigan, Patrick J
Wims, thos Fox, John Meagher and Joseph
P Houle. Branch 86, Deseronto

Branch 52 Wirnipeg.

Past Chancellor—P J Doberty L P Shea
Chancellor—J K Barrett
Spiritual Adviser, Rev i Lebret, O M I
President—Daulel Smith
First Vice-President—John Sharkey
Treasurer—Patrick Shea
Recording Secretary—T W Russell
Assistant Rac Sec—Michael Donohue
Financial Secretary—I F Aliman
Marshai—W J O'Neill
Guard—Richard Murphy
Trustees—J D McDonald, J Tobin,
O'Connor, J R Tracey and W J O'Neill. Branch 52 Wirnipeg

Brauch 32, Wingham.

Spiritual Adviser, Rev Father McGee Onanceior—P B Fisnagan President—F Korman First Vice-Presideau—E Brennan Second Vice-Presideau—E Brennan Second Vice-Presideau—E King Recording Secretary—M Corrigan Assistant secretary—T F Cain Financi d Scretavy—J McGary Tressurer—A McG-ory Marchal —M Leddy Guard—J Hartt-bill Trustees—F Ko-man, M Corrigan, S Corrigan, A McGrory and J Taugher Representative to Grand Council—P B Fisnagan Branch 32, Wingham

Flanagan Alternate-M Corrigan.

Branch 69 Deemerton. Branch 69 Deemerton.

Spiritual Adviser, Rev Geo Brohmann
President—Geo Lobsinger
First Vice President—Geo Lafrance
Second Vice President—Geo Lafrance
Second Vice President—Geo Lafrance
Recording Sec—Geo A Lobsinger
Assistant Rec Rec—Geo N Schmidt
Financial Secretary—Michael Wagnor
Tressurer—Joseph Leimwart
Marshal—Jos Schwartz
Guard—Philip Young
Delegates to Grand Council—Rev Geo
Brot mann and Geo Lobsinger

Trusteer-Geo Fahernchopf, B Walter, R v Geo Wobmann and Jos Mchwartz Medical Examiner-Dr E Cispo. Meeting days first and third Satarday in GEORGE A LOBSINGER, Rec. Sec.

Branch 67, Pembroke.

Branch 67, Pembroke.
On Wedneray evening, the 8th inst. Chancellor John J. Gorman installed the following officers:
Belir thus Adviser—Rev J Doucet
Chancellor—John J Gorman
President—Michael House Rayotte
Second Vice - President—Louis Rayotte
Second Vice - President—Louis Rayotte
Second Vice - Testdent—Jas Sacilana
Recording Secretary—Jas J sarsheld
Assistant Secretary—Islatore Martin
Financial Sicretary—A J Fortier
Tressurer—Andrew Me han
Marshst—Wi Ham Chanon
Gnard—Peter Chanut
Trustees—James Devilin and John J Gorman

Trustees—James Deviln and John J Gorman
Representative to Grand Council—John J
Gorman
Alternate—Michael Howe
After the Installation had taken place the
member of the Branch held their second
annual reunion and sopper at the Behan
House, where about thirty members set
down. The large dring that was taskfully
denorated, and the table was supplied with
everything that could be wished for, including some very tempting dishes. After the
wants of the inner man had been satified
want and the present of the present of the present and a very pleasant and I ng-to-be remembered evening
was brought to a close by each wishing to
be present at the next re-union.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

MITH BARRY TROUBLES THE GOVERNMENT

The London correspondent of the Leeds Mercury in a recent letter says: I hear from a well-informed source that the Irish government are seriously troubled by the war that has broken out on Mr. Smith Barry's estate in Tipperary. This is not Barry's estate in Tipperary. This is not the case of an ordinary sgrarian struggle Many of the tenants who have given up their houses are not farmers at all, and in no case is there any dispute about rent. The struggle, therefore, is conducted on a different principle from those that have taken place on the Olphert and Ponsonby taken place on the Oippert and Ponsonoy
estates. There is no resistance to eviction.
The tenants refuse to pay rent and retire
generally, and the shop keepers of Tipper
ary talk of building a few houses on
another property. The crisis of the
struggle will arrive when Mr. Smith
Barry attempts to let the vacated houses
and let it the originar of the district is and land. If the opinion of the district is and land. It the opinion of the district is so strong as to prevent anyone occupying the land, and if there be no resort to violence, both the government and Mr. Smith Barry will be helpless. I hear, however, that Mr. Balfour contemplates an a teck on the confederated tenants under the electic law of consultate. under the elastic law of conspiracy.

under the elastic law of conspiracy.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION.

The statement published in the "Earopean edition" of the New York Herald to the eff of that Lord Salisbury is about to give the country a surprise by dissolving Parliament as soon as the budget has been passed, is sheer nonsense. Mr Dulyiel of the Dunlap newspaper combination has been authorized in the most competent quarters to flylly contradict the rumor. No such scheme has ever been rumor. No such scheme has ever been mooted among members of the cabinet. The only fact on which such an absurd report could be based in the possession of Conservative "whips" to the effect that the Libera's were never so short of money for election expenses as now, and that were an appeal to the country to be made by Lord Sallabury any time this year his opponents would be unable to put candi-dates in the field for half the constituen-

TO REFORM THE HOUSE OF LORDS. The government contemplates intro-ducing once more at the next session of Parliament the "black sheep bill," the object of which is to keep out from the upper House those peers who are a discredit to their order. The bill will differ from others in that it will invest a committee of the House, consisting of judicial peers and certain lay peers, with the power of penal discipline over the House of Lords. The action of the committee will be subject to confirma-tion or rejection by the House itself, but if the bill is literally construed, upon lines designated, the membership of the House of Lords will be materially decreased Even a hereditary House, divided against itself, cannot stand.

in Grosvenor square of a no less person remanded for examination.
than the Earl of Aberdeen. He will TO NURSE THE LEPE relate incidents of his life and adventures, and it will cost a guinea to bear Seats are already sold to a most distinguished and noble audience. The roceeds, however, will go to assist poor Irish peasants and distressed Irish ladies. aw will whistle on the same ccca sion for the sam- purpose.

IRISH INDUSTRIES. News comes from Midleton, county Jork, that a number of Irish American merchants of Boston have formulated an original plan for the amelioration of those poor tenants who have been so brutally evicted. They have organized inint stock company for the purpose building clothing factories all over treland, particularly in the poverty-stricken parts. Stock of the new com-pany will be sold only in America, and t is understood that the majority of certificates have already been bought up in Boston.

CONTEMPT OF COURT. In the Parnell-O Shea divorce case Tuesday, Counsellor Inderwick, on behalf of O'Shea, applied for the commit-ment of the New York Herald London edition and the Freeman's Journal for contempt of court, in their comments upon the case. A great array of counsel on Parnell's side, including Sir Charles Russell and Mr Asquith, were present, showing the grave political importance that attends each step in this stage of the case. After the argument Justice Butt dismissed the motion, with costs, on the ground of irregularity. Inder wick will renew his motion on Tuesday.

At the Ennis quarter sessions Saturday Judge Kelly positively refused to receive the resolution of the grand jury, worded this: "We, the grand jurors of the general quarter sessions held at Ennis, unanimously express our un bounded confidence in Mr. Parnell, the undaunted advocate of Ireland's best

Mr. Quion, member of Parnament for Kukenny, states in an interview that the Irish party now has direct proof that the O'Snea divorce case has been gotten up by the London Times for the purpose of embarrassing and discrediting Mr. Par-nell. He class added that a regular plan for attacking the government had been matured and would be put in operation heart's sister in-law on the meeting of Pathament in February. Ample funds would be forth-coming from America whenever wanted.

Mr. Parnell takes notice of the Ennis Mr. Parnell takes notice of the Eants board's vote of confidence in Captain O'Shea's charges only to say that this proceeding "may be most advantageously mat with the deadly weepon of silent contempt." He says: "I intend to defend the sction. At the same time Interive and entirely deny all culps." I utterly and entirely deny all culps bility, for, to use the words of Stonewall Jackson, there are times when the insignificance of an accuser is lost in the ingratitude of the accusation "

MUST STATE ITS CIRCULATION. In the libel suit brought by Mr. Par-nell against the Times the court has refused the Times' appeal against answer ing an interrogatory regarding the cir-culation of the Times at the time of the publication of the articles on *Parnellism and Crime" The court, however, allowed an a peal of the Times against disclosing the names of the parties from whom it received the information on which the articles were based,

O'SHEA CHARGES LIBEL.

Upon the application of Captain
O'Shea, an attachment has been issued against the Freeman's Journal, in a suit for damage brought by Captain O'Snea against that paper for its comments upon him in connection with his suit for divorce. In an interview E. Dwyer Grey, the proprietor of the Journal, said he was ready to meet Captain O'Shea in AMERICA'S MITE.

AMERICA'S MITE.

Dr. Kenny, M. P., Treasurer of the Irish National League, has received a further remittance of £3000 for the National League from the Rev Charles O Reilly, D. D. Detroit, treasurer of the Irish National League of America. This makes the large sum of £11,500 received rom America since the first week in November

MRS O'SHEA'S DENIAL. Mrs. O'Snea's denials to the Parneil-O'Snea divorce case were filed to-day The question whether the case shall be tried before a jury or left to the decision of the court is not yet decided M s.
O'Shes, as respondent, desires to have it tred by a jury as she has doubts of the animus of an English judge.
WILL NOT ACCEPT.

Sir Edward Clarke, the solicitor general, has refused to accept the leading brief for the Times, in the action to libel brought against that paper by Mr. Parnell. He bases his refusal on the ground that he is a law officer of the crown, and cannot therefore accept the

Mr. Parneil has written a letter stating

hat the letter published under his name ast week, addressed to the Ennis board, is a forgery. The internal evidence, he thinks, should have been sufficient to convince any one that it was not genu-

DUBLIN'S NEW MAYOR. Mr. Kennedy, the new hord mayor of Dublin, has assumed his duties. The bodyguard of Mr. Sexton, the retiring mayor, consisted of a number mounted National Foresters, attired in Lincoln green, instead of the usual body

of dragons,
RENT REDUCTIONS IN DONEGAL The Marquis of Conanguam has reduced by 20 per cent, the rents on his property in county Donegal without being asked to do so. Mr. Bustard, another Isanowaer in Donegal, has re duced his rents to a figure below that

fixed by Griffith. PASSENGERS ARRESTED. BARNUM TO AID IRSLAND.

Barnum will sit on the pinnacle of Eaglish glory the 30th of this month, as on that day he is going to tell stories for an hour or two in the drawing room of a new years of a no less person revealed for having in their possession a revolver and a quantity of cartridges. They were revealed for examination.

TO NURSE THE LEPERS. Another young and beautiful woman, the daughter of a Protestant clergyman and a convert to Catholicity, will sail to day for the leper island of Molokai, to nurse the unfortunates resident there. Her name has been kept a secret.

PARNELLIS ONLY LOVE.

No one believes Captain O'Shea's charges against Parnell. But every one is asking what has been the reason of an intimacy, amounting almost to brother good, which existed between O'Shea and Parnell. It is sad. It is pathetic. sacred. It is the tale of a great and strong man's love: A dozen years eg. Parnell fell deeply in love with Captain O'Shea's younger sister, who was a handsome, vivacious girl, and unusually intellectual Sae responded gladly to her lover's affecd the two plighted troth and agreed to become one after some months of happy courtehlp had passed. The wedding day was almost at hand, when sudenly the young girl's health began to fail rapidly. The marriage was, still was postponed, and everything postible was postponed, and the prospective bride's The marriage was, of course, done to restore the prospective bride's health. Soon, however, it became clear that she was doomed Day by day she wasted away, until finally the last hour of her young life came. Then, it is said, she whispered her less words to her lover, as he kacit hearth oken by her bedside, and implored bim, by his great love for her, to promise her then and there, that he would ever protect and befriend her dailing brother. M. Parnell gave the required promise and soon afterward his sweetheart passed away. How Mr Parnell has kept thick and thin, in the face of almost overwhelming opposition, he has stood by his dead sweetheart's brother, Captain O Snea, and when the captain married S.r Evelyn Wood's steter, Mr. Parnell, still true to interests, and the illustrious leader of his promise, became ner good friend also, the Irish people." The judge's refusal and as the time went on came to be rehas caused great surprise and disatisfac tion among the Nationalists, and corresponding exultation in the Unionists and corresponding exultation in the Unionists of the Irish leader's friendship for the Irish leader's friendship friendship friendship friendship friendship frien

party, which, however, is in the minority.

It is a conspiracy.

Mr. Quion, member of Parmament for opinion seems to be that Parneli errad opinion seems to be that Parist errors greatly in countenating and supporting him for so many years. As for Mrs O'Shea, all that can be talk is that Mr. Parnell became her friend primarily and solely because she was his dead sweet.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Eoston Pilot. "My most sacred memories are with dear Ireland and her strugg es, and my s) mpathies ere with her in her sorrows" said Archbistrop Watsh, in an address to the pupils of De La Salie Institute of Toronto, Ont, on the occasion of his first official visit toither. "But," he added, "I am a Causdian in heart and sympathy. I admire the country, I admire its constitution, I admire its people. We should inculeate in our beys the best southments of parsiatism and love of country, for this is their country." Elsewhere nesaid: "As a Catholic bishop, I have all my life endeavored to create a Canadian priest had throughout this country My object has been to take the bays of parents—to educate them to make our priest hood racial of the soil. Just as the mighty forest oak, growing up, rooted in its native soil, so have I desired to see the coys of this country consecrated to the Caurch. That has been my wish-to see the priesthood of my country racial of the soil, like the forest oak, delying the tempest and the storm that may sweep over pest and the storm that may sweep over the land. We must no longer bear, we must no longer submit to the persecution that we endured at home. We must assert our man-hood and be the equals of our fellow-countrymen." These words are opportune and significant in the face of the storm of persecution which has been raised in On-acto against the Catholic minority. Arch-Waish entertains and inspires con fidence in the justice and good sense of the great mass of the Protestants of the Province, but he would have the Catholics united, vigilant, and wisely confident in themselves as well. The new Archbishop of Toronto resembles his illust fous Irinamesake and brother battop in the spirit in which he meets the national and relig-

ious difficulties of his place and time. Catholics are used to Protestant misrepresentation—intentional or other wise—of their devotion to the Mother of God, that they note with surprise and satisfaction anything approaching a correct statement on the subject from a Protestant pen. A Protestant ciergyman, the Rev. Pailip Subject from a Protestant pen. A Pro-testant of Fryman, the Rev. Pailip Subaff, D. D., contributes to the Protest ant Sunday School Times an interesting article on the Stabat Mater. Alluding to faith in the intercessory office of the Blessed Virgin, so eloquently revealed in this hymn, which seems to constitute the taint of what Protestants call Mariolatory," Dr. Schaff bids his readers "not forget that all the honor bestowed upon Mary is meant to be only a reflection of the higher honor and worship of Carist. So in Raphael's Madonnas, the Mother is the main figure; but she shines in the borrowed light of Her Divine Child, who casts the lustre of His celestial beauty on her face." With so clear an apprehension of the Catholic attitude to the Blessed Virgin, Dr. Schaff ought not to find any "objec-tionable feature" in the Stabat Mater.

Cleveland Universe. There are many evidences of the divine origin of the Catholic Caureb. To the writer's mind, one of the strongest is that the Church has survived the infirmitles o her nearest human agents Somewhat akin to this evidence, is the divinity by which the Church alone successfully copes with nationalism. The Church in modera times has to cope with the s-ctarianism and materialism of nations. Even where peoples are Catholic, Governments are anti Catholic and hostile. Yet, the great a fourto, haughty and resentful; a fifth, impulsive and sentitive—to suspicion. Each is contemptuous of the other. All from the mere human side, would distatu of legislation and of the supreme rule rests largery in one race and in its native soil.
Yet Catholic faith implicitly obeys the divine mission of this supreme rule, cheerfally accepts its surroundings, a d rightfully regards Rome as a ci y of divine destiny. At times there is friction, somedestiny At times there is friction, some-times alienation and refractory generations, but in the end the Pope rules, and rules miracle in the very flore of the Church When the command was given to go teach all nations, it conveyed as well the means of retaining the taught; the spiritual right of way over nationalism through all N. Y. Catholic Review.

As an instance of that decline which has fallen upon the old Paritan stock, we give the following curious figures from the Caristian Union with regard to Yale College, which has been until lately a training school for ministers. In the decade ending with 1847 nearly 25 per cent, of those who received the degree of B A became ministers : in the decide ending with 1857 it was not quite 22 per cent; in the decade ending with 1867 it had fallen to 18 per cent; in the gecad ending with 1877 it was a little over per cent., and in the decade ending with 1887 it was barely 4 per cent of the whole body which entered the ministry. No institution of learning in this country has been more thorouguly and actively Protestant than Yale, and thege facts, as the writer in the Caristian Union points out, are a severe commentary on the religious condition of Protestant New England.

Will Mr. Michael Donoboe, who sen subscription to this office, please send us the name of his post office. We have a

Senator Trudel died at Montreal on the

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

London Jan. 23.—GRAIV—Red winter. 1.84 to 1.415; white, 1.38; to 1.415; spring 1.38; to 1.315; corn, 89 to 90, rye, 90 to 1.05; barres, mait, 89 to 90; briey, feed, 65 to 75; oats 80 to 81; peas, 90 to 95; beans, busn., 90 to 1.40; buckwhest, cental, 1.00.

PRODUCE.—Eggs, fresh. 20 to 21; eggs, store lets. 15 to 17; butter, best roll, 22 to 28; butter, large rolls, 16 to 13; butter, crock., 16 to 18; store peaced firkin, 14 to 18; cheese, 16 to 18; store peaced firkin, 14 to 18; cheese, 10. wholesate, 91 to 10. dry wood. 4.25 to 450; honev., 16 13 to 15; tailow. Ongo., 37; set wood., 4.50 to 4.75; soft wood., 250 to 3.50; honev., 16 13 to 15; tailow. Ongo., 37, 18 to 100; prins, 4; sinds we say 4; lar., No. 1, 19, 12 to 13; lard. No. 2, 10, 10 to 11; stow. load. 3.60 to 4.00; hav. ton., 7.00 to 8.50; flax seed, bush., 1.40 to 1.50.

VE. ETABLES—Potatoes, per bag. 70 to 23; carrots, table, per bag. 30; urnips, per bag. 30; urnips, per bag. 30; urnips, per bag. 40; carrots, per bag. 30; urnips, per bag. 40; carrots, per bag. 50; urnips, per bag. 40; to 6.25; multon by 9r., 7 to 83; nutton by ecroses, 61 to 7; lamb, 10. 9 to 9; veal by qr., 5 to 6; year by carcas, 5 to 6; port, per cut, 509 to 5.25; pork, per qr. 7 to 8.

POUL Park dressed.)—Fowl, per lb. 7; fowl, pr 60 to 75, ducks. pr., 90 to 1.25; quelevith 6 to 7; geose, each. 65 to 85; geose, 10. 7 to 7; turkeys, 10, 11 to 11; turkeys, each, 80 to 1.75; turkeys, 10, 11 to 11; turkeys, each, 80 to 1.75; turkeys, each, 65 to 75.

LiVE 3(to K.—Horses, 95.00 to 400; young pigs, per pair 400 to 60; rat becves 250 to 4.50; spring times, 300 to 400; young pigs, per pair 400 to 60; rat whiter. No. 2, 87 to 88; Maniroba, No. 1, hard 1.4 to 1.65; No. 2.102 to 1.03; barley, No. 1, 5 to 52; No. 2.8; spring, No. 2, 81 to 85; red winter. No. 2, 87 to 85; Maniroba, No. 1, hard 1.4 to 1.66; No. 2.102 to 1.03; barley, No. 1, 5 to 52; No. 2.4 to 46; No. 3, extra, 40 to 450.

strong bakers, 49: to 4.50;

Montreal, Jan. 23.—FLOUR—Receipts, 500 bbis; sales, none reported; market quiet at unchanged lates; grain and provisions, unchanged. Stacks nerthis morting:—Wheat, 213.509 bush; corn. 19,225 bush; neas. 29,639 bush; corn. 19,225 bush; neas. 29,639 bush; corn. 19,225 bush; catment, 17,725 bush; flower, 71.12 bush; rye, 17,725 bush; flower, 244 bbis; continual, 1,691 bbis; corn.meal, 104 bbis.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 23.—CATTLE—

East Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 23.—CATTLE— Offeriogs, 4 cars; market firm and holders Offerings, 4 cars; mainter
asking an advance.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Offerings, 23 cars;
SHEEP AND LAMBS—offerings, 23 cars; SHEEP AND LAMBA-Off-rings, 22 cars; demand activs; better weather improves the market, but prices not quotably higher; only two cars Canada lamos here; balk of off-rings from Michigan; cutled to extra sheep sold at 5 57 to 6 %, generally 5 55; choice to extra lambs 6.65 to 6.75; Casadas sold at 675 to 7 60; common to good Michigan lambs, 60 to 66 6 HOGS—Off-rings 49 cers; good demand from tight acgs; prices a trifly better and from; medium and heavy, 3.75 to 3 80; mixed, 3.85; Yorkers, 5 90 to 3 90; pigs, 3.93. CHICAGO LIVE PTOCK

CHICAGO LIVE ETOCK.

Catcago, Jan. 2 — JATTLE—Receipts, 2,600; market steady; beeves, 4 60 to 5 15; steers 3 00 to 4.50; stockers and feeters 2 25 to 3 10; Texaus, 1 60 to 3.40; Mogs—Receipts, 2,19 0: market steady; m-xed and tight, 3 60 to 3 85; beep—Receipts, 300; market sceady; m-xed to 5 55; exans, 3 50 to 4.25; lambs, 4.75 to 6 50.

Hoffmann's Catholic Directory estimates the Catholic population of the United States at 8,301,367; the number of clergy, both r guiar and secular, at 8,463; courches, 7,420; chapels, from incomplete returns, 1 539; and parochial sceools, 3,209. The Catbolic population of Baston is 510 000; or Battimore, 220 000; Chicago, 460,000; New York, 800 000; Pailadelpnia, 400 000; San F ancisco, 200 000; New Orleans, 300, 000; St Louis, 280 000.

Tae Rev. Father Hand has been appointed by His Grace the Aschbishop, to take charge of the parish of Oshawa The people of St. Michael's parish, Toronto, very much regret his departure, as he was most popular amongst A few weeks ago the German Catholic

laties of Secramento presented Bishop Manogue of that city with a donation o about \$3100, with the request that he use it for the erection and decoration of two alters in his new cathedral to St. Joseph and the Virgin Mary.

"LA GRIPPE" OR LIGHTNING CATARRH.

Ma. Editor.—"La grippe," or Russian influenza, as it is termed, is in reality an epidemic catarrh, and is called by some hysicians "lightning catarrh," from the physicians "lightning catarrh," from the rapidity with which it sweeps over the country Allow us to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that Nasi Balm, as well as being a thorough cure for all cases of the ordinary cold in head and catar h, will give prompt rehef in even the most severe cases of "la grippe" or "Russian influenza," as it will effectually clear the purel passeds allow printation and re-AN ORGANIST

And thorough musician of twenty years of the duvers reces; they have their respective vices and victues and diath cive traits One people is volatile and highly tellatomable; another is domineering and insular, a torick, haughty and recording the dispersion of the year, and N.sal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the control of the year, and N.sal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the control of the year, and N.sal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the control of the year, and N.sal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the control of the year. use and agreeable. If you cannot get it at your dealers it will be sent post free on re-ceipt of price (50 cents and \$1 pe bottle) by addressing FULFORD & Co

Brockville, Ont. MARRIED On the 14th of January, by the Rev. Father Kennedy at the Cathedral, Loudon, Mr. John McKever to Miss Norsh Philips, daughter of the late James Philips. Both danghter of of this city.

DIED. In Mount Carmel, Township of Stephen, on January 14th, Patrick Sullivan, aged St years; rative o County Cork, Ireland. May his soul rest in peace.



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A CATHOLIC LADY TEACHER, HQLD-ING a second or third class certificate, capeble also of acting as organist and con-ducting coolr. Letters and testimonials, stating salary, to be addressed to "Teacher, care editor Catholic Record, London. 588 tf TEACHER, HOLDING 2ND OR 28D class co-tificate; one competent to teach both English or French, for R. C. S. B. No. 32, Walden; quites to compense as soon as possible apply to W. H. MALONEY, secretary of the Board, Amherstburg, Ont. 586 8W

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NOTICE.

UNTARIO MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANI LONDON, ONTARIO.

LONDON, ONTARIO.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of this Company will be held at the Company's rooms, Viotoris Buildings, Richwond street, on Wednesday the 29th its:... at 2 p.m. A full statement of the affairs of the Company will be submitted, and the election of two Directors, who are retiring (but are eligible for re-election), proceeded with.

P. F. B. YLE ANDREW McCORMIOK.

Becretary.

ROYAL CANADIAN INS. CO. FIRE AND MARINE. BURNETT AGENT

VOLUME 12.

Catholic Record

London, Sat., Feb. 1st, 1890. EDITORIAL NOTES.

"I preach political sermons because the circumstances of the times demand political sermons. When men of the opposing parties thrive by decouncing one snother as robbers and rogues, when it is confesed that the electorate is corrupted and acknowledged there is a grasping ecclesias-ticism, and a hierarch driven vote in the land, and that both parties tremble before it, and when it is seen before our eyes that it, and when it is seen before our eyes that many leaders of both parties plunge into a common pit of degradation in a libery and honor-sacrificing subserviency to this foreign and anti-patriotic hierarchy, should not somebody preach political sermons.

—Bishop Carman (Methodist).

Bromide of potasilum. Take one Bromide of potassium. Take one teaspoonful three times a day, one have before mesle. In a small hour before mesls, in a small quantity of water. Shake well before

OUR esteemed friend of the London Free Press is most desirous that "Mowat should go" for the reason that, smongst other grave shortcomings, he appears to move slowly in the direction of tax exemptions. Our tangled contemporary declares that, for proceeding in this wise, Mr. Mowat is a "reactionist." Would it not be more in accord with common sense were he charged with 'Conservatism." Evidently our friend's legic has had an attack of la grippe.

"Even a large section of the clergy have become ashamed of the attitude that they are forced to occupy in relation to the taxes which they escape, but which other people, some of whom are not nearly so well off, are compelled to pay."-Free Press. Let us lock into this matter for a mo-

ment. Will our neighbor kindly give us the names of half a dozen preachers in the country who have declared that they are ashamed to be exempted from the payment of taxes? We have read a good deal of their sayings and writings, but we must confess we never yet came across such a declaration. Furthermore, were taxes imposed on ministers of the gospel, out of whose pockets would the taxes come? Out of those of the people, most assuredly; or, in other words, as the Free Press puts it, "other people, some of whom are not nearly so well off," would still have to pay the tax. We will put it in another way: A minister of the gospel in London, for example, lives in a house assessed at five thousand dollars. He has a wife and family to provide for. His salary is a thousand dollars a year. Were exemptions abolished he would have to pay taxes to the amount of one hundred dollars per annum. The people would undoubtedly be asked to bear this burden. either in the form of a direct payment from the church funds, or in the shape of an increased salary to the preacher. The logic of our contemporary is very ill with the grippe.

"In order to keep abreast of public opinion it will be found necessary to commit the keeping of the provincial affairs to other hands than those of Mr. Mowat, who has been so long hand and. glove with the palace at Toronto as to have become a very vasal of His Holiness as represented here."—Free Press.

Representing the staunch Presbyterian

Oliver Mowat, as a "vasal of His Holiness'

shows that the disease, in our neighbor's case, has assumed the malignant form. If the Free Press and its following were ever to become numerous enough to bring about such a law as the abolition of tax emptions, of one thing we feel certaic, it would not be because they considered such a law so much of a benefit to the community at large as an injury to the Catholic Caurch. This is the scheme in a nut-shell. It is a case where a man cuts off his nose to spite his face. But were this change to be inaugurated, are our separated friends quite sure that they would not be in the vanguard amongst those who would cry out for a return of the old system. It would he wall were they to bear in mind the fact that Catholics have always made and will ever make the most extraordinary sacrifices for the sustainment and advancement of their religion. Their very nature prompts them to this course. They believe, as firmly as they believe that they live and breathe, that they hold in their keeping the divine gift of faiththey believe that they are in communion with the Church which our divine Redeemer established on earth; and, believ. ing this, they will sustain that church, they will raise aloft the spire and the coss in every corner of this great country which they were the first to explore-they will guard this church and beautify and enrich it as becomes the habitation of Carlet the Crucified-as long as the sun shines above us; and taxes

and persecution and injustice and animos-