# he Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS WINI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

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# INSPECTION INVITED.

# PARSELL THE SILENT.

An English Impression of Chas Stuart Parnell, "The Mystery Man of Modern Politics."

MR. GLADSTONE'S HIGH TRIBUTE TO THE IRISH LEADER'S ZEAL AND EARNEST-NESS.

Parnell is an inscrutable, incomprehen-sible, and mysterious being to the average Englishman. The following character sketch of the Irish leader, drawn by the Pall Mall Gazette, will amuse and interest

sketch of the Irish leader, drawn by the Pall Mall Gazette, will amuse and interest our readers: Mr. Parnell is the mystery-man of modern politics. He is the one man in that windy palaver house at Westminster who has risen to the front rank by holding his tongue. He speaks seldom, and when he does not exactly know what to say remains silent. Hence a reputation gained largely by the same simple method which led the ancients to select the owl as the bird of the goddess of wisdom. To him almost slone among Parliament men silence has been golden. Nor is that by any means his only peculiarity. He has dwelt and dwells a part. For many years it was said that he was the only member of the House of Commons who had no postal address. In former years he used to disappear mysteriously from the haunts of men, and for days no one knew where to find him. Then he would re-appear; and so great is the awe that he inspires among his associates that to one ventured to ask him where he had heen. This tom.

and so great is the awe that he inspires among his associates that no one ventured to ask him where he had been. This mystery and reservo, maintained studi-ously for eleven years on the part of a young man in the heart of the great-est gossiping abop of all England, is a phenomenon almost without precedent. It has added greatly to his power, and it has enormously increased his influence among the impressionable, superstitious people who have placed their destinies in his hands. Whether he has adopted this attitude from calculation, or whother it is the natural outcome of a suspicious, furattitude from calculation, or whether it is the natural outcome of a suspicious, fur-tive disposition, distructing itself and therefore distructing every one else, it is difficult to say. But it has had its effect. The impenetrable mystery of the man has arved his purpose as well as the veil, the sliver veil of the prophet chief, the Great Mokanna, who occupied

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1887.

As a speaker Mr. Parnell is dry, clear and direct. He is not an orator. Of elo-quence there is no trace in any of his speeches; but he possesse one great gift, to which Mr. Gladstone publicly paid a high tribute in the days when he and Mr. Parnell where in the opposite campe. "The hon, gentleman," he once told the House of Commens, "is not in the habit of using words in this house which he has not well weighed. No man, as far as I can judge, is more success-ful than the hon. member in doing that which it is commonly supposed all speak-ers do, but which in my opinion few really do-and I do not include myseif among those few-namely in saying what he means to ray." He is a cold and frigid speaker, but his words are to the point. He speake as he sees, and the clearness of his vision gives precision to his utterances. Un never made an epigram, and probably never indulged in the luxury of a trope. But just as the few pregnant saying of the tacitum Grant became the watchwords of a nation in the throses of a great crisis, so some of Mr. Parnell's words here of a nation in the throes of a great crisis, so some of Mr. Parnell's words have played a prominent part in the Irish campaign of liberation. Few sayings are more familiar than his famous avowal in regard to the land scittation : "I would not have taken off my coat and gone to this work if I had not known that we this work if I had not known that we were laying the foundation in this move-ment for the regeneration of this legisla-tive independence." It was he who invented the famous phrase about "prairie value," and he who alluded with sinister emphasis to the fect that the value of the land in Ireland had not yet "touched bot-tom."

tom." But although Mr. Parnell has invented apt phrases, he can hardly be said to be a man of much originality. The land agi-tation was Davit's work, nothis. In the Home Rule movement he but succeeded Mr. Butt and Mr. Shaw. He had been, as he himself phrased it, the jockey rather than the creator of the Irish movement. It was not an easy riding. His party con-sisted of patriots of all classes. He had to ride not only one steed, but several ; and it was no easy task to keep them together. That he succeeded in accomplashing his all but impossible task was due largely to the conviction universal among all Irish patr riots that "Parnell hated Eogland." They hated England and they trusted him. That has been the loadstar of his career. He hated England as the oppressor of his country and the great obstacle in the way of the recognition of Irish nationality. There is also something of an American addition to his Hibernian animosity, which in no way moderates its rancour. M'. Parnell is the great iconoclast of our time. Mahmoud the idol breaker was nothing to Parnell the blocker of Patliaments. B:fore his time the faith in pariiamentary government was with most Englisher a aurestition of the most ex But although Mr. Parnell has invented

tire disposition, distrusting itself and therefore distrusting every one else, it difficult to asy. But it has had its effect. The impensicable anystery of the small merry of his purpose as well as the yesi, the difficult of the prophet chief, the Great Mokanna, who occupied That it means the well is not of alres both as of impenetrable brass. This spartment has often been referred to, but seldom has it been more graphical biology of the parking described than by Dr. Schneider sery: Taratel watches his mid as if i weres fortess, and no one is allowed to look through the windows are to him do all is an they were when they met for the draw at hey were when they met for the an they were to make use of the min at wore to are to asso of imperses; has the was to the grave to a the shead by his fol-ling of this signed the shead that all relations are broken off. Inlowed the and allones are broken off. Inlowed the and signed the is held by his fol-ling of the signed they are to the the shead of the site are to all signed the and they discussed that by those who hey ben this followers are positing y same to the seven hy these who hey ben the discussed that by the seven to and the seven the stated they and they are to make are off. Inlowed they are they were so that the shead of the fark was not the seven to make as off. Inlowed then and they do the seven they the for the seven the they are to the sing y and and they are to a the way creating around him a desert, at he edge of whin this followers are policiely as wand the and signed the signed for Math and the state they are they were off the head of the firsh Sept--he must not the seven but a mortal. His is a scared name, which it is no better not to and they off which high the the the so the work of the site of the south and and they the the uncerta of the area with the the with the is a scared the seven but a mortal. His is a scared the seven but a mortal. His is a scared the seven but a mortal. His is a scared the seven but a mortal way the state there and that, of

# HEALY IN GLASGOW.

HEALY IN GLASGOW. HE MAKES A THOROUGH HOME RULE IM PRESSION ON THE SCOTCHMEN. Towards the close of December Mr. Timothy M. Healy addressed a large gath ering of Scotchmen in the great city on the Clyde. Subjnied is a portion of bis speech. He declared that after another it months of government by nobodies, the people would find that to turn out Mr. Gladatone did not pay, and would find turning out Lord Saliabury did pay. As to the question of his lecture. "How all the money was collected the landlord was quite free to take it, but he would not take it. That was what they (the people would sheet presented to Eiglish men and Scotchmen for many year. It had been tinkered and tampered with by statesmen of every description, and they sparently were as far off the legislative af form setting it as ever they were. The Irish question had his disadvantage—the Irish question had his disadvantage—the Irish question had this disadvantage—the Irish question had his disadvantage—the Irish question had his disadvantage—the Irish question had his disadvantage—the Irish question had hese solly a democry which did not understand its position. Five millions were ruled and governed by 35,000 000 people, whose only mode oi information concerning them was what Five millions were ruled and governed by 35,000 000 people, whose only mode of information concerning them was what came from landlerd and hostile sources, because at the bottom of this opposition to home rule they would find simply a question of pocket, a question of cash, of pelf, of lucre, and that the people who were engaged in spreading hostility to the Irish movement, and in formulating falsehood and lying stories, were people who had a distinct interest in keeping up the present system. Every impartial correspondent of a news-paper who went to Ireland.—overy travel-ier who went to Ireland, and EVERX ENGLISH GOVERNOR

EVERY ENGLISH GOVERNOR who had shown talent in bis administrawho had shown taient in bis administra-tion in Ireland, from Lord Spencer down to General Buller, had become converts to the home rule cause. There might be exception, but one swallow does not make a summer. Then, secondly, eighty per cent. of the representatives of the Irish people by the only constitutional means open to them had declared in favor of home rule for Ireland: and thirdly. of home rule for Ireland; and, thirdly, he presented this fact to them that the of nome rule for Ireland; and, thirdly, he presented this fact to them that the gratest statesman whom this sge had pro-duced, after having been engaged in at tampts to keep slive the present system in Ireland under one of the ablest and most determined rulers whom mcdern Liberal-ism had sent to Ireland, had declared that the time had come to allow the Irish peo-ple to manage their own affairs. Fourthly, he presented to them the fact that all over the English speaking world they had self-governing colonies and islands which had been centres of turbulence and disorder until, like the migican's wand, the power of popular vote was placed in their hands. He took these four points, and he wished from thicking men an answer to the question, "What is there in the demand for home rule that should lead you to refuse it?" As to the cry of some of the enemy that the Irish were savages, murderers and sympathizers with

countries. He desired to state that he was presenting matters to the audience in the mildest form. Then the magistrates on the bench and the members of the grand juries were of the landlord party. When they had such a system of govern-ment as existed in Ireland, the wonder was, not that there was trime, the wonder was, not that there was trime, the wonder would be that there would be no crime. But it was said the Irish people were idle and would not work, and that when they had a fair tribunal to fix their rents they now adopted the Plan of Campaign. Whatever attempts they made to red ess the grievances of the Irish people, the landlord party raised the cry of the people being dishonest, and that their being dis-honest was a reason for refasing home rule, as being outside the pale of civiliza-tion. Those who saw Irishmen in Eng-land and Scotland working in foundries, in the brickfields, the harvest fields, or on the railways would not call them idle; end those who saw the Irish at home, saw the was presenting matters to the audience in the railways would not call them idle; end those who saw the Irish at home, saw the mountains cultivated on top four or five thousand feet above the level of the ses, would not call them idle. Up till THE LAND ACT OF 1881, the peasant was liable to be evicted and his improvements confiscated at the beck of the landlord. By the land act the people were not however, even than propeople were not, however, even then pro-tected from the exactions of the landlords tected from the exactions of the landlords, and it gave them no "fair tribunal" for fixing fair rents. Out of the 600,000 holders of land in Ireland there had been fair rents fixed in only 90,000 instances, and there had been 80,000 agreements. The 5000 leaseholders were not admitted to the benefit of the act as to the rents fixed by the court. The sector welling

blunderbuss over their heads had to agree.

and they ought to have, and when the landlord claimed to fix rent on his pro perty, they said, "It is not your property —it is our property," and the tenants of Ireland, with legislative sanction, declared Ireland, with legislative sanction, declared that these improvements were their own, and that rent was not to be put on the land without their having a say on it. Let the writers in Unionist and landlord papers and the authors of such phrases as "organized embezzlement" be good enough to recollect that the land act makes the tenants practically the owners of the soil. When the Irish leaders saw their people being driven out of their homes without a refuge were they to stand by for fear of incurring the criticisms of the ignoramuses of England and Scot-land who wrote against them i Besides the landlord there was another minority against home rule—the Orangemen.

The landlord there was another minority against home rule—the Orangemen. Their objection was a religious one, but, as facts showed, THEY HAD NOTHING TO FEAR from their Catholic fellow countrymen. It was only in Belfast churches were eacked, and they were Catholic churches. If ever they got Home Rule one of the first things they would do was to suppose and they got Home Rule one of the first things they would do was to anneaty and release the Belfast Orange rioters, alchough, unfortunately, at the time they would not have the jurisdiction to put in the original authors of the riots, Lord Randolph Churchill. Nearly every one of the Irish leaders had been Protestants. As to the fear of separation, the speaker said the Irish people wanted no separation. The Irish people had helped to make the empire, and they wanted some of the good thags of it. In conclusion, the speaker referred to the assistance the South could give the Irish people in their struggle. The ballot paper, a vote marked in Gias gow affected the lives and fortunes of the pessants in Connaught. The cross they made might be the salvation of the entire people. The democracy had now the power of the aristocracy of old. The Irish power of the aristocracy of old. The Irish were a forgiving people. Hitherto the world bal been against them. They had now a statesman pleading for them, for conciliation and consideration. Unhesitatingly they had re-ponded on their purt to his demand, and they asked that in the future these two nations may be reconciled and strife basished from amongst them, and where in the past there were only passion and bloodshed, wrath and division, there may shine the sun of prosperity and peace.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Playing a game of hide-and seek after us? Have they prevented us from collecting estate funds whenever we wanted to do it? Have they succeeded in preventing us keeping a firm grip on the money when bring us to trial some time in February, and they are going to send us to jail for the Lord knows how long if they can find an Irish jury who will say that we have done a single act or said a single word that was wrong or illegal, and when they have found tweive such men in all this and next February we arenot going to be idle. We are compring bere to day just as usual. We mean to go on compring the least notion of leaving the tenanty of the Lord knows (cheer) We have not the least notion of leaving the tenanty of the least notion of leaving the tenanty and zeal but an indifference as to doctrine which is really tantamount to proclaiming that it is absolutely of no importance to hold any Christian belief whatsoere.

That the doctrine of Purgatory opens to the Christian poet a surve of the mar-velous, which was unknown to antiquity, will be readily admitted.

Nothing, perhaps, is more favorable to the inspiration of the muse than the mid-dle state of expision between the region of bline and that of expision of bliss and that of pain, suggesting the idea of a confused mixture of happiness and suffering. The gradation of the pun-ishment inflicted on those scals that are

because it possesses a future which they do not. The river Lethe was a graceful append age of ancient Elpsium; but it cannot be said that the shades which came to like grace of God to Awaken in those who professesses a future which they said that the shades which came to like fagain, on its banks, exhibited the same poetical progress, in the way to happiness, that we behold in the souls in purgatory. When they left the abode of biss to re-appear among men, they rased from a perfect to an imperfect state. They were born sgain to undergo a second death. In short, they come forth to see what they had, already seen before. Whatever can be measured by the human mind is necessarily circomscribed. We may admit, indeed, that there was something striking and true in the circle by which the ancients symbol-iz d ternity; but it seems to us that it leggared the imagination by confining it straight line extended ad winisitam would, perhaps, be more expressive; because it would carry our thoughts into a world of indefined realitied, and would bing together three three threes highly favorable to the straight line extended ad winisitam would indefined realitied, and would bing together three threes highly favorable to the sentimental. What ingeonity might be displayed in tastoed each other—hope, noblity and the straight line or thought into a world of invention which is found in the purgator-ial state, and is highly favorable to the sentimental. What ingeonity might be displayed in the straight in extended ad winisters were of invention which is found in the purgator-ial state, and is highly favorable to the sentimental. What ingeonity might be displayed in the streat of too creduloue, of a young may who has become the vic im of a too arder the torments of hell, why not milder the torments of hell, why not milder do not. The river Lethe was a graceful append-

sentimental. What ingeouity might be displayed in determining the pains of a mother who has been too indulgent, of a maiden who has been too indulgent, of a woung man who has become the vic im of a too arden temperament? If violent winds, raging fires, and icy cold lead their inflaences to the torments of hell, why not milder sufferings be derived from the song of the nightingale, from the fragrance of fl.wers, from the murmuring of the brook, or from the moral affectione themselves? Homer and O sim tell us of the j.y of grief. Poetry finds its ad-vautage also in the doctrine of pargatory, which teaches us that the prayers and the good works of the taitful may obtain the deliverance of soil's from the worla; that is to say, by taking from the moral pains. How admirable is the intercourse between the living son and decreased to the the use muther in the ideals, without illusions,

whatsoever. A Catholic may find some comfort in-

A Catholic may find some comfort in this state of things among non Catholics, when he reflects that this ind fferences means an abandonment of pertinacious error, but the confort is lessened to the reflecting mind by the fact that the abandonment of error is simply an item in the great abandonment to doubt and indifference of all important and accer-tained truth of revelation. Catholicity does not receive as many accessions from ishment inflicted on those souls that are more or less brilliant, according to their degree of proximity to an eternity of joy or woe, affords an expressive subject for poetic description. In this respect it sur-passes the suljects of heaven and hell, because it possesses a future which they The river Lathe profess Christianity a sense of the perish-able basis of every belief that does not rest on the Rock of Peter. T. F. MAHAR, D. D.

by up ing is builded the loca of C a from humanity its illusions. And, yet, without gods, without ideals, without illusions, man is but two-legged cattle, "The prophets of the fatal materialisticteachings are bereft of all good sense, through their pride and foolish blindness, when they do not real at the fact that, at the most favorable computation, not more than one twentieth part of humanity have any aptitude for science; while, on the other hand, binety five hundredthe have an apitude for faith, and consequently can not make a god of science More-over, what is our proud science ? So small a thing that only fools can prite them-selves upon it. Of the first cause, of the idea and object of the world and the The rich, whose charity you d scribt, may well share their abundance with the pror, for the pleasure which they take m performing this simple and grateful act will receive its reward from the A'mighty in the release of their parents from the every of e knows, man is mind only in a restricted measure. "The Reformers, why did not take this The Reformers, why did not take this principle into consideration, committed the gross error of despoiling the divine service of its artistic ature. The strength of Catholic worship is to animate by sym-bolization each one of its acts. With a profound knowledge of man and bis needs, found knowledge of man and bis needs, the Church has pressed all the arts into-her service. Impartial observers, capable and sincere, admit that in Catholic churches one feels that one is in the presstinks to build the observation of the state of the state of a durable power; while in Protes-stians We tant places of worship, on the contrary, uge that this one perceives that one has to do with but From the a passing opinion."

NO. 433.

ne were out a mortal. His is a sacred name, which it is not better not to use. For behind the veil of mystery there is a jealousy even as that of offended Juno, and woe be to the man who gives the Irish chieftain cause to suspect of rivairy or of lack of supreme devotion to the supreme chief

There have been those who argue that the leader of the Irish democracy is in reality non compose mentis, and they maintain that this moodiness and the semi-morose fashion in which he holds mankind at arm's th are traits of an hereditary com length are traits of an norecursty of the plaint which affects more or less all the Parnells. But the theory, although taking enough, seems to rest upon slender foundations. Miss Parnell, who died recently in the States, had a craze for collecting rubbish, which she imagined to be valuable bric abrac. Mrs. Parnell, who is now nursing her son at the Euston Hotel, displays occasionally extraordinary fertil-ity of imegination, which perplexes her friends, but that is capable of a more prosaic explanation than the theory of hereditary lunacy. There is a brother Parnell somewhere in Italy, learned in Latin, but ignorant of arithmetic, who periodically retires with loathing from the periodically retires with loathing from the society of his species. But all these eccentricities, even in one person taken together, would be insufficient to justify the most reckless of mad doctors in sign-ing a certificate of lunacy. As for the evi dence which is afforded by Mr. Parnell's public career, all that need be said is to quote the saying attributed to Lord Woiseley. Some one was saying, as fools were always saying in those days, that "Gordon was mad." Lord Wolseley re-marked, "I wish, then, that he would bite some of our generals." If Mr. Parnell is mad, there are few Parliament-men who

Parliament wared the power of Mr. Par-nell grew, until at last the scoffing Obstruc-tionists, pointing to the Houses of Parlia-ment in scorn, might well exclaim. "Taese be thy gods, O England ! Eyes have they, but they see not; ears have they, but they hear not, neither is there understanding in their midst." Whether Mr. Parnell Invented Obstruction himself or was only the asp pupil of Mr. Biggar, who bettered the instruction of his master, is not quite clear. But the policy was laid down by him as far back as 1878, and since then has been recolutely adhered to. He saw from the very first that England was most vulnerable in the House of Com-mons, and that if he struck her there, the blow would tell. It was to punish England blow would tell. It was to punish England he adopted it ; and he predicted with conhe adopted it; and he predicted with con-fidence that England would very soon get afraid of "the policy of punishment." He foresaw also that this punishment would lead to a policy of expulsion; and he probably wonders that the prediction he made in 1878 has not been fulfilled before 1887 before 1887.

Still Coming Nearer. From the Catholic Standard.

From the Catholic Standard. "There's some strange goings on," says the London Universe, "in Protestant churches of the metropolis of England. In three of those churches the custom of praying for the dead has been fully estab-lished. Lists of decased persons are put into the hands of the members of the current of the list is headed by a were always saying in those days, that "Gordon was mad." Lord Wolseley re-marked, "I wish, then, that he would bite some of our generals." If Mr. Parnell is mad, there are few Parliament-men who would not be better for a biting from stern and silent squire of Avondale, whose un-swerving resolution and iron will have placed him on a pinnacle of power higher than that occupied by any leader his nation has produced. SPEECH OF MR. O'BRIEN.

At Fairymount, between Rossommon and Mayo, on Sunday, Mr. O Brien ad-dressed a meeting of the tenantry of Lord de F.eyne, Lord Ditlon, and Mr. J. C. Murphy. In the course of his speech he said: I do not shirk speaking of the plan of another for the speech meeting. of campaigo, even after the proclamation of His Most Serene Highness the German bundsman (cheers and laughter) The plan of campaign has now been over two mouths in full working order through the country. It has been assailed by the land-lords, and by the Government who have done their worst, and I ask you, has the plan of campsign stood the test? (cries "(t has.") There never was a moment when I for one felt more confident than

when I for one felt more confident than I do at this hour that the plan of compaign has a power within it which will smash every frack renter; aye, and SMASH EVERY GOVERNMENT THAT TRIES a fall with it (cheers). When the land-lords talk about putting the tenants into bankruptey I tell them here to day that if they want to make a Bankruptey Court the battlefield we will meet them there too. I warn these Irish rack renters that if once they enter into the Bankruptey Court if once they enter into the Bankruptcy Court they will never leave it except as cheers)—and binkrupts themselves— (cheers)—and that their estates will be sold off in the public market for whatever their tenants choose to bid for them (cheers). It is because they are baffled and because their spirit is broken that the Government has come to the rescue and is Government has come to the rescue and is trying to wrestle with us itself. I want to know how the Government like the

wrestle up to the present. Have they crushed the plan of campaign? (No). The Government are suffering at the present moment from a very dangerous internal disorder. They have got what I may call a rush of Lord Randolph Churchill to the bead (laughter). I do not think they are long for this world (laughter). The Chief Secretary made a speech at Dublin Castle the other day which sounded for all the morel for all the world LIKE A LITANY FOR THE DYING

intercourse between the living son and dectated father, between the mother and the daughter, between husband and the daughter, between hushand and wife, between life and death! What affecting considerations are suggested by this tenet of religion ?

My virtue, insignificant being as I am. My virtue, insignificant being ss I am, becomes the common property of Caris-tians; and as I participate in the guilt of Adam, so also the good that I possess passes to the account of others. Christian potts, the prayers of your Nissus will be felt in their happy eff.cts by some Eury-alus beyond the grave The nich, whose charity you d scribe, may well share their abundance with the

will receive its reward from the Almigney in the release of their parents from the expisiony finnes. What a beautiful far-ture in our religion to impel the heart of man by the power of love and make him man by the power of love and make him man by the power of love man back him man by the power of love shread man by the power of love and make him man by the power of love shread being entitles, perhaps, some rescued soul to an eternal position at the table of the Lord.

# "UNION OF THE CHURCHES."

Cleveland Universe

In these days in which dogmas are not retained firmly and distinctly among non-Catholics, and indeed not even taught, we do not wonder that they express surprise at the lines that divide the different denominations. Nor are we surprised to find Protestants express a longing for union among professing Christians We may add in rather trite language that this union is a "long felt want." From the days of the "Confession of Augsburg," when Protestantism was still in its infaucy, those who separated from the Catholic Church found a seandalous lack of cohe

When Louis XII. of France was a prince he had many evenies. Upen becoming king he male a list of all his evenies and The 5000 leaseholders were not admitted to the benefit of the act as to the rents fixed by the court. The court nullified the act as to the tenants' improvements and the agreement cases were those of ten-ants who could not manage to pay a whole year's rent at one time, and had to come stopped on the bighway by robbers with a THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

BEN HUR; THE DAYS OF THE MESSIAH BOOK FOURTH.

CHAPTER III. -CONTINUED.

"I knew the Prince Hur. We were associated in some enterprises lawful to merchants who find profit in lands beyond the sea and the desert. But sit, I pray you; and, Edther, some wine for the young man. Nehemiah speaks of a som of Hur who once ruled the half part of Jorualem; an old house; very old, by the faith! In the days of Moses and Joshua even some of them found favour in the sight of the Lord, and divided becours with those princes among men.

in the sight of the Lord, and divided bonours with those princes among men. It can hardly be that their descendant, lineally come to us, will refuse a cupiof winefat of the genuine vine of Sorek, rown on the south hillsides of Hebron." By the time of the conclusion of this speech Esther was before Ben-Hu with a silver cup filled from a vase upon a table a little removed from the chair. She offered the drink with downcast face. He touched her hand gently to put it away. Again their eyes met; face. He touched her hand gently to put it away. Again their eyes met; whereat he noticed that she was small, not nearly to his shoulder in height; but very graceful, and fair and sweet of face, with eyes black and inexpressibly soft. She is kind and pretty, he thought, and fooks as Tirzah would were she living. Poor Tirzab! Then he said aloud: "No, thy father-if he is thy father?" --be paused.

am Esther, the daughter of Simoni-

"I am Esther, the daughter of Simoni-des," ahe said with dignity. "Then, fair Esther, thy father, when he has heard my further speech, will not think worse of me if yet I am slow to take his wine of famous extract; nor less I hope not to lose grace in thy sight. Stand thou here with me a moment!"

Both of them, as in common cause, turned to the merchant. "Simonides!" he said firmly, "my father, at his death, had a trusted servant of thy name, and it has been told me that thou art the

There was a sudden start of the d limbs under the robe, and

wrenched limbs under the toot, in the thin hand clenched. "Esther, Esther!" the man called sternly; "here, not there, as thou art thy mother's child and mine—here, not

sternly; "here, not there, as thou art thy mother's child and mine-here, not there, I say!" The girl looked once from father to visitor; then she replaced the cup upon the table, and went dutifully to the chair. Her countenance sufficiently ex. pressed her wonder and alarm. Simonides lifted his left hand, and gave it into hers, lying lovingly upon his shoulder, and said dispassionately, "I have grown old in dealing with men-old before my time. If he who told thee that whereof thou speakest was a friend acquaited with my history, and spoke of it not harshly, he must have persuaded thee that I could not be else than a man distrustful of my kind. The God of Israel help him who, at the end of life, is constrained to acknowledge so much! My loves are few, but they are. One of them in a soul which"-he carried the thand holding his to his lips, in manner unmistakeable-"a soul which to this time has been unselfishly mine, and such would die." Esther's head drooped until her cheek tanned his.

seeking expression, "I see thou art not convinced, and that yet I stand in the shadow of thy distrust." The merchant held his features fixed as marble, and his tongue as still. "Aud not less clearly I see the difficul-ties of my position," Ben-Hur continued. "All my Roman connections I can prove; I have only to call upon the consul, now the guest of the governor of the eity; but I cannot prove the part/culars of thy demand upon me. I cannot prove I am my father's son. They who could serve me in that—alas! they are dead or lost." He covered his face with his hands; whereupon Esther arose, and, taking the rejected cup to him, said, "The wine is of the country we all so love. Drink, I pray thes!"

thee !"

thee !" The voice was sweet as that of Rebekah offering drink at the well near Nahor the then in a soil which "-ne carried the offering drink at the well near Nahor the city; he saw there were tears in her eyes, and he drank, saying, "Daughter of Simonides, thy heart is full of goodness; and merciful art thou to let the stranger and merciful art thou to let the stranger there's head drooped until her check touched his."

Esther's head drooped until her cheek tonched his. "The other love is but a memory; of "as I have no proof that I am my son of the Lord, it hath a compass to con-tain a whole family, if only"—his voice lowered and trembled—"if only I knew where they were." Ben-Hur's face suffused, and, advancing a step, he cried impulsively, "My mother and siter! Oh, it is of them you speak!" Esther, as if spoken to, raised her head; tout Simonides returned to his caim, and answered coldy, "Hear me to the end. Becsuse I am that I am, and because of the loves of which I have spoken, before I make return to thy demand touching my return to the Drince Hur, and as some. Ben the prince Hur the prince Hur the prince Hur the source of this question, which, as I Ben the prince Hur the prince Hur the the prince Hur the there. Ben the prince Hur the the prince Hur the there. Ben the prince Hur the the prince Hur the the prince Hur the the source of the prince Hur the the source of the prince Hur the the source of the soure the prince Hur the the prince Hur the the prince Hur thou doet think of me again, be it with remembrance of this question, which, as I do swear by the prophets and Jehovah, thy God and mine, was the chief purpose of my coming here. What dost thou know-what canst thou tell me-of my mother and Tuzih my sister-she who should be in beauty and grace even as this one, by sweetness of life, if not thy very life? Oh! what canst thou tell me of them?" them ?'

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singing, and my spirit was like to a roe or to a young hast upon the mountains of spices." In answer to the bell a servant came, and at the bidding pushed the chair, set on little wheels for the purpose, out of the room to the roof of the lower house, called by him his garden. Out through the roses, and by beds of lesser flowers, all triumphs of careful attendance, but now unnoticed, he was rolled to a position from which he could view the palace-tops over against him on the Leland, the bridge in lessening perspective to the farther shore, and the river below the bridge crowded with ves-sels, all swimming amidst the dencing spiendours of the early sun upon the rippling water. There the servant left him with E ther. The much shouting of laborers, and their beating and pounding, did not dis-turb him any more than the tramping of people on the bridge-floor almost over head, being as familiar to his ear as the view before him to his eye, and therefore unnoticeable, except as suggestions of pro-fits in promise. Esther sat on the arm of the chair nursing his hand, and waiting his speech, which came at length in the calm way, the mighty will having carried him back to himself. "When the young man was speaking, Esther. I observed thee, and thought

tor Gratus. The Roman gave it out an attempt to assassinate him. Under that pretext, by leave from Rome, he confis-cated to his own use the immense for-tune of the widow and children. Nor stopped he there. That there might be no reversal of the judgment, he removed all the parties interested. From that dreadful day to this the family of Hur have been lost. The son, whom I had seen as a child, was sentenced to the galleys. The widow and daughter are supposed to have been buried in some of the many dungeons of Judes, which, once closed upon the doomed, are like sepulchres scaled and locked. They passed from the knowledge of men as utterly as if the sea had swallowed them unseen. We could not hear how they died—nay, not even that they were dead."

crowd going with him. He treated the processional display with like indif-ferences. To say truth, besides his self-absorption, he had not a little of the complement of a Boman visities the Esther, art the sovereign excellence of He drew her to his breast and kissed

His fa

young man said it was for a nameless purpose, I named the purpose even as he spoke\_vengeance ! and that, Esther, that it was—the third thought which held me still and bard while his plead-ing lasted, and made me laugh when he

Rearward of the structure which graced the entrance-way—a purely Grecian pile— he stood upon a broad explande paved with polished stone; around him a restless exclamatory multitude, in gayest colors, relieved sgainst the iridescent spray flying crystal-white from fountains; before him, off to the southwest, dustless paths radi-ated out into a garden, and beyond that into a forest, over which rested a veil of pale-blue vapour. Ben-Hur gazed wist-fully, uncertain where to go. A woman at that moment exclaimed !

ing lasted, and made me laugh when he was gone." Esther caressed the faded hands, and said, as if her spirit with his were runn-ing forward to results, "He is gone. Will he come again ?" "Ay, Malluch the faithful goes with him, and will bring him back when I am ready." "And when will that be, father ?" "Not long, not long. He thinks all his witnesses dead. There is one living who will not fail to know him, it he be indeed my master's son." "His mother?"

"His mother?" "Nay, daughter, I will set the witness before him; till then let us rest the busi-ness with the Lord. I am tired. Call Abimelech."

Esther called the servant, and they returned into the house.

When Ben-Hur sallied from the great When Ben-Hur sallied from the great warehouse, it was with the thought that another failure was to be added to the many he had already met in the quest for his people; and the idea was depress-ing exactly in proportion as the objects of his quest were dear to him; it cur-tained him round about with a sense of utter loneliness on earth, which, more than anything else, serves to eke from a soul cast down its remaining interest in life. dead." Bed ad." Esther's eyes were dewy with tears. "Thy heart is good, Esther, good as thy mother's was; and I pray it have not the fate of most good hearts—to be trampled upon by the unmerciful and blind. But hearken further. I went up to Jerusalem to give help to my benefactrees, and was seized at the gate of the city and carried to the sunken cells of the Tower of Antonis; why, I and demandration

JAN, 29, 1817.

# of Daphne, break but a bud from a la bough—and die.

"Heed thou "And stay and be happy." "And stay and be happy." Ben-Hur left the interpretation o mystic notice to others fast enclu-him, and turned away as the white was led by. The boy sat in the ba followed by a procession; after t again, the woman with the goats; behind her the flute and tabret pla and another procession of gift-brin "Whither go they ?" asked a stander.

stander. Another made answer, "The bu Father Jove: the goat"-"Did not Apollo once keep the fl of Admetus ?"

of Admetus ?" "Ay, the goat to Apollo ?" The goodness of the reader is a besought in favour of an explanal A certain facility of accomodation in matter of religion comes to us much intercourse with people of a ferent faith; gradually we attain truth that every creed is illustrate good men who are entitled to our resp but whom we cannot respect wit courtesy to their creed. To this y Ben Hur had arrived. Neither years in Rome por those in the g had made any impression upon

Ben Hur had arrived. Neither years in Rome nor those in the g had made any impression upon religious faith: he was yet a Jew. his view, nevertheless, it was no impiety to look for the beautiful in Grove of Daphne. The remark does not interdict further saying, if his acruples had ever so extreme, not improbably he w at this time have smothered them. was angry; not as the irritable, chafing of a trifle; nor was his anger the fool's, pumped from the wells of r ing, to be dissipated by a reproach curse; it was the wrath peculiar to an matures rudely awakened by the su annihilation of a hope-dream, if will-in which the choicest happin were thought to be certainly in reach, such case nothing intermediate will o off the passion-the quarrel is with 1 Let us follow the philosophy a 1 further, and say to ourselves, it were in such quarrels if Fate were somet tangible, to be despatched with a loc a blow, or a speaking personage whom high words were possible; then unhappy mortal would not always the affair by punishing himself. In ordinary mood, Ben-Hur would have some to the Grove alone, or, con alone, he would have availed himse his position in the consul's family, made provision against wandering

his position in the consul's family, made provision against wandering about, unknowing and unknown; would have had all the points of int in mind, and gone to them under g ance, as in the deepatch of business wishing to squander days of leisure in beautiful place, he would have has hand a letter to the master of it all, soever he might be. This would sition in the consul's family, soever he might be. This would I made him a sight seer, like the show herd he was accompanying; wherea had no reverence for the deities of Grove, nor curiosity; a man in the bl ness of bitter disappointment, he adrift, not waiting for Fate, but see

it as a desperate challenger. Every one has known this condition mind, though perhaps not all in the s degree; every one will recognize it as condition in which he has done h condition in which he has done b things with apparent screnity; and ev-one reading will say, Fortunate for J Hur if the folly which now catches is but a friendly harlequin with wh and painted cap, and not some Viol with pointed sword pitiless.

TO BE CONTINUED.

"Sowing Wild Oats."

A phrase has long been in common which has wrought great evil. It is of "sowing wild cata." It implies youth must have a time of wickedness defying of authority, and the abuse opportunity, after which all will c right. Never was there a more diabo-lie. That which you sow you shall reap oats. Not one instance can be found all humanity where the evils indulge

"Beautiful! But where to now?" Her companion, wearing a chaplet of bays, laughed and answered, "Go to, thou pretty barbanias! The question implies an carthly fear; and did we not agree to leave all such behind in Antioch with the rusty earth? The winds which blow here are respirations of the gods. Let us give ourselves to waîtage of the winds." "But if we should get lost?" "O thou timid! No one was ever lost in Daphne, except those on whom her gates close for ever." "And who are they?" she asked, still fearful.

the place.

at that moment exclaimed

# EXPLORING.

"Beautiful! But where to now?" CHAPTER V.

Rearward of the structure which graced

JAN. 19. 1007

make return to thy demand touching my relations to the Prince Hur, and as some-thing which of right should come first, do thou show me proofs of who thou art. Is thy witness in writing? Or cometh it in more different states in writing? in persoul" The demand was plain, and the right

of it indisputable. Ben Hur blushed, clasped his hands, stammered, and turned away at loss. Simonides pressed him. "The proofs, the proofs, I say! Set them

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the state

"The proofs, the proofs, I say! Set them before me—lay them in my hands!" Yet Ben-Hur had no answer: He had not anticipated the requirement; and, now that it was made, to him as never before came the awful act that the three years in the galley had carried away all the proofs of his identity; mother and stater gone, he did not live in the know-ledge of any human being. Many there were acquainted with him, but that was all. Had Quintus Arrius been present, what could he have said more than where he found him, and that he believed the pretender to be the son of Hur? But, as will presently appear in full, the brave Roman sailor was dead. Judah had foit the loneliness before; to the core of life the sense struck him now. He stood, the sense struck him now. He stood, hands clasped, face averted, in supefac-tion. Simonides respected his suffering

hands clasped, face averted, in stopefac-tion. Simonides respected his suffering and waited in silence. "Master Simonides," he said at length, "I can only tell my story; and I will not that unless you stay judgment so long, and with good will deign to hear me." "Speak," said Simonides, now, indeed, master of the situation—"speak, and I will listen to thee more willingly that I have not denied you to be the very per-son you claim yourself." Ben-Hur proceeded then, and told ins life hurriedly, yet with the feel-ing which is the source of all elp-

his life hurriedly, yet with the feel-ing which is the source of all elo-quence; but as we are familiar with it down to his landing at Misenum, in company with Arrius, returned victor-ious from the  $\pounds$  gean, at that point we will the sum the words will take up the words. "My benefactor was loved and trusted

by the emperor, who heaped him with hon-orable rewards. The merchants of the East contributed magnificent presents, and he became doubly rich among the rich of Rome. May a Jew forget his religion ? or his birthplace, if it were the Holy Land of cur fathers? The good man adopted me his son by formal lites of law, and L strews to methe him in the soft law; and I strove to make him just return: no child was ever more duuful to father than I to him. He would have

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The tears ran down Esther's cheeks; but the man was wilful : in a clear voice he replied:

I have said I knew the Prince Ben Hur. I remember hearing of the misfor-tune which overtook his family, I remember the bitterness with which I heard it. He who wrought such misery to the widow of my friend

such misery to the widow of my friend is the same who, in the same spirit, hath since wrought upon me. I will go further, and say to you, I have made diligent quest concerning the family, but —I have nothing to tell you of them. They are lost." Ben-Hur uttered a great groan. "Then—then it is another hope broken !" he said, struggling with his feelings. "I am used to disspointments. I pray you pardon my intrusion; and if I have occasioned you annoyance, forgive it because of my sorrow. I have noth ing now to live for but vengeance. Fare-well."

At the curtain he turned, and said imply, "I thank you both." "Peace go with you," the merchant said.

Esther could not speak for sobbing. And so he departed.

CHAPTER IV.

THE STORY OF SIMONIDES.

Scarcely was Ben Hur gone, when imonides seemed to wake as from sleep; his countenance flushed; the sul-len light of his eyes changed to bright ness; and he said cheerily:

"Esther, ring-quick !" She went to the table, and rang a ser

ice bell.

vice bell. One of the panels in the wall swung back, exposing a door-way which gave admittance to a man who passed round to the merchant's front, and saluted him

"I have been thy handmaiden, father, since my mother answered the call of the Lord God; by thy side I have heard and seen thee deal in wise ways with all manner of men seeking profit, holy and unholy: and now I say, if indeed the young man be not the prince he claims to be, then before me falsehood never played so well the part of righteous

"By the glory of Solomou, daughter, thou speakest earnestly. Dost thou be-lieve thy father his father's servant?" "I understood him to ask of that as something he had but heard."

For a time Simonides' gaze swam among his swimming ships, though they had no place in his mind. "Well, thou art a good child, Esther, of genuine Jewish shrewdness, and of

of genuine Jewish shrewdness, and of years and strength to hear a sorrowful tale. Wherefore give me beed, and I will tell you of myself, and of thy mother, and of many things pertaining to the past not in thy knowledge or thy dreams—things withheld from the persecuting Roman for a hope's sake, and from these that thy nature should grow towards the Lord straight as the reed to the sun ... I was born in a tomb in the valley of Hinnom, on the scuth side of Zion. My father and mother were Hebrew bond servants. on the south side of Zion. My father and mother were Hebrew bond servants, tenders of the fig and clive trees growing with many vines, in the King's Garden hard by Siloam; and in my boyhood I helped them. They were of the class bound to serve for ever. They sold me to the Prince Hur, then, next to Herod the King, the richest man in Jerusalem. From the garden be transferred me to his storehouse in Alexandria of Egypt, where I came of age. I served him six years, and in the seventh, by the law of Moses, I went free," E-ther clapped her hands lightly. "Oh then, thou art not his father's ser-vant!"

vant !' "Nay, daughter, hear. Now, in those days there were lawyers in the cloisters of the Temple who disputed vehemently, saying the children of servants bound for ever took the condition of their parents; One of the panels in the wall swung back, exposing a dor-way which gave admittance to a man who passed round to the merchant's front, and saluted him with a half-salaam. "Malluch, here—ararer—to the chair," the master said imperiously. "I have as mission which shall not fail though the but the Prince Hur was a man righteous

and demanded of me the moneys of the House of Hur, which he knew, after our Jewish custom of exchange, were subject to my draft in the different marts of the world. He required me to sign to his

world. He required me to sign to his order. 1 refused. He had the houses

order. 1 refused. He had the houses, lands, goods, ships, and moveable pro-perty of those I served; he had not their moneys. I saw, if I kept favor in the sight of the Lord, I could rebuild their broken fortunes. I refused the tyrant's demands. He put me to torture; my will held good, and he set me free, noth-ing gained. I came home and began again, in the name of Simonides of Antioch, instead of the Prince Hur of Jerusalem. Thou knowest, Esther, how again, in the name of Simonides of Antioch, instead of the Prince Hur of Jerusalem. Thou knowest, Esther, how I have prospered; that the increase of the millions of the prince in my hands was miraculous; thou knowest how, at the end of three years while going up to Cæsarea, I was taken and a second time tortured by Gratus to compel a confes-sion that my goods and moneys were subject to the order of confiscation; thou knowest he failed as before. Broken in body, I came home and found my Rachel dead of fear and grief for me. The Lord our God reigned, and I lived. From the emperor himseif I bought im-munity and licence to trade throughout the world. To day-praised be He who maketh the clouds His chariot and walk eth upon the winds!--to day, Esther, that which was in my hands for steward-ship is multiplied into talents sufficient to enrich a (zear."

to enrich a Casar.'

He lifted his head proudly ; their eyes met; each read the other's thought. "What shall I with the treasure, Esther ?" he asked without lowering his gaze. "My father," she answered in a low

voice, "did not the rightful for it but now." Still his look did not fail. "did not the rightful owner call

Still his look did not fail. "And thou, my child; shall I leave the a beggar?" "Nay, father, am not I, because I am thy child, his bond servant? And of whom was it written, 'Strength and honor are her clothing, and she shall rejoice in time to come'?" A gleam of ineffable love lighted his face as he said, "The Lord hath been good to me in many ways; but thou,

shadows darkening the river's depth. The lazy current seemed to stop and wait for him. In counteraction of the spell, the saying of the voyager flashed into memory ---"Better be a worm, and feed upon the mulberries of Daphne; than a king's guest." He turned, and walked rapidly down the landing and back to the khan. "The road to Daphne!" the steward and the service of the steward to be the steward

"The road to Daphne!" the steward said, surprised at the question Ben-Hur put to him. "You have not been here before? Well, count this the happiest day of your life. You cannot mistake the road. The next street to the left, going south, leads straight to Mount Sulpius, crowned by the altar of Jupiter and the Amphitheatre; keep it to the third cross street, known as Herod's Colonnade; turn to your right there, and hold the way through the old city of Selencus to the bronze gates of Epiphanes. There the road to Daphne begins—and may the gods keep you !"

road to Dapine begins—and may the gode keep you !" A few directions respecting his baggage, and Ben-Hur set out. The Colonnade of Herod was easily found; thence to the brazen gates, under a continuous may be portico, he passed with a mixed multitude of people from all the trading nations of the earth.

a mixed multitude of people from all the trading nations of the earth. It was about the fourth hour of the day when he passed out of the gate, and found himself one of a procession apparently interminable, moving to the famous Grove. The road was divided into sep. Grove. The road was divided into sep-arate ways for pedestrians, for men on horses, and men in chariots; and those again into separate ways for outgoers and incomers. The lines of division were guarded by low balustrading, broken by massive pedestals, many of which were surmounted with statuary. Right and left of the road extended margins of award perfectly kept, relieved at intervals by groups of oak and sycamore trees, and vine-clad summer-houses for the accom-modation of the weary, of whom, on the return side, there were always multitudes.

return side, there were always multitudes

The ways of the pedestrians were paved with redstone, and those of the riders strewn with white sand compactly rolled, but not so solid as to give back an echo to hoof or wheel. The number and variety of foun-

"Who are they?" she asked.

"Who are they?" she asked. "Devadasi-priestesses devoted to the Temple of Apoilo. There is an army of them. They make the chorus in celebra-tions. This is their home. Sometimes they wander off to other cities, but all they make is brought here to enrich the house of the divine musician. Shall we go now ?"

Next minute the two were gone. Ben-Hur took comfort in the assurance that no one was ever lost in Daphne, and

Ben-Hur took comfort in the assurance that no one was ever lost in Daphne, and he, too, set out—where, he knew not. A sculpture reared upon a beautiful pedestal in the garden attracted him first. It proved to be the statue of a centaur. An inecription informed the unlearned visitor that it exactly represented Chiron, the beloved of Apollo and Diana, in-structed by them in the mysteries of hunt-ing, medicine, music, and prophecy. The inscription also bade the strauger look out at a certain part of the heavens, at a certain hour of the clear night, and he would behold the dead alive among the stars, whither Jupiter had transferred the good genius. The wisest of the centaurs continued, nevertheless, in the service of mankind. In his hand he held a scroll, on which, graven in Greek, were paragraphs of a notice : "Art thou a streament of the star

"Oh Traveller ! "Art thou a stranger ?;

"I. Hearken to the singing of the brooks, and fear not the rain of the fountains; so will the Nalades learn to love thee.

"II. The invited breezes of Daphne are Zephyrus and Auster; gentle minis-ters of life, they will gather sweets for thee; when Eurus blows, Diana is else-where hunting; when Boreas blusters, go hide, for Apollo is angry.

"III. The shades of the Grove are thine in the day; at night they belong to Pan and his Dryades. Disturb them nct.

"IV. Eat of the Lotus by the brook "IV. Eat of the lotus by the block-sides spanngly, unless thus woulds thave surcease of memory, which is to become a child of Daphne. "V. Walk thou around the weaving spider—'tis Arachne at work for Min-

erva. "VI. Wouldst thou behold the tears

in youth did not mar and scar the rough life. There's a penetrability and perman

Infere's a penetraonicy and permane-in the virus of indulgence that de every remedy for removal while we are the flesh. \* \* \* The indulgence sin is directly contrary to the aspira of machines which is so consplayout sin is directly contrary to the aspira of manliness which is so conspicuou youth, and which we desire to make during; and hence, in order to meet difficulty, we are apt in our yout modify our notion of manliness, to eli ate from its definition many of its important elements, and to so reduct that it will allow the otherwise prohil indulgences.

that it will allow the otherwise profil indulgences. We hold on, for example, to the trine that manliness forbid lying would be a disgrace to us to be for stating what was not so—but we pe the look or the silence that is the san the lie. We hold on to the doctrine it is unwark to harm the hold. the ise. We hold on to the doctrine it is unmanly to harm the hono woman, but we permit the low j ist the vile story to be circulated in company. We hold on to the doc that any man's person is sacred, bat count it manly to strike the blow o venge or to varnish over the venge by a challence to morth combet. by a challenge to mortal combat, an we narrow more and more our defin of manliness, until at length we get marrow that it will not be in our when a temptation to sin calls us-Howard Grosby in the Church Union.

You Can't Read This

You Can't Kead This without wishing to investigate, if yo wise. Send your address to Hallett & Portiand, Maine, you will receive free information about work that you ca and live at home, wherever you are loc at which you can earn irom \$5 to \$2 upwards daily. Some have earned oy in a day. Capital not required; yo started free All is new. Both sere ages. Snug little fortunes await all wor THE FACE WEARS A YELLOWISH plugales appage upon it, sick head

pimples sppear upon it, sick heads pimples sppcar upon it, sick head, verigo, morning nausea, and pair back, eide and shoulder blade, are er enced when bile enters the system poisons the blood. Expel it from circulation, and direct it into its na channel, the bowels, with Northr Lyman's Vegetable Direcovery and d Blood Purifier, which has widely at ceded mineral drugs having a dang reaction. Indigestion, Constip-Impurity of the Blood, and Ki Complaints are entirely overcome b mae.

JAN, 29, 1817.

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# of Daphne, break but a bud from a laurel bough—and die.

"Heed thou "And stay and be happy."

"And stay and be happy." Ben-Hur left the interpretation of the mystic notice to others fast enclosing him, and turned away as the white bull was led by. The boy sat in the basket followed by a procession; after them again, the woman with the goats; and behind her the flute and tabret players, and another procession of gift-bringers. "Whither go they?" asked a by-stander.

stander. Another made answer, "The bull to Father Jove : the goat"-"Did not Apollo once keep the flocks of Admetus ?"

Pather Jove : the goat"— "Add the goat to Apollo once keep the flocks of Admetur? "Ay the goat to Apollo once keep the flocks of Admetur? The goodness of the reader is again be organized for the seader is again the search failty of accomodation in the matter of religion comes to us after much intercourse with people of a dif-ferent faith; gradually we attain the pood men who are entitled to our respect, but whom we cannot respect without courtes to their creed. To this point Ben Hur had arrived. Neither the part who are entitled to our respect, but whom we cannot respect without courtes to their creed. To this point Ben Hur had arrived. Neither the part in Bome nor those in the galley had made any impression upon his religious faith : he was yet a Jew. In his view, nevertheless, it was not au impiety to look for the beautiful in the Grove of Daphne. The remark does not interdict the further asying, if his scruples had been ever so extreme, not improbably he would at this time have smothered them. He was angry, not as the irritable, from chafing of a trifle; nor was his anger like the fool's pumped from the wells of noth-ing, to be dissipated by a reproach or a scurse; it was the wrath peculiar to ardent antihilation of a hope-dream, if you will -in which the choicest happinesses were thought to be certainly in reach. In such case nothing intermediate will earry of the pasion--the quarrel is with Fato. Let us follow the philosophy a little finated, quarrels if Fate were something tangible, to be despatched with a look or a blow, or a speaking personage with whom high words were possible; then the unhappy mortal would not always end the affair by punishing himself. In ordinary mood, Ben-Hur would not have porsiton in the consul's family, and made provision against wandering idly about, unknowing and unknow; he in mid, and gone to them under guid-mer he would have availed himself of hand a letter to the master of it all, who-sored him a eight-seer, like the s

soever he might be. This would have made him a sight seer, like the shouting herd he was accompanying; whereas he had no reverence for the deities of the had no reverence for the deities of the Grove, nor curiosity; a man in the blind. ness of bitter disappointment, he was adrift, not waiting for Fate, but seeking it as a desperate challenger. Every one has known this condition of mind, though perhaps not all in the same degree; every one will recognize it as the condition in which he has done brave

condition in which he has done brave things with apparent serenity; and every one reading will say, Fortunate for Ben-Hur if the folly which now catches him is but a friendly harlequin with whistle and painted cap, and not some Violence with pointed sword pitiless. TO BE CONTINUED.

# "Sowing Wild Oats."

when a temptaticn to sin calls us -Dr. Howard Grosby in the Church Union.

You Can't Read This

pimples sppear upon it, sick headach

A phrase has long been in common use A phrase has long been in common use which has wrought great evil. It is that of "sowing wild oats." It implies that youth must have a time of wickedness, the defying of authority, and the abuse of opportunity, after which all will come right. Never was there a more diabolical lie. That which you sow you shall reap; if you sow wild oats you shall reap wild oats. Not one instance can be found in all humanity where the evils indulged in in youth did not mar and exar the soul THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND, The growth of Catholicity in Eogland fanot fail to give unalloyed pleasure to every Catholic heart. Time was when England was known as "The Land of myriad monks to prayer, and the vesper tone stole over lea and lake; over valley and stream; over mountain tall and rushing river; calling the Lord in his castle and the laborer in the field to honor that whom she bore for our salvation. These were halcyon days in England. These were then no poor laws, because the and indulgent mother-provided for the needy. The wealth of the rich wants of the worthy necessitous. The historie were to paupers. The Church-ever a hind and indulgent mother-provided for the needy. The wealth of the rich wants of the worthy necessitous. The historie were a broused daily offerings of the Eternal Father on a Catholic benedictions which flow from the throne of the Eternal Father on a Catholic beople. A change came and England fell away. This of life and pride of the flesh eat into the titles of her chief men. Her people became licentious, too many of her eccles-abold bad king broke with Rome, the England of Saints became the england of saints of the servers of the servers the england of Saints became the england of saints

THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

suing this cheerful theme. As in London and Liverpool so it is elsewhere through-out the length and breadth of England. Nine out of every ten readers of this paper are political enemies to Eogland and such they will remain until justice is given Ire-land—until England relaxes her robber grasp and restores the plundered rights and liberties of the Irish people. But first und before all our readers are, as this paper is, Catholic to the core. Therefore they will rejoice with us over this growth of the Church of England. Many great and noble qualities sbide in the English character, and were Eogland once more Catholic, purified by sorrow for having so long wallowed in the mire of heresy and easter of the husks of error, these great and noble qualities would dis-ppear. The typical Englishman would di-then be, not the morose, prejudiced and purse-proud creature whom everybody hates, but the gentle, yet manly character of would once more arouse the lark, and the vesper bell anticipate the nightin-gie, in telling the world that Eogland was sign as she was of yore—"the land of Mary."

### **REGENERATION OF SOCIETY.**

HUMAN MOTIVES NOT A SURE GUIDE IN MOVEMENTS TO BETTER SOCIETY.

England of the persecutors; the England of communion with unbroken unity became the England of warring sects; the "merrie" England of Catholic times became the bloody, pauper, tearful Eng-land of the so-called Reformation; the England of S. Edward, the Confessor, became the England of Henry, the wife murderer. Impurity was enthroned in the high places, and no longer was Eng-land "The land of Mary," the land whose voice at matin chime and vesper bell rang with melodious praise of the most pure Mother of God. Catholic Columbian. Society is made up of the units of families, hence to regenerate society we must begin with the regeneration of the family. The family is formed by the Sacrament of Matrimony. This Sacra-ment elevates the bonds of marriage by constitution them sanctifying them. The wisest human laws cannot check

The wisest human laws cannot check the corruption of morals, but what is impossible to man, by his own power, is made possible and easy with God's grace. Most people do not seek this aid when their mind is made up to enter the marriage state. Inquiries are minutely made about other matters, but this is not considered. Thus matrimosy is made a mere business contract, and loss is guarded against. Mother of God. Three hundred years of sad separation from the Church have rolled over since then. Here and there the Faith was kept intact in a few Catholic families. But England in her national life, laws and literature became intensely anti-Catholic; and it is only of late that one can observe a rift in the dark clouds of heresy, which have so long obscured from English vision the light of Catholic truth, the brilliancy of Catholic morals, and the beaming

not considered. Thus matrimony is made a mere business contract, and loss is guarded sgainst. If man had no soul, this might do! But man has an immortal soul, and we must take more care of our souls than of our bodies : because, "what doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and suffer the loss of his soul, or what will a man give in exchange for his soul?" The Apostle, St. Paul, has written for our guidance on this subject. What he has penned has the authority of God's rerealed words; hence, it is well for those contemplating a married life to consult him. If he permits you to put away your wife, for becoming a slave to any base passion, and to marry another, there is no great risk in the matter. But if this be a mere delusion of cor-rupt minds, and the Apostle requires you to love her, notwithstanding these great defects, then you must call to-gether all the fortitude in you and bear with her throughout life. If this seem impossible, there is not one remedy, and that is prevention. You must choose a wife, not on ac-count of her wealth or the world'y honors which crown her, but for the practice of the virtues which always make a modest woman beautiful with the beauty which age goldens like the wheat gathered at harvest. the light of Catholic truth, the brilliancy of Catholic morals, and the beaming beauty which sparkles in the life of a people who render spiritual allegiance to the head of Christ's kingdom on earth. Another change is coming, and this time, thank God, it is in the right direc-tion. It is of notoriety that the choicest plants that Protestantism possessed, in brains, character and position, have been removed from the deleterious atmoschere brains, character and position, have been removed from the deleterious atmosphere of hereey in England. The Mannings, the Newmans, the Fabers, the Ripons, and all the long list of great and distinguished names now adorning the garden of Catho-licity in that country attest the truth of this statement. But at the same time we must not judge of the growth of Catho-licity there by the conversion of some dia.

Catholic Ireland. As in these United Catholic Ireland. As in these United States so in England did thousands upon thousands of Irish Catholics look for the bread that not even honest toil could win

make a modest woman beautiful with the beauty which age goldens like the wheat gathered at harvest. A true man, and noble, will not suffer himself to be dependent on his wife's means. Such a thing should bring the blueh of confusion to true manhood. A wife's duty is to preserve the riches accumulated, and to look after the household matters. Life is divided be-tween public and private matters. The tween public and private matters. The life of the husband is in the former sphere ; that of the wife in the latter.

A woman smutches herself by loud public occupation. In her family, her advice is often the most prudent and her judgment the most correct. If man ex-celled woman in all things, he could dee-pise her; and, if woman equalled man in all things, pride could bring motherhood IS THE CHURCH WANING ?

IS THE CATHOLIC CHURCH LOSING GROUND IN CATHOLIC COUNTRIES ? No one thinks of disputing that the

No one thinks of disputing that the Catholic Church has made great gains dur-ing the last quarter of a century in Great Britain and the United States. There is, nevertheless, a current notion that the admitted progress among nations tradi-tionally Protestant has been counterbal-anced by grave losses in countries

tionally Protestant has been counterbal-anced by grave losses in countries historically and still nominally Catholic. That this impression is ill founded is vigorously maintained by the author of a striking article in the last number of the American Catholic Quarterly Review. The writer, Mr. A. F. Marshall, contends that even in the examples of Italy and France, which are usually cited to prove the contrary, the Caurch of Rome is actually stronger than before the political revolutions which began in 1859 and cul-minated in 1871. When we remember that Gambetta and the heirs of his ascendency in the Chamber of Deputies have insisted upon treating clericalism as an enemy, it seems at first sight a bold paradox to affirm that under the French republic, Catholicism is

under the French republic, Catholicism is better off than it was under the pions despotism of Louis XIV. Mr. Marshall, however, does not hesitate to pronounce an absolutism, which used religion as a au absolutism, which used religion as a handmaid, more pernicious to the growth and spiritual influence of Catholicism "han a republic which threatens by abol-ishing the Concordat to thrust religion quite aside. He declares that Louis XIV. did more

harm to religion than M. Constans or M. Paul Bert, for the reason that "it is better to have a government which is even unti-Catholic in temper, and which, therefore, avoids the scandal of hypocrisy, than to have a government which so combines religion with the world that the latter is

"Englon with the world that the latter is senior partner and director." That France has no longer a Catholic Government is, of course, undeniable, but there is among her people, according to the writer in the *Review*, a larger pro-portion of fervent Catholics than there was two or three hundred years ago. Let us mark the ground for this second

was two or three hundred years ago. Let us mark the grounds for this asser-tion. "Leaving out of the reckoning," says Mr. Marshall, "the peasantry of France, who have always been what they are now, intensely Catholic, the upper classes and the upper middle classes are higher-toned Catholics, to-day, than they were when vulgar Cresarism used the Church. Church

Church. The Bishops are higher toned, because they rebuke an *infidel* Government instead of shutting their eyes and evers to an *immoral* Government. The aristocrats are higher toned, because they keep their reli-gion and their politics distinct, and no longer aim at an impossible mixture. The business classes are higher toned, because they have their principles differentiated and know exactly which is the Church, which the devil. In the old Versallies days the world, the flash, and the devil were all in active fraternity with the show of faith." There seems, in truth, to be no lack of

There seems, in truth, to be no lack of good sense and sound reasoning in these conclusions, but how, it may be asked, can they be reconciled with the irreligious tatat which is commonly supposed to de-file French literature? The taint is aver-red by Mr. Marshall to be much less per-vasive than it appears to foreign and cur-sory observers. "The French Catholic lit-erature, in the sense of Catholic jurnal-ism, is," we are assured, "abundant in bravery as in circulation." Even of the secular papers "the vast majurity are most respectful toward

Even of the secular papers "the vast msjority are most respectful toward relation." That the same minority are "blatant and atheistic" is accounted a sign of health, since religion and irreligion thus have their separate camps, and nail their respective flags to the mast. There is none of the hypocrisy with which journalism in Protestant countries has sometimes been respressed

in Protestant countries and that the reproached. As to Italy, it is not gainsaid that the Catholic Church has been deprived of her former temporal power, and has seen former temporal power, and has seen ation Bat is the hold of the Church cation. But is the hold of the Church upon the people weakened? Has she suffered any actual loss of Catholic souls? According to Mr. Marshall, "the answer is, and most emphatically, she has not. "Numerically there are as many pro-fessing Catholics as there were before the Garibaldian aggression, and as to the force of the Catholic religion in the Italian life, it is as keen as it was hefere persecution?"

# "THE PRIEST IN THE FAMILY." supernatural value. The Church teacher

London Universe, Dec. 25. Despite the cold and the fog that pre-vailed in town on Sunday evening a very large congregation astended the last of father Robinson's course of sermons at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington. The sub-ject was announced as "The Sufferings of Converts," and in dealing with it the rev-preacher proceeded to say that if any man wishes to become a Catholic he must be prepared to suffer. That is what we hold out, sorrow and sacrifice. It is not very inviting, I admit, and that is why so few converts are made. Why do we say this soned us to say it; because it is only a repetition of what He Himself has said. The spirit of the world says the very reverse. There is the difference between the religion of Carist is not human. I will put before you the world of our Lord, the religion of Carist is not human. I will put before you the world of our Lord, the religion of Carist is not human. I will put before you the world of the subject of suffering being the portion of S. Matthew we read, "D on ot think that I am come to send peace up to this sword. For I am come send peace upon earth: I came not to send peace but the sword. For I am come to set a man at variance against his father to set a man at variance against his father and the daughter against her mother, and the daughter in law against her mother-in law." Are those not remarkable words l-can we believe that our Lord, spoken of as the King of Peace, said that l Again, in the 12th chapter of St. Luke we find the words, "Think ye that I am come to give peace on earth? I tell you No, but separation. For there shall be from henceforth five in one house divided; three against two and two against three '

London Universe, Dec. 25.

WHAT DO PROTESTANTS WHO READ THE BIBLE SAY TO THAT ?

Now, in this miserable controversy of "the priest in the family" I read with some amusement a letter from one who objected to the letter of the Cardinal Archbishop in which His Eminence stated that the result of our Lord's mission on the set would be the Grand that the result of our Lord's mission on this earth would be the Cross and separa-tion. "Oh," says this writer, a doctor of divinity, I suppose, "the idea of His Emin-ence applying this to us; it only means in the case of pagans." Now, it strikes me that His Eminence knows something about the Bible, and if there is any man in this world who is free from special pleading it is the Cardinal Archbishop of Westmins-ter. He is a thorough Englishman, and that alone would keep him from such a proceeding. Well, this writer easys, "Let the pagan suffer"—something like the African slave trade, I suppose—but does not the heathen feel as well as we do 1— and are we not to respect his feelings ? and are we not to respect his feelings? Our Lord spoke my first words to His

pens when the will is read out? How often speak? It is one of the enemies of the world is antagonistic to Jeus Christ. Have you ever noticed that whenever there is a large demonstration in the park, when large numbers of people get together, there is a conce exhibited the spirit of the mob, there is a kind of mischlevous instinct that pervades the crowd? The spirit of the world is the direct antagonist of Jeaus Christ. Take the case of marof Jesus Christ. Take the case of mar-riage. Our Lord teaches that it is a most risge. Our Lord teaches that it is a most sacred thing, a Sacrament of His Church, that husband and wife can never be separhis heaters to carchilly weigh what he had espart, but their mariage cannot be dis-solved in this life. What does the spirit of the world say i Ah, you know all about it; you have been reading of it only this week.

3

ONE OF THE LIPEGCARDS OF THE CHURCH of God, Heaven bless them. What wil this man of the world say? "Oh, pray don't let me be near a Jesuit; that is the last man I want to be near. What will ho say of a nun? "Oh, she ought to be in the world making a home." Every senti-ment in this good man of the world is against the Church of Christ. Protestants love St. Augustine; no one can deny his greatness; but would that man agree with him ? He was a monk-not a Jesuit; there are others in the world besides them, Benedictines, Dominicans, Franciscans, and others. Well, he was a celibate; St. Francis Xviler, a Jesuit; is also a friend of the Protestants. There are Protestant lives of them, and what do they say all through but that it was z

are Protestant lives of them, and what do they say all through but that it was a pity he should so give way to this super-stition of Catholicity. Well, the world at its best, then, is the enemy of Christ. Our Lord has said, "Marvel not if the world hate you, for it hated Me; the ser-vant is not greater than the Master." That is the reason the world hates and detests everyone that goes out of its ranks into the Church of Christ. I ask any one of you that knows anything of everyof you that knows anything of every-day life, what is that

RELIGION WHICH IS HATED AND DETESTED by everyone about you? Is it not the Catholic and Roman Church? Let us Catholic and Roman Church? Let us take the case of a very large family with a Protestant father and mother, and you will find an extraordinary diversity of opinion amongst the children as they grow ap. One will be High Church, another Low Church, another Broac Church, another Moderate Church, and some will care nothing about any Church. All over Englard you will find this, and perhaps some of the family may become Roman Catholics. You will find another having yreat sympathy with the and are we not to respect his feeling?
d) Our Lord spoke my first words to His, and some will care nothing about any Church. All over Englard you will find and some will care nothing about any Church. All over Englard you will find another having very Low Church tendenties. You will find another having very Low Church tendenties, having great sympathy with the plymouth Brethren. Let one become a Catholic and what would be the result?
b) the chapter of St. John. A poor blind man is cured, and believes in our Lord, Still the story of the priest in the family.
c) He is cast out. R ad that for yourselves.
c) Why should it be that our Lord discut auffering as the portion of those who deadly antagonism. What did our Lord asy in the Garden of Eien? "Cursed is the earth." When we Catholice go to meals we bless everything. Why? Because everything is cursed.
m WE HAVE A HABIT OF BLESSING
our houses, and we priests are called upon to bless different things every day. "It is but the world is cursed by God. What is the world of which we as speak? It is one of the earmise of the earmy spin fis to meals world of which we as speak? It is one of the eucnies of the earmy spin will is the most suble enemy, and why? Because the very spint of the soul, it is the most suble enemy, and why? Because the very spint of the soul, it is the most suble enemy, and why? Because the very spint of the soul, it is the most suble enemy, and why? Because the very spint of the soul. It is one of the eucnies of the earmise of the soul, it is the most suble enemy, and why? Because the very spint of the soul, it is the most suble enemy, and why? Because the very spint of the soul with a man of great the old?

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bread that not even honest toil could win for them at home. They entered the country that bound their motherland in chains, that blighted her fortunes, blasted her hopes, swept away her trade and de-stroyed her liberties. The priest followed, and with his desolated people on a foreign shore he brought the Gross, the Rosary, the; Holy Sactifice. Slowly but surely, gradually but steadily, these Catholics ninde their way. They settled there and became incorporated in the industrial, social and political life of their ancient foes. Their families grew apace—the priests in creased in number—the churches spread— and now from hundreds of altars the Adorable Victim is raised on high; while Adorable Victim is raised on high; while begding before Him, in unison with the attendant angels, thousands of Irish voices beseech God to lift the well of heretical deshnee form of the well of heretical in youth did not mar and scar the soul in youth did not mar and scar the soul through life. There's a penetrability and permanency in the virus of indulgence that defies every remedy for removal while we are in the fiesh. \* \* The indulgence in sin is directly contrary to the aspiration of manliness which is 50 conspicuous in youth, and which we desire to make en-during; and hence, in order to meet this difficulty, we are apt in our youth to modify our notion of manliness, to elimin-ate from its definition many of its most

beseen God to fift the year of hereicht darkness from off the eyes of their English neighbors. It is a glorious spectacle thus to see how sublimely the Catholic children of Ireland have rendered good for evil, by laying the solid foundation of England's faith in the future. Ireland is converting England, reliciously as well as politically England, religiously as well as politically, and the corner stone of English Catholicity is the superabundant faith of St. Patrick's children, ate from its definition many of its most important elements, and to so reduce it that it will allow the otherwise prohibited

licity there by the conversion of some dis tinguished individuals. The Catholic Church is the Church of the people and

so long as the masses in a country are out-side her pale, j1-t as long will that coun-try be in the darkness of hercey or infi-delity. And right here comes an interesting

Even on a lower and more selfish ground we can rejoice at this, because it shows the growth and progress, the ma-terial, as well as the spiritual enrichment of the Irish race there settled. That race is the backbone of Catholicity in England. Their faith, piety and zeal will react on their English friends; and with the happy increase of a purely English clergy, work-ing side by side with the devoted Irish born priest who follow their people into every land, there must ensue a palpable result of happy conversions in the modern Even on a lower and more selfish that it will allow the otherwise promotes indulgences. We hold on, for example, to the doc-trine that manliness forbid lying—it would be a disgrace to us to be found stating what was not so—but we permit the look or the silence that is the same as the lie. We hold on to the doctrine that is in example, to have the honor of the second of the the doctrine that it is unmanly to harm the honor of woman, but we permit the low j:st and the vile story to be circulated in our company. We hold on to the doctrine that any man's person is sacred, bat we count it manly to strike the blow of re-range of to variable oras the rengence result of happy conversions in the modern Babylon. From the Catholic Times we gather that venge or to varnish over the vengeance by a challenge to mortal combat, and so we narrow more and more our definition of manliness, until at length we get it so

a vast mission is geing on in "the dark spot on the Mersey" All the churches are filled with attendants at this great simultaneous mission. Unfortunate, sinning erring men and women are gath ered in. The pulpit sounds the warning the confessional restores to grace, the the confessional restores to grace, the worthy Communion revives, prayer and the Holy Mass brings down Heaven's blessing, and saint and sinner, the pious and the reclaimed, in Liverpool, are storm-ing, so to speak, the citadel of God, imploring of Him the crowning mercy of England's conversion. That prayer must be heard. Already the strides made are enormous. Forty vears ago there were only seventy one

You Can't Kead This without wishing to investigate, if you are wise. Send your address to Hallett & Co., Portiand, Maine; you will receive free, full information about work that you can do, and live at home, wherever you are located, at which you can earn from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have earned over \$50 in a day. Capital not required; you are started free All is new. Both sexes; all ages. Snug little fortunes await all workers. The Face WRABS A YELLOWISH HILE years ago there were only seventy one Catholic missions and ninety two priests THE FACE WEARS A YELLOWISH HUE. Canone missions and ninety two priests in the entire diocese. Twenty years ago the number of priests had increased to two hundred, and the missions to 208. To day, there are as many as 145 missions and 306 clergy men. The Catholics in the diocese number 322,530. They have 140 schools for the education of their children, colleces for the higher training of their vertigo, morning nausea, and pains in back, side and shoulder blade, are experienced when bile enters the system and poisons the blood. Expel it from the circulation, and direct it into its natural channel, the bowels, with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Great Blood Purifier, which has widely super-ceded mineral drugs having a dangerous reaction. Indigestion, Constipation, reaction. Indigestion, Constipation, Impurity of the Blood, and Kidney Complaints are entirely overcome by its

God has appointed the duties of hus-band and wite, and that there might be no contention for superiority, the wife is subject to the husband. Her subjection is love. Sweetness of disposition is to be sought for in a wife, and not wealth.

Marriage, or rather the Sacrament of Matrimony, was not instituted to fill the home with disputes between husband, wife and children, but to prevent them. wife and children, but to prevent them. This Sacrament is intended to prevent discord, law-suits and application for divorce by preventing the cause from being placed for such things. It gives grace to the married couple to love one another, and to bring up their children in the fear and love of God. It is the wife's duty of love to be the support and encouragement of her husband in the trials and discomforts which the world heaps upon him. As there is no hand like the mother's to soothe pain in her child, so there is no heart like the her child, so there is no heart like the fond wife's to scatter the troubles of her husband. The bonds of marriage can never be dissolved except by death. Death alone of one of the parties frees the other.

St. Paul says, chap. vii., 10 and 11, to the Corinthians : "But to them that are married, not I, but the Lord command. eth, that the wife depart not from her husband. And if she depart, that she remain unmarried, or be reconciled to her husband. And let not the husband put away his wife." Children are what

The parents are. Persons seeking consorts must look to and pray to God that they may be directed in their choice for the greater honor and glory of God, and the sancti-fication of their souls, and this is how society may be regenerated. S. S. M.

Stop that cough, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—the best specific for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It will southe the rough feeling in your throat, aid respiration, and give the vocal organs flexibility and vitality. Four Years of Suffering.

colleges for the higher training of their youth and charitable institutions, refor-matories, asylums and other banevolent agencies for the relief of the poor and the rescue of the erring. Want of space alone prevents us per-Want of space alone prevents us per-

it is as keen as it was before persecution." Proof of this averment is in the fact that those who exercise the franchise constitute a much smaller portion of the Italian population than do those who rigidly abstain from taking any part in the elec-tions

tions. tions. As most of these abstentions are acknowledged to be due to the Pope's in-terdiction, it is forcibly argued that "the Papal party is an imperium in imperu, and that the Papal imperium is the national one. In other words, the Church has lost no crooned in a subjuint endown on the second se one. In other words, the Church has lost no ground in a religious sense, even in the peninsula, for "the elements of the Italian life which are now anti-Catholic would have been so under any circumstances.'

Where so impressive a case can be made

where so impressive a case can be made out for the self sustaining power of Cath-olicism in France and Italy, little need be said of Spain and Austria. But the argu ment of the *Catholic Review* is materially fortified by the experience of Prussia, which, since the acquisition of Posen and the Rhine provinces, has included a large Catholic nonvlation. Catholic population. Mr. Marshall does but state facts which

cannot be contested when he says that the Kulturkampf has had the effect of increasing the number of Catholics in every State and province of Germany,

and of forcing from Bismarck the admis-sion that Leo XIII. is one of the wisest statesmen of the sge. -N. Y. Sun.

For the Babies

It is not necessary to buy corn cures. Men and women should remember that Put-nam's Painless Corn Extractor is the only safe, sure and painlets corn remover ex-tant. It does its work quickly and with certainty. See that the signature N. G. Polson & Co. appears on each bottle. Beware of polsonous imitations.

Be on Your Guard

Against sudden colds, irritating coughs and soreness of the throat. Keep Hag-yard's Pectoral Balsam at hand for these prevalent troubles of Fall and Winter.

AM I IN A CERISTIAN COUNTRY ?

Is it necessary that these d'sgusting things should be published i Thank G d, I saw a letter in the Times the other day asking that question. For G d's sake take up that spirit and write to the papers. Why should such disgusting news be scattered broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the land? I most solemnly protest against it; first, against allowing the Divorce Court at all, and secondly against allowing the publication of all the fifthy details, so that the land is deluged

with impurity. Men and women read these details, and sins of thought are com-municated by them. England is riddled municated by them. England is riddied at this moment with people who have been separated, and they are marrying somebody else. From the Catholic point such people are not married at all, for as long as one lives the other cannot marry. How, then, can the blessing of God come down upon a land that has given rise to this concubinage? This is the spirit of the world and the world is the deadly the world, and the world is the deadily enemy of Jesus Christ. Sometimes even the virtuous, the good, the benevolent, and the self-denying world is not in accordance with the spirit of our Lord. You will say, "How can you prove that extraordinary statement?" You may soy

that what is good is good everywhere; but the Church says there is a natural and a the Church says there is a natural and a supernatural virtue. There are such things as natural virtues which have no troys and expels Worms efficitually.

son then cited other cases within his knowledge of the sufferings that converts had to endure, and concluded by begging his hearers to carefully weigh what he had said in the course of his lectures, and if be

Catholicity in this Country.

difficult to imagine it. Fancy the public-ity given to the disgusting obscenity of that trial which is now going on ; we are so used to it that we think nothing of it. Is it necessary that these without go it. Church, administered according to canon law and not as a missionary organization. The decrees provide for a strictly Catholic education for Catholic children by means of pa ochial schools, and for a great central university. They also condemn Sun-day desec ation and the saloon business, and encourage total abstinence societies.

The pope has had a year of peace for himself and for his church. The ecclesi-astical war in Prussia has ceased, the May Laws have been almost entirely swept away in pursuance of Bismarck's policy of peace, and in none of the European states has the Church been senously antag-oniz-d The usual hesitation in passing the Budget of Public Worship has not occurred in the French Chambers this year, under the new ministry of M. Goblet, and the only difficulty of moment between France and the Pope has been that of the France and the Pope has been due to the Franch Protectorate over Catholic con-verts in China The Pope is desirous of establishing direct diplomatic relations with China, and the Chinese Government is quite ready to respond. Both have cause for wishing to terminate the present diplomatic amongly diplomatic anomaly.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD. T

THE CATHOLIC RECORD PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT RICHMOND ST. LONDON, ONTARIO. GEN P. COFFEY, M. A., LL.D., EDITOR BOG. COFFEY, PUB. AND PROP. Catholic Record.

MDON, BATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1887.

We are authorized by the Very Rev. ather Dowling, Vicar General of the siccess of Hamilton, and Bishop-elect of Peterboro, to state that the selicial news of his appointment to the latter see having reached His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, he desires us to thank in his name his many lorical and lay friends throughout the on and the United States, who ions on his elevation to the episopacy. These messages of sympathetic nod-will and hearty congratulation and from the hierarchy, the priest-nood, old class-mates, fellow pilgrims the age. the voyage to Rome, and num-there of kind friends and dir-tinguished laymen. His Lordship the Bishop elect of Peterboro, requete us to add that he awaited the arrial of the official news before acknowl edging the kindness of his friends, which he now does with hearty gratitude to all, through the columns of the CATHOLIC Baconp

THE IEISH EVICTIONS.

Simultaneously again with the arnoement of an intended coercion bill Ireland comes the intelligence of flord cruelty and repacity, which even in England, has aroused deep feelir gs of indignation. The Standard, the leading Tory organ, while announcing that the sovernment proposes to submit, at an early date, a measure of repression ed at the tenantry of Ireland and their just rights, is compelled to say :--"There are, beyond question, many cases which bring shame and discredit upon the whole body of landlords in Ireland, cases wherein the land owners have not behaved with any show of respect for equity and in which they have done gross wrong to those whose happiness, and even lives, depended upon their landlords' forbearance. Such landlords," the Standard says, "have no right to be supplied by the Government with the means of enforcing the decrees manted to them by the strict process of the law. Some of the evictions enforced this winter have been inhuman spectacles, fit only for a barbarous country and age, and the Government may well conider whether it is not time to dissociate the action of the Irish executive from the enforcement of such decrees." It is indeed time to dissociate the

action of government from the enforce-mentofsuch brutal and inbuman decrees but the government, instead of arresting landlordism in its brutal course, is, accord ing to the Standard, considering the best ting to the Standard, considering the best means of aiding that accursed institu-tion in exterminating the Irish people. Glenbeigh, in the county of Kerry, has lately witnessed some cruel scenes en-acted by landlord tyranny. A newspaper correspondent sent to that reon the Winn estates, describes the modus operandi of the evictors. He writes. under date January 18th, that 150 police. men and bailiffs started for Coomashorn, s wild and almost inaccessible glen, to swict the occupants of nine houses, the only dwellings in the neighborhood. The peasantry learned of their approach and removed the usual means of crossing the stream near the glen, and which was swollen by the recent storms. This de-Layed the evictors in doing their work, as the police, rather than wet their feet by fording the stream, preferred to make a long detour. Then the peasaniry women, who rejoiced in the trouble they had caused the police and bailiffs, carried the reporters and others who were friendly to the tenants, across the stream on their backs. The police with much difficulty finally succeeded in climbing the glen. Then with fixed bayonets they eded to the houses amid the groans of the people, and ordered them to be By continuing this system Ireland must been emptied. The work of eviction is proceeding. After the tenants leave the houses are levelled with crowbars. The cruelty displayed by the agents of landlord tyranny has aroused a feeling sympathy will be with her. Englishmen in Ireland that can scarcely be realized on this side of the Atlantic. A despatch the landlords' sakes, and the landlords published on Saturday last stated that are in a majority in Parliament," Father Quitler, who has been priest at Glenbeigh for three years, said that he had trequently in the past urged his tion. After rightly declaring that Lord people to pay their rents, believing their failure to do so was from dishonest of Lord Salisbury's door, whither he had motives. He is now convinced that Glenbeigh is in a chronic state of pov- can add nothing to the strength of the erty. He says the people migrate in government, the Philadelphia journal poses better. It is, we think, impossible harvest time as labourers, but depend remarks : "The one security for the

415

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toe. The "plan of cam-id be everywhere rigidly next general election. To that the Irish a settled or stable government. paign" should be everywhere rigidly adhered to, and no Irish tenant pay one farthing of rent more than the land he ies after giving him a good living will permit. It is easy for sleek well fed will permit. It is easy for side it won red theorists to talk of communism. They cannot with empty generalities and the reiteration of truths that nobody denies relieve a crushed and starving people. We are not of those that deny proprietory is the index of the second starving is the had made this sort of bargain. They would have no chance of retaining their didates who differed from the party on the cardinal question of its policy, We are not of those that deny proprietory rights in land, but no proprietory right in land, from whatsoever title derived, can authorize, sanction or even palliste wilful massacre of poor farmers unable to meet the exactions of the spendthrift descendants of military thieves and civil usurpers. The "land for the people" is Ireland's cry, and that cry the world ing political suicide." Meantime, Mr. Gladstone has issued endorses - if we except the small knot of purse proud monopolists, or gold-wor-shipping knaves that are a disgrace to be present in full force at the openan urgent call to his followers to nounce

man of the hour.

A GLEAM OF SUNSHINE.

A despatch under date Paris, January 20th, conveys us some satisfactory intel-ligence which, small as it is, leads us to bury can meet him in discussion. ope that France may yet, before it is too late, stop for reflection on the way to destruction and turn right around on its course to take the Catholic royal road to English masses. They see in all the shuffling and weaknesses of Lord Salisprogress. This despatch says : "The Chamber of Deputies to day rejected two motions introduced by M. Bourneville, radical, for the abolition of the office of chaplain in the public hospitals. Premier Goblet opposed the motions."

This is not, indeed, a bad begin-ning for M. Goblet, who has not by any means a savory record. If he is to be head of the war administration, for war now seems certainly in store for France, he will soon see that too many chaplaincies have been abolished, too much of Christianity effaced from French civil and military life, and he will besides become thoroughly convinced, if his mind be at all open to conviction, that France can be great only by one means, by being truly Catholic. We greatly fear, however, that nothing but a drastic measure of reform will bring back the country to its kingdom, of which they were the unsenses.

THE SITUATION IN BRITAIN.

The latest information of a reliable character from Great Britain shows that not live as drones, but as bees in the while Lord Salisbury continues to be the social hive. In Pagan times manual nominal head the Marquis of Hartington is the real leader of the government. The latter gentleman has still such a since our Divine Saviour was pleased, of hankering after the title of Liberal that he hesitates to take the fatal leap into the Conservative ranks. As Liberal unionist leader he has some prestige and influence, as a Tory follower he could have neither one nor the other. So, he continues to hold a position wholly anomalous and without parallel in British history, that of leading a gov-ernment of which he is not a member, This anomaly cannot long continue. The Salisbury government is doomed, and neither Goschen, nor Chamberlain, nor Hartington can save it. Ireland has killed it and will kill every government that may be formed till Home Rule is granted. The Pilot has full grasp of the situation when it writes :- "Churchill may give place to Salisbury or Hartingin may r meditate vengeance, Gladatone may die, and there may be no Englishman ready for his high place, coercion may be passed, or a petty system of local boards may be given to Ireland as a sop,-but these charges are all in England, while Ireland remains unchanged, except in the increased purpose from her enemies' instability." Our contemporary then administers sound advice to the Irish people after this fashion : "Irishmen must keep up their fight relentlessly. They must be willing to go to prison, as they have been in the past. They must make the people solid against paying the landlords' rackrents. They must tell their story, renewed every day, to the outer world, They must send delegates to America. Canada, Australia, to report to their win, or the British Empire must go to pieces. Home Rule must be granted, or the first war note between Eugland and any great power will see Ireland in arms against her destroyer, and the world's

members will agree on condition that a dissolution is to be forced by the re-united party; and a speedy dissolution would be the ruin of such Unionists as had made this sort of hereic any means new. It has subsisted in very acute form ever since the close of seats, for the Liberals could not support the war of 1870 1. The French are eagen for vengeance, and are besides in need on the cardinal question of its policy, and the Tories could not support mem-bers who had united with Mr. Gladstone But the German will fight with desperabers who had united with Mr. Gradstone to put them in the minority. The true policy is to let Mr. Chamberlain alone, and wait for some opportunity to force a dissolution on an issue on which he could not support the Tories without committed France, but there is no room for doubt that the public feeling of the country

will soon, in view of French policy, promistakeably for war. See, for instance, the following inspired letter ing of Parliament next month. We may take this as an indication that from Berlin : "In Government circle here the situation is regarded as serious. the aged Liberal leader means business. The peaceful tone of the French press i He is evidently again in fighting not assuring. It is evident that the form, and it is not Lord Salis papers have been ordered officially to bury nor Lord Hartington that adopt a pacific attitude. There are had adopt a pacific attitude. There can be Never no question that France is preparing before in his long and eventful career military camps on the German frontier. did Mr. Gladstone enjoy such a firm and It remains to be seen whether a plausible universal hold as he does to day on the reason can be given for this."

The position of France has, since 1870, very materially charged for the worse. At that time France had friends among bury's cabinet, in its lack of energy at home, and total want of courage abroad, the nations, and a multitude of sym much to humiliate their national pride, pathisers throughout the world. To-day and therefore look to the Grand Old she has no friend, and her sympathisers Man for a thorough policy of reform and are nowhere to be seen. Why this sudden self government at home, as a guarantee and really deplorable falling off ? Be of strength, respectability and supremacy cause of the rampant radicalism and abroad. Gladstone is, we repeat, the infidelity which, to French misfortune, humiliation and disgrace, now rule supreme

in that country. Radical France cannot CARDINAL GIBBONS ON INDUSTRY. fight with any hope of success against Christian Germany. Every step taken

Cardinal Gibbons lately addressed by the former against the Church has some sound words of advice to a Boheweakened her at home and abroad. mian congregation in Baltimore that Every step, on the other hand, taken by carry with them lessons that men in Germany towards reconciliation with the Vatican has added to her strength at home every sphere of life may well take to heart. He reminded them that their and won her friends abroad. Were home was their earth, their domestic France under a Catholic government, we would have no fear of the lesue in the crowned kings, and he added that peace case of ur just war made on her by Germany or any other power. Nothing, and tranquility, concord and sobriety should reign under their paternal sway. however, now appears to us in store for her but further humiliation and continued "Cultivate," said this eminent ecclesiastic, "Cultivate a spirit of industry. Do dismemberment.

# ECCLESIASTICAL DISCIPLINE.

labor was regarded as degrading. It was generally relegated to slaves. But ever We have nothing to say on the merits itself of the sad and unfortunate church his own free will, to work at a trade, trouble in New York that culminated labor has been sanctified and ennobled. some time sgo in the suspension of Dr. McGlynn, till recently pastor of St. Stephen's Church in that city, and one Thank God, every honest employment, even the most menial, is honorable in this country. We have no hereditary princes of the best known and generally respecof the United States. Who are the real ted priests in the country. We had not princes of the land ? They are men who now said one word of the matter, but have risen to independence and silluence that we notice a slight disposition in by patient industry and persevering some quarters to pronounce hasty judg-The princes of trade and commerce ments, and make foolish appeals to moband of protessional life are largely com. law. Dr. McGlynn himself is the last posed of men who, by the honest use of man, we believe, that would countenbrain and hands, have been not only ance the foolishness of some of his soblessed with this world's goods, but, called admirers. Our purpose to day is what is more, have won the confidence to direct our readers' attention to a nonand esteem of their fellow citizens by Catholic view of the power of Catholic their upright lives. The same field is discipline. The American, of January open to you. Many of you are in the employment of others. Take always as Rome or not? His refusal to do so will is not are always as as a second the secon lively an interest in the business of your place him in an attitude of direct resistemployer as if it were your own. The ance to his ecclesiastical superiors on wages you receive must come from the both sides of the ocean, and must result profits of the trade. Labor and capital in his severance from the church. His should always be in harmony, for one refusal is already reported upon uncercannot succeed without the other. Edu- tain grounds, and is foresh adowed by the cate your sons and daughters to habits way in which he has treated Archbishop of industry. Virtuous and thrifty chil- Corrigan for some time past, and by the dren are the most precious legacy you onslaught on the Roman Catholic hiercan bequeath to your country. Leave archy in which his close friend Mr. after you offspring who will be an honor Henry George has been indulging. to your name and a credit to your reli-Should he decide to accept excommunication rather than obey his canonical We have yet to see the labor manisuperiors, he will find himself in rather festo that contains as much good sense an isolated position. If he has any leanor wholesome advice, Who will now say ings toward Protestantism, these are that the Church is on the side of capital quite unknown to the public; and ceragainst labor, that she is not the true tainly no Protestant body worth his friend of the workingman. joining will extend a hearty welcome to a priest who has been driven from his THE WAR CLOUD. own church for such a reason. Perhaps he and Mr. George would do well to start

have spared a good deal of sorrow and of humiliation, if not of scandal. We earnestly hope for a speedy adjustment of the whole difficulty.

PROTESTANT ASCENDANOY.

We lately spoke of the exclusion of Catholics from the Superior Court Benches of the different Provinces-save and except Quebec. We pointed out that in that overwhelmingly Catholic Province the Protestant minority is represented on the Bench far beyond the proportion its numbers bear to the total population. We are proud to-day to bear testimony to the fact that the Protestant judges of Quebec are a credit to their Province and to the country, the ornament of an already illustrious judiciary. We hope that the day will never come, we believe it never will, when the Protestant minority of Quebec will be otherwise than fairly, aye, generously treated. But if we are anxious that the Protestant minority of Quebec should be protected in its rights, and that the majority should treat that minority not alone with strict justice, but with generosity, we claim, at the same time, that the Catholic minority in Ontario should be dealt with at least fairly by the Pro testant majority. We hear a very great deal of "British fair play." It would, we regret to have to state it, it would to us appear, that there is no such thing for Catholics, wherever their lot is to be a minority in this Confederation. We contend, and to this contention we defy

contradiction, that the Catholics of Ontario are treated with marked and notorious unfairness in the distribution of public patronage. Take, for instance, the County Judges of Ontario. Here is their complete list :

Elgin......D. J. Hughes Essex....C. R. Horn Frontenac.....C. V. Price Grey.....H. Macpherson Haldimand......M. C. Upper Huron ......J. F. Toms Kent......Archibald Bell .C. Robins W. S. Senkler aud Durham {......G. McK Clark Ontario.....Z Burnham Oxford.....Alex Finkle Peel ..... A F Scott D H Lizars Pertb..... Peterboro' ..... .C A Welle Prescott and R ......James Daniell Prince Edward......R. P Jellett Rainy Riv. Dist...... Renfrew ....John Descon Simcoe. .J A Ardagh Stor., Dundas and Glengarry ....J F Pringle Thunder Bay......J M Hamilton W W Dean Victoria ...... W W Dean Waterloo ..... Wm Miller .....Geo Baxter ...Geo A Drew Wentworth ..... Wentworth.....J S Sinclair York.....J Macdougall

s not one Catholic county Judge in the whole Province. Turn us then for relief to the JUNIOR COUNTY JUDGES. Hastings......E. B. Fralick Huron.....B. L. Doyle Kent.....B. K. Moods Lambton....J. A. McKenzie Leeds and Greenville..Jas. Reynolds Middlesex.....F. Davis Northumberland and Durbam J. T. M. Benson Oatario......G. H. Dartnell York......E. Morgan How many Junior County Judges are Catholics ? Just two-two only. All these are Dominion Government appointments. Let us now deal with the Local Government appointments, the Police and Stipendary Magistrates and the Registrars of deeds in this Province. The following is a carefully compiled list : Police MAGISTRATES, PROVINCE OF ONT. Ailas Craig....J. H. Pricetley Aylmer.............J. H. Pricetley Aylmer.......J. B. Flint Brockville......Joseph Deacon Bowmanville......Geo Haines Brat foit......Jas. Weymss Cardinal Macmuc Comments Cobeurg ......J. H. Dumble Cornwall ...... A. Bethune Darbom Co..... Philip Heashp Garanoque..... Philip Heashp W H. Ryan, Mt. Forest , Pt. Hope

JAN 29, 18.7.

Lanark, S. R...J. A. Allan, Porth Lindsay.......Arthur O'Leary London.....E. J. Parks L'Original....., E. P. Johnson Merriton......P. H. Ball Middlesex, N. B.J. McLeod, London East Middlesex, E. R.J. H. Prestley, A. Craig Middlesex, W. R.J. Noble, Strathroy Millbrock......R. Holland, Pt. Hope Mitchell......J. H. Flagg Oshawa St. Thomas......W. J. White Stratford......J. O'Loane Strathroy......J. C. Loshe Strathroy.....J.s. Noble Tilsonburg......L. MoLean Toronto.......G. T. Denison Trenton......G. H. Gordon Vankleek Hill. James Boyd Walkeeburg A. McDoumall Wallaceburg....A. McDougall Welland, ................A. R. Hellems Wellington Co...W. H. Lowes Wellington C.R.A. Taylor, Fergus Whitby Town...Major Harper Whitby Tiship.Maj Harper, Whitby Windsor ........ Alex. Bartlett Woodstock ......G. C. Field STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES. Haliburton. , Minden Muskoka...C. W. Lount, Bracebridge Nipissing...Wm. Doran, Pembroke Nipissing....E BBorron, Sault Ste, Marie Parry Sound.P. McCurry, Parry Sound Algoma.....W. D. Lyon, Rat Portage How many Catholic police and stipendiary magistrates ? Fifteen ? Ten ? No. reader, this, we must again remind you, is Ontario, and the Catholics have to content themselves with five police and stipendiary magistrates. But, perchance, a scrutiny of the list of registars for Ontario may reveal something more pleasant, something more promising, something more equitable. Here is the list and we ask our readers to go over it carefully-to see if there be any evidence in favor of the cry of Catholic ascendancy: Algoma Dis...C J Bampton, Sault Ste M. 

# JAN. 29. 1867.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Mail of Saturday speaks of letters on the school question that he been for some time appearing in columns, and concludes with the follow remark : "Precisely what amendme are required in the Ontario School is not stated. When the Legislat meets they will probably be elaborate

Our contemporary is mistaken. Th is no purpose to formulate just ye series of amendments to the School L Our purpose is to educate the Cathe public mind up to its true position the school question. We know too w that there is nothing to be gained rancor, ill will and sectarian animos and decline to take any steps to aro these evils. We feel convinced that time will come when the Protest mejority in Ontario will give the Cat lic minority the benefit of equality in matter of education. We do not, h ever, propose because of this convict of ours to hurry or harrass the majori We have many reasons for our hopes the advent of a reign of equality in t Province. We need not mention th grounds here in detail. Let it suffice we call our readers attention to a let in the Toronto World, January 10 signed "A Protestant."

'In the 'platform' issued by the A "In the 'platform' issued by the A an inconsistency appears which betry the injustice of party feeling opposed the 'independence' which the arti-assumes. The article' presenting 'platform' asserts that 'all religi-bodies should be placed upon an eq footing, and that SeparateSchools sho be abolished in Ontario and in Quebe If this platform should become law S arate Schools would cease to exist, a Roman Catholics would be compelled send their children to the Public Schoo But the Public Schools would practice be Protestant schools, since the M platform insists upon the use of Bible in the schools, which itself wo platform insists upon the use of Bible in the schools, which itself wo be a violation of the doctrine that ' widest measure of religious libe should be granted to every creed a class,' in the event of Separate Scho being abolished, for the use of the Bi in the schools is essentially a Protest form of religious instruction, to wh Roman Catholics conscientiously obj The defence made by the Bible ad cates is that the Roman Catholic pu may on certain conditions be exemp cates is that the Roman Catholic puj may on certain conditions be exemp from reading and hearing when Bible is read. But a 'privilege' wh the Mail's platform repudiates is c ceded to Protestants, but denied Roman Catholics, in this fact, that wi the former would be allowed to g religious instruction in the Put Schools, the only schools left Roman Catholics to attend if theSepar Schools be abolished, the latter wo be refused the privilege of giving reli ous instruction according to their fa in the schools which they would be on pelled to support. If Separate Schools, a their clergymen may enter at appoin times to give their special instruction may use the Bible in such schools, i their clergymen may enter at appoin times to give their special instruct Roman Catholic pupils ought to allowed to read and study their religi text books, their catechisms, and ti priests ought to be allowed to exer their functions as the religious insti-tors of their flocks in the same school There are, no doubt, very many I

testants who are as well acquainted a the question as the writer of the abo many as clear headed and fair min as he undoubtedly is-many patri enough to rise above prejudice in fa of the minority. All this promises for the future of the country. Me time, the Mail must be in no hurry v our programme. It will come in g time and is certain to be carried out

see all this. They are only delaying for

The American, too, has entered into a clear perception of the English situagone to remonstrate with the Premierlargely upon the donations of sons and Tories continues to be the divisions between powers so strong and so jealous devote their spare moments, which among the Liberals. The attempts are Here we have it again clearly demon- still making to patch up a peace with trick of building up small independent good government of the church. Neither strated that Irish landlordism is not Mr. Chamberlain's wing of the Unionists states out of the Turkish dominion in Pope, nor cardinals, nor bishops nor

Europe is at this moment threatened a new sect of their own, with a new set by two conflicts of the very gravest char. of commandments and a revised version acter-one between Austria and Russia, of the creed." and the other between Germany and France. The difficulty in providing a to Rome is for the moment settled by strong and lasting government for Bul- his illness. The Holy See will, however, garia is the present and immediate cause give the whole matter careful, just and of Austria's difficulty with Russia, But the ill feeling between the two empires doubt that Dr. McGlynn will, after the is by no means of recent growth. Aus tria has everything to fear from Russian aggrandizement in the Balkans, and evidently desires to anticipate the strug gle that must come over the dismemberment of Turkey. Russia is not perhaps great difficulties of ecclesiastical governaverse to fighting just now, but a tur. ther delay would perhaps suit her pur as Russia and Austria. The diplomatic means all their waking hours, to the

The question of Dr. McGlynn's going kindly consideration. There is little decision of the Holy Father, again freely, willingly, and successfully devote his energies to the services of the church of bigh he has here for an analysis of the church of which he has been for so many years a holy and devoted minister. One of the ment on this continent is the meddle. someness of a certain class of lay people, who, unable to mind their own affairs, if etrated that Irish landlordism is not only crushing the Irish race at home, but bleeding the Irish people elsewhere by hard earned money to live itself in wan-toness and excess which cry to heaven

Russoka Dis.J. E. Lount, Bracebridge
Nipissing Dis.John Doran, Pembroke
Norfolk......A. J. Donly, Simcoe
Yorthub, E. R. J. M. Grover, Colborne
"W. R. Wm. H. Eyre, Cobourg
Ontario......J. Ham Perry, Whitby
Ottawa (C.)... Alez. Burritt, Ottawa
Oxford......E. R. Pattallo, Woodstock
P. Sound Dis.A. Starkey, P. Sound
Peel......A. D D Hay, Stratford
"S R...P Wheelehan, St. Mary's
Peterboro'.... B Morrow, Peterboro'
Preseott .....J Higginson, L'Orignal
Pr. Edward...W McKenzie, Picton
Rainy R. Dia.F J Apjohn, Rat Portage
Russell .......Samuel Lount, Barrie
Stormont.....J Gopeland, Cornwall
Thun. B. Dia., W H Laird, Port Arthur
Toronto (C)....C Lindsey, Toronto Thun. B. Dis., W H Laird, Port Arthur Toronto (C)...C Lindsey, Toronto Victorio.....H Dunsford, Lindsay Waterloo.....B McDougall, Berlin Welland ......D D'Everardo, Welland Wellg'n, N R.J. Anderson, Arthur "SR.N Higinbothan, Guelph Wentworth....J M Williams, Hamilton Venk & Swn J. Siddeut Toronto veys the astounding intelligence that there are in all Ontario, from Rat Portage to Glengarry, just five Catholic registrars of deeds. Anything more wickedly criminal, more diabolically false than the cry that Catholics dominate the government, that they get more than their share of the good things going, that there exists in the remotest degree a Catholic ascendancy in Ontario, it were, even in the most rabid Protestant, difficult to imagine. The Catholics are not only treated with unfairness in the distribution of place, but are outraged by every species of insult when they dare apply for recognition. We have in our ranks men just as well as qualified as the best in the majority to fill any position in the gift of the Crown in Canada. Yet we are banned, ex-cluded, ostracized. Hatred for our religion prevails to a greater extent than it dare manifest itself, but it works its will through the lodges, no matter what political party may for the time being be in power.

# THE LATE BAZAAR.

On last Sunday His Lordship Bis Walsh thanked the ladies who charge of the late bazaar in aid of which that the harder who charge of the late bazar in aid of Cathedral fund. He also paid a l compliment to those of the congre-tion who had so generously assiste making the undertaking successful. following is a statement of receipts expenses.

Admission Fees at door..... 190 Tickets and money for Prizes. 630.

Total Receipts ...... \$5170. EXPENSES. Printing, use of hall, prizes, erecting tables, attendance of band, messengers, etc. about \$1000

\$4170.

UBITUARY.

Mr. T. Gleeson, Sarnia. We deeply regret to be called up announce the death of this estim Catholic gentlemen, which took place late residence in Sarnia, on Sunday The deceased was a former resident of city, but some twest was a tomer result of engaged in business in Sarnia, in w he was eminently successful, .caused great measure by his habits of in try and strictly honest cheracteri The Catholic Church, of w he was a most devoted child, in Mr. Gleeson's death lost true friend and benefactor. In works having in view the welfare of holy faith the name of T. Gleeson al' occupied the foremost place. deceased leaves four daughters, on whom is the wife of our esteemed fe citizen, James Wilson, E.q., merch Mrs. Gleeron departed this life a few ago. Many a one, we know, more

JAN. 29, 1867.

## THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Mail of Saturday speaks of the letters on the school question that have been for some time appearing in our columns, and concludes with the following remark : "Precisely what amendments are required in the Ontario School law is not stated. When the Legislature meets they will probably be elaborated."

Our contemporary is mistaken. There is no purpose to formulate just yet a series of amendments to the School Law. Our purpose is to educate the Catholic public mind up to its true position on the school question. We know too well that there is nothing to be gained by ancor, ill will and sectarian animosity, and decline to take any steps to arouse these evils. We feel convinced that the time will come when the Protestant majority in Ontario will give the Catho-lic minority the benefit of equality in the matter of education. We do not, however, propose because of this conviction of ours to hurry or harrass the mejority. We have many reasons for our hopes of the advent of a reign of equality in this Province. We need not mention these grounds here in detail. Let it suffice if we call our readers attention to a letter in the Toronto World, January 10th, signed "A Protestant."

signed "A Protestant." "In the 'platform' issued by the Mail an inconsistency appears which betrays the injustice of party feeling opposed to the 'independence' which the article assumes. The article' presenting the 'platform' asserts that 'all religious bodies should be placed upon an equal footing, and that SeparateSchools should be abolished in Ontario and in Quebee.' be abolished in Ontario and in Quebec.' If this platform should become law Sep-arate Schools would cease to exist, and Roman Catholics would be compelled to send their children to the Public Schools. But the Public Schools would practically be Protestant schools, since the Mail's platform insists upon the use of the Bible in the schools, which itself would be a violation of the doctrine that 'the widest measure of religious liberty should be granted to every creed and should be granted to every creed and class,<sup>i</sup> in the event of Separate Schools being abolished, for the use of the Bible in the schools is essentially a Protestant form of religious instruction, to which Roman Catholics conscientiously object. The defence made by the Bible advo-Roman Catholics conscientiously object. The defence made by the Bible advo-cates is that the Roman Catholic pupils may on certain conditions be exempted from reading and hearing when the Bible is read. But a 'privilege' which the Mail's platform repudiates is con-ceded to Protestants, but denied to Roman Catholics, in this fact, that while the former would be allowed to give religious instruction in the Public Schools, the only schools left for Roman Catholics to attend if theSeparate Schools be abolished, the latter would be refused the privilege of giving religi-ous instruction according to their faith in the schools which they would be com-pelled to support. If Separate Schools anal be abolished, clearly, if Protestants may use the Bible in such schools, and their clergymen may enter at appointed times to give their special instruction, Roman Catholic pupils ought to be allowed to read and study their religious text books, their catechisms, and their priests ought to be allowed to exercise their functions as the religious instruc-tors of their flocks in the same schools."

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

ticularly the poor and needy, will join us in the prayer that God may have mercy on the soul of the departed. has done missionary work in the Rocky IBISH NATIONAL LEAGUE, HAMIL-Mountains upwards of thirty five years. TON. Alcontains upwards of thirty five years. Archbishop Walsh of Dublin is said to be absolutely impervious to the attacks made upon him by the English press for his tavorable attitude towards the "plan of campaign," which enables tenants on large estates to place in the hands of selected trustees the amount of their respective rents, minus the reductions to which they feel they are entitled. Catholice folumbies.

New York Tablet.

COMMENDATORY.

Galt, Jan. 20, 1887.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. Which they feel they are entitled. Catholic Columbian. Forcible words, these, but oh, how true, taken from an article on the all-important subject of "Religion in Edu-cation," from the pen of Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, of Massachusetts, and contrib-uted to the Catholic World. He conuted to the Catholic World. He con-cludes with the declaration: "Men are agreed; government demands; society, the family, the child, the soul, all cry out for religion as the basis, the life of every system of public education. And for the Christian, religion means Chris-tianity; and for the Catholic, Christian-ity means Catholicits."

N.Y. Freeman's Journat. There are fathers who would knock down any man uttering an improper word before their children. These same fathers think nothing of putting before them printed sheets of filthy details. Why does a bit of gosy'p or scandal become less im-moral by being printed in a newspaper? Pure hearts and pure homes cannot exist where impure literature is admitted. Tons of impure literature in the shape of en-terprising newspapers go into millions of homes that should be guarded sacredly from the intrusion of evil. The public can make a pure paper pay, if it will. The press reeks with divorce abomina-tions. The very man who would con-sider his daughter lost and his son corrup-ted if they looked inside the cover of Smollett's or Fielding's novels, takes into his family public pints weltering in fa-decency, to which the sensous frankness of the earlier English novelists is purity fiself. When fathers begin to see that why are responsible for their children before God, we shall perhaps have a "boy-cotting" of indecent daily sheets. Boton Filot. ity means Catholicity." The Messenger of the Sacred Hear: gives an instance of the edifying conversion of a young lady stopping at a boarding hotel in Atlantic City. Several Catholic ladies were daily at the same table; and the girl noticed that they all scrupul ously made the sign of the cross. This led to inquiries, then to explanations, and her conversion soon followed. ity means Catholicity.'

CATHOLIC PRESS.

### Boston Filot.

and her conversion soon followed, "brought into the True Fold by the glorious beacon-light of the simple Sign of the Cross '

cotting" of indecent daily sheets. Boston Pilot. What a theme for a stirring ballad is there in the story of Father Little, the priest of Six Mile Bridge, County Clare, as told in the despatches last week. Land-lord D'Estere sent a pose of 100 cou-stables on Jan. 11 to aid the bailiffs in evicting a poor tenant named John Frost from his miserable hut. As soon as the well armed force came in sight, the bell of the little Catholic church rung an alarm, the people flocked together to the number of 500, while hornssounded an alarm from the neighboring hills. When the possa arrived at the hut of John Frost they were confronted by a novel obstacle. The door had been removed and the passage was barricaded with gates and chaine, while in the middle stood Father Little chained securely so that nobody could break down the barricade without inflicting personal injury on him. Let landlord, bailiffs and constables storm as they might, the plucky priest held his ground, alternately pretest-ing against the contemplated outrage and demouning its abettors. Still the mob in-creased in numbers, the bailiff went about their work in a half-hearted way, and the constables seemed dazed by the novel situa-tion. At length, after working vainly for an hour and a half to remove the barri-cade, the agents of eviction gave up and the landlord came forward with a proposi-tion to sell the property to the tenant. Whether it was accepted or not is not stated. The victory was none the less won by the courageous priest. Rev. Dr. Moriarty, of Syracuse, in speaking of the vices and immoralities of so-called fashionable society, lays the lash with stinging effect on one of the lash with stinging effect on one of the most vicious habits of the age. He says : "The latest fashion in female dress for balls and parties is an abomination in the sight of God and man. What is commonly called 'full dress,' is scarcely any dress at all. Christian ladies should stand up for Christian principles, and not allow any miserable fashion to lead them to forget that Christian modesty, which is the ornament of their sex. Dresses are intended to cover their bodies, and not to decorate the parlor bodies, and not to decorate the parlo floor.' Galt, Jan. 20, 1887. THOS. COFFEY, ESQ, LONDON-DEAR SIR-I enclose P. O. order topay for CATH-OLIC RECORD to 1st March, 1888. Very reluctantly I took the RECORD from your agent about a year ago for three months on trial. The trial has proved a most satisfactory one, and hereafter your interesting paper will be a permanent visitor to our home. The recent attempt of some unscrupulous journalists to get up a "No Popery" cryshows the necessity for a thoroughly independent Canadian Catholic Journal such as the RECORD has proved to be. The Catholics of Canada stated. The victory was none the less wor by the courageous priest. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Davitt were en

tertained on the 10th inst. at the residence of Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago. Arch-bishop Feehan, who forgot for the evening his rule of abstaining from social affairs of all sorts, paid Mr. Davitt a high tribute at the dinner table. Speeches were also made by Judge Authony, of the Superior Court, Judge Bradwell, Rev. Morris J. Dorney, and others. A novel feature of the menu was "Home Rule Fudding, California Sauce," and the ice cream was served in orange and green. The ladies' toilets were extremely beautiful. The guests com-prised many of the leading people in Chicago. London Universe. ertained on the 10th inst. at the residence proved to be. The Catholics of Canada owe a debt of gratitude to the editor for the noble stand he took in this matter. the noble stand he took in this matter. Under such circumstances as I have alluded to what good would the cheap so-called Catholic papers from the States be to fight the battles of Cana-dian Catholics ? Please convey to the editor my fervent thanks, and I pray God to give him length of years to fight with increased strength and vigor the battle for "God, our country and our Constitution." Respectfully, EDWARD BARRETT.

# London Universe.

allowed to read and study their religious text books, their catechisms, and their pricets ought to be allowed to exercise their functions as the religious instruc-tors of their flocks in the same schools." There are, no doubt, very many Pro-testants who are as well acquainted with the question as the writer of the above, many as clear-headed and fair-minded as he undoubtedly is—many patricit. enough to rise above prejudice in favor of the minority. All this promises well for the future of the country. Mean-time, the Mail must be in no hurry with Englishman and a Protestant, can fully agree with you in every argument that you have used and every reason you have advanced in favor of that glorious cause. I do not wonder that Home Rule has been so long withheld, believing as I do, that the bulk of the people are grossly ignorant of the true facts of the case. As soon as the people know the condition of things, as they really are, then will the glorious day of a Greater Britain dawn, and English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh will be a people, a nation, that aced "fear na foe." Our great Shakespeare has it in something like these words: for the future of the country. Incan-time, the Mail must be in no hurry with our programme. It will come in good time and is certain to be carried out. whose tragic end is never likely to be forgotten by the present generation. Two linger early in 1870 have lately been pub-lished. A few lines from the first of them inger early in 1870 have lately been pub-lished. A few lines from the first of them clearly show what the King's attitude was in the case. He says: Don't grow weary in this great and noble struggle. Consider that millions and millions of people look upon you as the champion of truth, and confidently trust that you and your intre-pid companions will put the Jesuits to shame, and thereby achieve the triumph of light over darkness and wickedness. Near seventeen years have elapsed since then, and what has become of King Lud wig and of the cause of Old Catholicism ? The millions and millions he speaks of are but a few dozens, a few hundreds at the outside, and their number is growing lees from day to day. As regards King Ludwig himself, the mere fact of his dying a rav-ing maniac is sufficient in itself to show what authority can attach to his words. Colorado Catholic. these words: "This Britain never did nor never shall lie at the proud foot of a conqueror but when she did wound herself. Now, these her people are as one. Come the four quarters of the world in arms and we shall shock them. For naught shall make us true if Britain to herself do prove but

rado Catholic.

ALL THE REAL PROPERTY.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE, HAMIL TON. INTERESTING MEETING AND STIRENS DETERMINE MEETING AND STIRENS Evening Times, Jan. 21. There was a large attendance of the injustice and prominent members of the Taniton branch of the the regular meeting in the E. B. Hall has prominent members of the Toronto branch, paid a fraternal visit and deliva prominent members of the Toronto branch, paid a fraternal visit and deliva prominent members of the Toronto branch paid a fraternal visit and deliva prominent members of the Toronto branch, paid a fraternal visit and deliva prominent members of the Toronto branch, paid a fraternal visit and deliva prominent members of the Toronto branch, paid a fraternal visit and deliva prominent from Toronto upon the patri oti and friendly spirit which actuated the visit, expressed his pleasure and finhmen, and said it was a great draw neeting such a representative body of the difficulties the young ment in education. He strongly urget the difficulties the young ment in education. He strongly urget the difficulties the young ment in advariang i dease with one another, the solut word is the strongly wissed and the the rest the difficulties the young the the solutions and the life istension, the strongly ment in the the istory of reland, discussi adget well posted in all its detains, fraternel wisse are frequently in the in true in reland, discussi and get well posted in all its detains, fraternel wisse are frequently in the in the interland, frattarity there in the interland the there were ing of the infinently wissi. Mr. Anoney, the Precident wass are provention the there

challenge contemporaneous history. He also recommended them to study Eng-lish rule in Ireland, Grattau's Parliament, the biography of eminent Irish-men such as O'Connell, Grattan, Father men such as O'Connell, Grattan, Father Tom Burke, Cobbett, etc. They were not placed in a similar position to their ancestors who, through bad laws and the poverty which surrounded them, had a premium set on their ignorance. He was greatly surprised on hearing the two gen-tlemen from Ulster, his own native place, presuming on the cullibility of a

presuming on the gullibility of a Canadian audience when they stated that the Irish had nothing to complain of, that the landlords were all right and that

that the landlords were all right and that the laws and the constitution were all that could be desired. The land laws of Ulster may be all right, but why should they have different laws in Ulster to Tipperary or Connaught? He emphati-cally protested sgainst the right of a few to hold the land that belongs to the many, and said there is no hope for a people who never own the land on which they live. The interests of the many should be considered in preference to the few. The Irish people do not want confiscation—they were not Communists. He never knew an Irishman to be a Communist. He believed in the right Communist. He believed in the right of arbitration to settle a just price on the land, and not a farthing more should the isno, and not a fartning more should be paid. It was monstrous for some fifty or sixty thousand aristocrats to own the whole islard which belongs to the 5,000,000 who inhabited it. All men are equal before God and should be treated with right and justice. The rev, doctor was rapturously applauded. equal before God and should be treated with right and justice. The rev. doctor was rapturously applauded. Mr. Cahill dwelt principally on the plan of campaign in Ireland, which, he said, was just and legal notwithstanding it was denounced by the London Times. It was as follows: The tenants on every estate were to assemble at a place appointed and decide by resolution on the abatement the; will demand, and appoint a committee to take charge of the half-year's rent should the landlord refuse it. Every one present was to pledge himself to hold no communica-tion with the landlord or any of his agents, except in presence of the body

The popular Irish Drama, "Robert Emmet," was presented by the Hamil ton Branch of the League of the Cross in Larkin Hall on the evening of Jan. 19th If an orregularize there is in the state of the the there is the state of the state of the there is the state of the there is the state of the there is the state of the Larkin fiall on the evening of part, form, If an overflowing house is a criterion of popularity, the members of the associa-tion may congratulate themselves on being eminently popular. The play was well rendered ; Mr. John Ford as Robert well rendered ; Mr. John Ford as Robert Emmet seemed to have caught the inspirations of the great Irish Patiot and received well merited applause. Frauk Dermody, as Darby O'Gaff, and John O'Brien, as Darby's son, frequently brought down the house. Richard Wynn as O'Leary, John Hennessy as Dowdall, James O'Brien as Kernan and Hugh Sweeney as Corporal Thomas inter-Sweeney as Corporal Thomas inter-preted their parts well, but Wm. as ser-geant Topfall, although a decided success. geant Topfall, although a decided success, did not on this occasion do full justice to his well known reputation. John P. Holden as Lord Norbury, Thomas Roach as Baron George and Thomas Lynch as Baron Daly filled their place as judges satisfactorily. John Cummings as Em-met's father was up to the average. The Reverned Father Carre, direc-tor of the League, is to be comparable

tor of the League, is to be congratulated on the success of the entertainment and on the present efficient state of the on the present efficient state of the League. A short time ago it consisted of about thirty members, but during the last three months the number has rap-idly increased until now there are over one hundred and fifty active energetic members in the association. The object of the League is to promote the cause of temperature. By setting up Literate temperance. By getting up Literary reunions, and by training the members for dramatic entertainments, the Revfor dramatic entertainments, the Rev-erned director does much to make the meetings of the society interesting and profitable to the members, and thereby he helps materially to benefit the good cause for which the League was founded. That this association—the youngest Catholic society in this city—has achieved so much success without the assistance of outside talent in the differ-ent dramatic entertainments given by them, is ample proof of the beneficial literary training its members receive. There is every prospect of a bright future for the League. OBSERVER.

Correspondence of the Record. FROM WINDSOR.

We fondly hope and pray that your future life may bear the same fruits and that God in His goodness may grant you the grace to faithfully discharge the duties of your state in life towards the flock of which you are about to take obarge.

5

Charge. We also hope and pray that he will so ameliorate your physical condition that when you return to pay us a visit, as we trust you soon will, every symptom of the illness which now bears down so hearily no your wours life will have an

the illness which now bears down so heavily on your young life will have en-tirely disappeared. May the bonds of social and spiritual union that now bind us together long remain unbroken. Feeling deeply grieved at your de-parture from us and congratulating those amongst whom you are about to cast your lot, we tender you this token of our affections, not in acquittance of any portion of the debt of gratitude we owe you as our spiritual guide and director, but simply as a recognition of the zeal, energy and success with which you fill your sacred calling. Signed in behalf of your many friends, A. H. JOSEPH, T. A. BOURKE,

A. H. JOSEPH, M. J. MANNING, W. J. MOKEE, T. A. BOURKE, P. J. MCHUGH, P. HANRAHAN, J. HARMAN, J. O. REAUME. January 21, 1887. The shock was so

January 21, 1887. The shock was so sudden and the rev. gentleman's grief at leaving the pariah so great that he was utterly un-able to reply. He received numerous handsome presents from the ladies of the convent, his Sunday School class and other friende, so that he will have but little

other friends, so that he will have but little expense in starting to keep house. The parishioners of Windsor feel very heavily his loss. They loved him much because of his piety and religious zeal, but loved him more because he loved with an andying love their children. Those of Woodslee may feel justly proud of him. They will find in him a devoted pastor, an energetic worker and a reliable despenser of the laws that govern his calling. P.

Editor of the Catholic Record. PERTH BAZAAR.

DEAR SIR:-Being aware of the many demands that are made on your columns by your numerous correspondents, I shall be as brief as possible in my report of the second possible in my report of the actual results of our Bazar here during the past Christmas week. But ere I do this, I beg to thank you for your kind allusions in a recent issue to my humble labours in Perth since the month of June, 1879. Notwithstanding certain untoward circumstances at the time of the holding of our Bazar, and which we could not foresee, we rejoice to be able to tell our friends at a distance who so liberally patronized our effort, that we have netted thereby, clear of all incidental expenses, the hand-some amount of two thousand seven hun-dred and seventy seven dollars currency, dred and seventy seven dollars currency, which we hope to still further increase by some small amounts yet expected. But even the above clear gains will materially reduce our debt of \$4 000 contracted last summer in making ex-tensive improvements both upon the exterior and interior of our fine parish. church of St. John the Baotist. church of St. John the Baptist.

Here are the numbers of the prize-vinning tickets at the lottery in connec-

winning tackets at the lottery in conflec-tion with this bazar:-1573, 1817, 7734, 2020, 7766, 8448, 5221, 7607, 1022, 8094, 8226, 518, 5097, 6059, 5239, 2635, 567, 1644, 7823, 4572, 5236, 3308, 6348, 8125, 6340, 602, 937, 7957, 7844, 6080, 8412, 494, 6003, 3310, 2222, 3299, 8252, 2112, 1821, 2621. Your colleged and faithful aervant in

209, 8252, 2112, 1821, 2621. Your obliged and faithful servant in brist, VERY REV. DEAN O'CONNOR, Ian 21st, 1887. Porth, Oat. Christ, VERY RE Jan. 21st, 1887.

# Sheriff Sexton's Pledges.

Mr. Thomas Sexton, M. P., on the occasion of his installation in the once or high sheriff for the city and county of Dublin, made one of his characteristic speeches. He called attention to the fact that the shrievalty was not now, as it had been in the past, conferred on men who represented the domination of race, the bigotry of creed, or the insolence of fac-tion. The sheriff was a representative of the sovereign will of the Irish nation, and of the determination of the masses of the people. He was proud to accept the ancient chain of office from the hands of people. He was promite to accept the ancient chain of office from the hands of the people, and he promised to carry out the popular desire as far as in him lay. While in certain parts of Ireland the liberties of the citizen were curtailed and imperilled by the grossest perversion of constitutional provisions and the most barefaced and criminal tampering with the jury lists, Mr. Sexton felt that he ought to assure the good people of Dub-lin that if, in his year of office, the gov-ernment called upon him to do anything opposed to the public interest, or opposed to the dignity, the honor or the liberty of any public man who was trusted by the Irish people, he did not overrate his natural capacity in asying that any such demand made to him by a couple of bur-rowing lawyers in Dublin Castle, who called themselves the crown, would receive an exceedingly short answer. called themselves the crown, would receive an exceedingly short answer.

# THE LATE BAZAAR

On last Sunday His Lordship Bishop Walsh thanked the ladies who had charge of the late bazaar in aid of the charge Cathedi charge of the late bazaar in aid of the Cathedral fund. He also paid a high compliment to those of the congrega-tion who had so generously assisted in making the undertaking auccessful. The following is a statement of receipts and

RECEIPTS. Children of Mary's Table \$157077	
St. Mary's Table	
Refreshment Table	874 27
St. Peter's Table	714 85

Total from Tables......\$4349 84 Admission Fees at door..... 190 60 Tickets and money for Prizes. 630.00

Total Receipts...... \$5170.44 EXPENSES. Printing, use of hall, prizes, erecting tables, attendance of band, messengers, etc. about essengers, etc. about \$1000 00

> \$4170.44 OBITUARY.

legislation, but this plan does not afford an adequate remedy, as experience abun-dantly demonstrates. Men can never be coerced or legislated into morality. The second is by appeal to popular enthusi-asm and emotional religion. But this system is equally mefficient, whatever may be the good intentions and zeal of its advocates, for as soon as the excite-ment subsides the disease resumes its sway and moral distempers are too deep rooted to be eradicated by an enthusi-astic harangue or by an appeal to the Mr. T. Gleeson, Sarnia. We deeply regret to be called upon to announce the death of this estimable Catholic gentlemen, which took place at his late residence in Sarnia, on Sunday last. The deceased was a former resident of this city, but some twenty years sgo became engaged in business in Sarnia, in which he was eminently successful, . caused in a great measure by his habits of indus great measure by his habits of indus-try and strictly honest cheracteristics. The Catholic Church, of which he was a most devoted child, has in Mr. Gleeson's death lost a true friend and benefactor. In all works having in view the welfare of our holy faith the name of T. Gleeson always occupied the foremost place. The decrement heaves of the set of astic harangue or by an appeal to the feelings. The third and only effectual method in our judgment by which intem. deceased leaves four daughters, one of whom is the wife of our esteemed fellowcitizen, James Wilson, E-q, merchant, Mrs. Gleeron departed this life a few years ago. Many a one, we know, more par.

true. Wishing that you may long be spared to write to vigorously and well in favor of liberty, is the fervent wish of,

Cardinal Gibbons, in the preface of a little book for the guidance of a temper-ance society, says: "We approve of the confraternity as it carries out the recom-Inderty, is the revent what of, Respectfully yours, E. J. WILKINS. Enclosed please find two dollars sub-scription for your excellent paper for the contraternity as it carries out the recom-mendations of the prelates of the last Plenary Council of Baltimore, entreating pastors in charge of parishes to establish temperance societies based on religion. There are three modes ordinarily pro-posed by advocates for the repression of intemperance. The first mode is by civil legislation, but this plan does not afford an advocate are mode as availance and availance and availance and a statement of the social and the social availance and the social and the social availance and the so E. J. W. Vesr.

Pembroke, Jan. 22ad, 1887. DEAR SIR:-Enclosed you will find payment of my subscription to the CATH-OLIB RECORD, which has been a paper that has defended good government and Catholicity in every instance.

I remain, yours truly, D. MULLIGAN, Capt.

### BRANTFORD NOTES.

When all the returns are counted the Christmas tree proceeds will foot up \$800 the best results yet attained on any similar occasion

The school board have elected Rev. Father Lennon chairman for the year. Rev. Father Murphy and Mr. D. Haw-kins go to the Free Liberary Board. Mr. J. P. Quinlan takes the seat at the board method in our judgment by which intem-perance can be repressed is by religious and moral influences, which not only appeal to the intellect and heart but which impert graces to effect what un-aided nature is unable of itself to accomplish."

to the office, and in case the rent wa refused, hand the amount to the Manag-ing Committee, the fund to be distributed by the committee to each evicted tenant in the proportion of his contribution to the fund. If the rent amounted to  $\pounds 50$ to the fund, if the rent amounted to  $\pounds 0^{0}$ the tenant to receive  $\pounds 2$  a week to sup-port himself and family, but not one penny should go into the law costs. To inspire confidence, the National League inspire connence, the National League guarantees that in case the trustees proved dishonest the money is to be made good to the tenants, and that when the Estate Fund has been expended the

made good to the tenants, and that when the Estate Fund has been expended the grants to be continued by the National League. The landlords have the law of primogeniture and entail to protect them, then why should not the tenants be justified in adopting a means for their protection? He alluded to the illegal and ruffianly treatment of Dillon and O'Brien at Loughres for doing the very thing which the Attorney General declared was not illegal. General Buller, Captain Plunkett and Judge Curran declared that it was impossible for the tenants to pay the exorbitant rents demanded. Still an irresponsible executive Government, through their Viceroy, proclaimed the campaign ille-gal, a proclamation which is of no more value than the paper on which it was written. He closed by reference to the good work done by the Toronto branch, having since their inauguration had tweive lectures delivered, four paid and eight free, which had a most beneficial effect. Mr. B. Lynch, after expressing his

effect. Mr. B. Lynch, after expressing his approval of the plan of campaign, con-trasted the progress of the National cause at the present day with that of six years ago. He scathingly denounced O'Donovan Rossa for his doctrine of physical firce and for his statement that the solitation of Nears. Durit and Par

the agitation of Messrs. Davitt and Par-nell had done no good. Mr. Rossa had tertainly grievous personal reasons for his feelings of animosity against the British Government. So had Messrs, Parnell and Davitt, but why should he not smother them the same as they did?

and moral influences, which not only appeal to the intellect and heart but which impart graces to effect what u-aided nature is unable of itself to accomplish." N. Y. Freeman's Journal. Bishop Machebcurf of Denver, Col., who recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination as a priest, There was a vast improvement in the state of the Irish people since Davitt and Par-

Friday evening, Jan 21st, e 4 o'clock, a number of the friends of th Rev. Chas. McManus called at the parochial resi-dence of St. Alphonsus parish and pre-sented him with a purse of \$77 and the ollowing address : REV. AND DEAR FATHER :- We beg to

spproach you on this the eve of your departure from our midst to show you in spproach you on this the eve of your departure from our midst to show you in a slight degree the esteem and regard that is entertained for you among the members of this congregation. The short period which you spent as the assistant of the Very Rev. Dean Wagner gave us umple time to learn to regard you us one of those upon whom the follies of the world, which drag so many away from their vocation, have no influence. Z salous and ever watchful over the fock which it was God's Holy will you should assist in attending for the past two years, you have caused us to look upon you as the true emblem of piety and a reliable despenser of priestly jurisprudence. The little children of the parish, Rev. Father, should feel sorely grieved over your departure from them. The untiring zeal with which you laboured to instruct them in the Christian doctrine, and your endeavors to impress upon

them in the Christian doctrine, and your endeavors to impress upon their youthul minds the necessity of a good Christian education, have been well rewarded by an ever-increasing number in your Sunday school class. The fruitful results of your mission among the colored population of our town will long be a source of the most pleasing recollections to that race. At the first sound of your solicitous voice they hearkened to your call and flocked to your side to receive instructions in they hearkened to your call and flocked to your side to receive instructions in our holy religion. By your earnest and fruitful labors in that direction the worthy and Rev. Dean who declared that "by loosing you he is loosing his right arm," can at no distant day, we trust, rejoice in having a large congrega-tion of that long neglected race enjoy. to of that long neglected race, enjoy-ing to the full extent the blessings of the Holy Catholic religion, and receiving a good christian education at the hands of Catholic teachers.

It would take too long, dear Father, to touch upon all the acts which tend to engrain in our mind a fond and lasting remembrance of you. Suffice it to say that your career in this parish has been fruitful in every respect and that you are leaving behind you a legion of friends without reference to oreed, color or nationality.

A Good Choice,

In consequence of the recent change in the Separate School Act, whereby a member of the School Board is not allowed to be a member of the High School Board as well, C. J. O'Neil, Esq., tendered his resignation as High School representative, and Mr. S. A. Heffernan was unanimously elected his successor. —Chatham Planet.

The Summa of St. Thomas.

The strong recommendations to the study of St. Thomas Aquinas put forth by his Holiness Leo. XIII. have attracted the attention of the French ex-Minister, Barthelemy St. Hilaire, He declares that the summa of St. Thomas is the grandest monument of the Middle Ages, which have produced so many other grand monuments. It is inspired by Christian faith; which is its invincible foundation faith; which is its invincible foundation and which it glorifies, and at the same time, by Platonism and the peripatelia philosophy, from which it borrows nearly all its formulæ. It merits the honor of being the light of the nineteenth cen-tury.

# NEWS FROM IRELAND.

# Wexford

Wexford. On Christmas Eve the work of eviction was earried out in Wexford, and in the black Winter's day four families were flang out on the roadside, and to see two poor old women sitting outside the door of that home which is theirs, but from which they have been so rathleasly thrown out by a cruel law. crying bitterly and loud, is, indeed, sufficient to rend the heart of the stoutest man. District Inspector Holmes, Taghmon, with a pose of police, recompanied by Mr. James O'Connor, Deputy Sherif, evicted four tenants of Lord Carew, in the townland of Siggins-heard the evictions. The first house whited was that of Widow Fleming, and the work of clearing out was soon and upedily completed. Indeed, it was not a difficult task; for the indelible marks of powerty were everywhere present, and the

difficult task ; for the indelible marks of poverty were everywhere present, and the little effects can scarcely be designated furniture. Yet, withal this poor widow was expected to pay rent—the full rent— or go. So wretched were all the surround-ing in this and another case, which will be referred to later on, that a fow ahllings were given to the evicted tenants by some of the bystanders. Having turned the widow out, and put an emergency man into possession, the evicting party next proceeded to evict three other tenants— Memra. Doyle, Power, and Nolan, all of whom were evicted and emergency care-takers put in possession. Mr. Nolan made an offer of all, and more than all, he was balle to pay, but the offer was refused. King's County.

### King's County.

Admiral Coote has given from 15 to 25 per cent, reduction to his numerous ten-ints in the Tullamore and surrounding districts. He has received his rents, and mas ordered, at one of the large drapery mablishments, a plentiful supply of warm shothing for those of his tenants requiring mach

### Longford.

Longford. On Dec. 27, Mesars. R. Noud and Joseph Wilson, of Longford, attended a meeting of the tenants on the Granard attate, who have been recently refused a reduction suitable to their condition, and addressed an enthusiastic gathering of about 500 of them. Resolutions were unanimously adopted demanding a reduc-tion of 60 per cent. for non-judicial holders and 30 per cent. for those having judicial lesses. ndicial lear

Indicial leases. The Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmaenoise, with his usual kindness for the poor, visited the Longford Union Workhouse on dec. 27, and dis-Union Workhouse on dec. 27, and dis-tributed appropriate presents to the im-mates. He expressed himself much pleased with the case and attention shown to the sick poor who are in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and made an entry to this effect in the visitors' book. He next went to the schools and gave words of advice to the children who sang a Christ-mas carol.

Cork. The tenants on the McKenna and Lyren-nigg property, in the parish of Meelin, county Cork, have lodged with trustees one year's rent, less 30 per cent. It ap-pears the landlord, Mr. Lyssght, of Mal-low, though giving 20 per cent. on last rent, would give no abatement this time. The Rev. Thomas Scannell, for many years parish priest of Douglas, and one of the Canons of the Chapter of the diocese, died, on December 28th. The deceased elergyman, who had reached an advanced age, during his long ministry had ever shown an example of the most fervent piety. Canon Scannell was educated at Maynooth, and was ordained in 1840, when he commenced his missionary career as chaplain to the Convent at Bandon, where he spent seven years. He was

Stair is the fast that the policeman was espaged at the time in doing an illegal set mannely, treepassing on the field of the mannely, treepassing on the field of the momen women whole incident arose out of the recent abortive attempt to evict Mt. Davoren, of Elton, county Limerick. The policeman terright reason. If was have been deprived to witness in this season of peace the add of the rooms have been by illegally treepasting to effect an entrance to the norrers's field, but that places by illegally treepasting treepasting to effect an entrance to the norrers's field. Out that places of Athenry with all her little man gallantly toseed her into a ditch, but the follow game to the rescue. Here, with first and the poly have an a to the rescue. Here, but it remains to be seen whether the mannel for the transme to be are the dispensers of the Rev. John Wall, and Miss Dward, the suit of Mr. Dolphin, of Loughrea, the suit of Mr. Begot, with the obser the roothan was have in attendance. The agent stated his would take any astlement as all which the thenant might make rather than evil to the face by a stone fluing from the tanant said all he could give the second and an emergency manned at the poole, and owing to the interference of some parts of the could give the could give the could give the stone at a stone fluing from the tanant might make rather than evil.

From the parish of Thurles, received the black veil, at the Convent of Mercy, Car-rick-on-Suir. On Dec. 23, Deputy Sub Sheriff Quinn, assisted by balliffs and the police, pro-ceeded to the lands of Donohill, near Limerick Junction, to evict John Carew, a tenant holding 17 acres of land, for non-payment of four year's rent. Mr. Popham Bell, agent to Colonel Mansergh Welsh, was in attendance. The agent stated he would take any settlement at all which the tenant might mske rather than evict him. The tenant said all he could give Mr. Bell was one year's rent. The agent said he would accept it. The eviction proceedings were accordingly aban-doned. Clare.

Clare.

doned. Chare. Mr. Thomas Greene, J. P., of Green Lawn, Ennis, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Nolan, The Crescent, Limerick, on Dec. 26th, where the de-ceased gentleman was on a visit. Mr. Greene had been an invalid for some months. He was a gentleman of the highest personal character. The morning that brings peace on earth to men of good will brought to the tenants of Captain Charles George O'Callaghan, Ballinabinch, in the townland of Garnagh and Lisduff, adjacent to Tulla, Christmas cards, in the shape of writs and proceeses for rent, the Captain having refued the demand of the tenants for a reduction of 30 per cent. Mr. Cox, M. P., arived in Tulla on Christmas night, and on the next day he had an interview with some of the tenanta, whom he counselled as to the ac-tion they should take in the impending struggle. Colonel Turner visited Tulla, and the circumstances of the case were fully explained to him by the Rev. P. Quin, C. C. Waterford. Rev. John Crotty, P. P., of Crook and Parmer died et the ment to reduce the dent of the tenants for a factor of the tenants the the counselled as to the ac-tion they should take in the impending struggle. Colonel Turner visited Tulla, and the circumstances of the case were fully explained to him by the Rev. P. Quin, C. C.

Waterford. Rev. John Crotty, P. P., of Crook and Passage, died at his residence, on Christ-mas Day, after a long illness, at an ad-vanced age. Father Crotty's first mission was in Waterford etty, where he won golden opinions by his zeal and exempl-ary piety. He founded the Good Shep-berd's Institute in that city, and thereby effected an incalculable amount of good. Many years ago he was spointed pastor of Powerstown; Colonmel, and fifteen or sixteen years ago he was transferred to the pastorate of Crook and Passage, where he made himself beloved by his zealous care of the spiritual and temporal welfare of his flock. Antrim.

# Antrim

Antrim. Unless some of the Ulster landlords are in ore careful they will make trouble for themselves. It was by insisting upon "rights," at all costs, and refusing to deal these provinces raised the storm which there be spent seven years. He was there the first curste of the late Most Rev. Dr. Delany. Shortly after Dr. Delany's Stather Scannell to St. Patrick's where he seven years. He was then transferred to Kinsale, where he spent three years, and here years more at the Urauline Convent, Blackrock. He left this togo to the Trap-it Monastery of Mount Melleray, but to the test. Lord O'Neill's tenant', for prothe prosecution had depended on for identification—the moon. "The driver and footman testified as they did because their master did so." Then Curran called for the almanacs. Several of the Biackrock. He left this togo to the Trap pist Monastery of Mount Mellersy, but found that their accetic regimen was too severe for his constitution. On his return to the diocese he again became curate at 8t. Patrick's, where he spent seven years. After that he spent three years in Kilbrit-tala, and about twelve years ago he was appointed by Dr. Delany to succeed the late Canon D. Foley as parish priest of Douglas, where he ended a life during which he was well known as a zealous and holy clergyman and an earnest and in-pressive preacher. He was especially remarked for his charity to the poor and his care and attention. Kerry.

THE PROPAGATION OF SIN.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE PROPAGATION OF SIN. WEY BISHOF WATTERSON THINKS THE WORLD IS GROWING WORSE. The representative of a secular paper interviewed Bishop Watterson, of Col-umbus, prior to his visit to Bome, and in response to the question why sin was spreading so rapidly in the world, the Bishop gave the following response: \*\* As a Catholic prelate, he, of course, blamed much evil on secular schools and the far away ministrations of the Protestant clergy. He drew an un-pleasant picture of the viccouncess which is daily increasing and the immorality which is dragging down thousands to shameless graves. "You have no ides," he said, "of the evil which is in the world—the secret sin which has become universal. \*\* And you ask the cause. I answer the lack of religious education. It was Washington who said a century ago, 'let us with caution indulge the sup-position that norality can be maintained without religion. Reason and experi-men and women of their sects? This insufficiency they are feeling more and more keenly every day, so much so that here and there though against the law, they have tried to introduce religion in some form or other into the public schools." "Ate you in favor of the Bible in the public schools " I asked.

Maye, A meeting of the priests of Lord pillon's estate war held at the presbytery, Ballaghadereen, on December 26th. The following resolutions, proposed by the Very Rev. D. O'Hara, were passed unanti-moualy :--1. That we deeply regret the refusal of Lord Dillon to notice the results of Lord Dillon to notice the refusal of Lord Dillon to notice the results of Lo """ "Are you in favor of the Bible in the public schools," I asked. "No, for the Bible is a dead book. It meeds an interpreter. There is much in the Bible which should not be given to school children. Why is it that with all the boasted benefits of a school system, in which secular instruction is divorced from religion, our trial by jury is falling into disrepute? The law requires that jury-men shall be intelligent, and our school system is supported to make them ac; but it requires much more, that they shall be men of sound, moral principles at least, and our school system does not make them so.

and our school system does not make them so. What makes our courts of justice so often a mockery, but the lack of true principles of ethics and religion, which must underlie all law and influence its administration?

administration ? "With all our vaunted intelligence, why is it that politics have grown so vul-gar and disreputable, that now 'the post of honor is the private station ? ... With our high standard of popular educaticn and the enlightened use of the elective franchise, why is it that bribery and cor-ruption are every day becoming more common and barefaced ?" The Bishop regretted that infidelity was on the increase; that it was evident in the literature, in the sensational press, in the profine sensuous ideas of marriage, in licentious social relations. And he said further: "Why is it that divorce, adultery, fornication, foeticide

divorce, adultery, fornication, foeticide and infanticide are so frequent? With all our advantages of secular education, infidelity, materialism, indifferentism, infidelity, materialism, indifferentism, irreligion and immorality are on the in-crease, because, as a rule, education and religion do not go hand in hand. If even gross exterior orimes are not diminishing with the spread of mere secular culture, what shall we say of hidden and more disastrcus immorality ? And if even with all the checks of religion, people are sometimes led astray by the temptations of the world, the flesh and the devil, what would become of them without these, restraints ? If such things are done in the green wood, what would become of them without these resources done in the dry ?"

Hersford's Acid Phosphe IN OBSTINATE INDIGESTION.

Dr. F. G. MCGAVOCK, McGavock, Ark., says: "It gives me pleasure to bear testi-mony to its beneficial action in obstinate indigestion."

Food for Consumptives. Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphiles, is a most wonderful food.

JAN. 29, 1007;

# A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

The value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, in the protection it affords from the dangers Mass., says: "I commenced using Ayer's in the protection it affords from the dangers Mass., says: "I commenced using Ayer's of pulmonary disorders, cannot be over- Cherry Pectoral about the year 1842, as a of pulmonary disorders, cannot be over-estimated. Mr. C. K. Philips, Pittsburg, Pa., writes: "About three years ago I had severe Laryngitis, which resulted in chronic hoarseness. By the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral I have since entirely re-gained my health." Mr. Henry Russell, Excelsior Printing Co., New York, writes: "Influenza became epidemic in my neighborhood. Several members of my family suffered severely with it, all of whom took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and well-qualified to do all and were cured by it in a few days. It is a wonderful medicine for Influenza. Too much cannot be said in its favor."

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has cured a Cough in a few doses. It always relieves irritation of the lungs or throat, and arrests the tendency to inflammation. It strikes at the foundation of all Pulmonary diseases, is without a rival as an expectorant, and is a sure cure for the most obstinate Coughs and Colds. L. Garrett, Texana, Texas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twenty years. For throat and lung diseases, I consider it a wonderful remedy."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., (Analytical Chemists), Lowell, Mass. For sale by all Druggists.

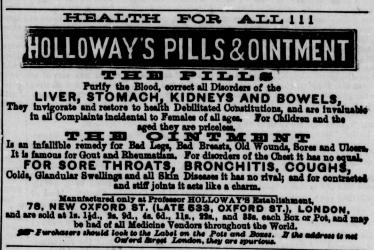
# Bell ORGANS

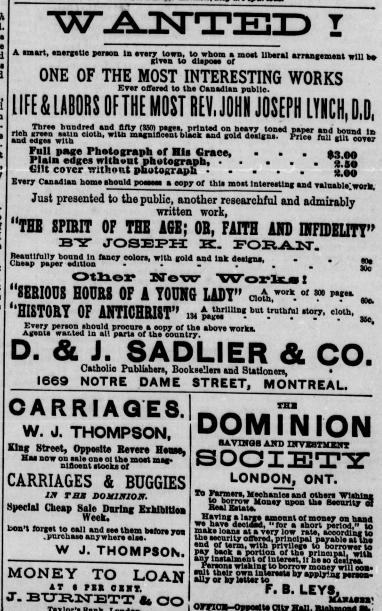
# AT THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. The Princess Louise, after testing all the exhibits in Canadian Court. purchased a handsome BELL ORGAN. Sales were made also to Right Hon. Sir Robert Bourke, Governor of Madras, Sir Robert Affleck and Lady Douglass, of Victoria, B. C.

For Tone and Pleasing Design the Bell Organ maintains its supremacy as the best. Send for latest circular to

# W. BELL & Co., GUELPH, ONT.





OFFICE-Opposite City Hall, Richmond St.

# JAN 29, 1847.

# THE OLD CLOCK.

BEVERIE AND RECOLLECTIONS LAST NIGHT OF THE DEPARTING

"-Seven-eight-nine! Do y that ?" asked the old clock in the "Here it is a full hour after yo time, and yet you ait there star the fire !"

the fire!" In front of the fire sat an old w gray-haired, wrinkled, feeble. T of the clock did not disturb har, she watched the fitful flames on have read her thoughts. "But it's excusable on this night tinued the clock in soften

"But it's excusable on this nigh tinued the clock, in softer "Heigho! but it's the last day of year? Three hours more and done with it. You and I areq watch the old year out together. see! How many years have I see and go? Forty—exectly forty w one. That's a long, long time." The woman rocked gently to and by and by the clock sudden out:

out: What Tears in your eyes. Con but that's no way to end the yee were thinking of the same thing. was a good and loving husband, say this for both of you, that heard one unpleasant word betw It is twenty years since he died. look into his face as he lay on 1 bed, and if Heaven ever sent its lead a soul across the dark valle given to him. I remember yo given to him. I remember yo and moans and sobs, and you pre death might come to you as well. The woman wiped her tears av there was a feeling of suffication let memory bring up the events

years. "-Eight-nine-ten !" called t after awnile. "How time does f seems scarcely a month since striking the last hours of last yes striking the last hours of last yet me see! Some one wept with yo bedside. There was a son and a d Ah! now I recall their faces—the ways—their loving words. Te later there was another death-be wails and sobs, and I saw the pa as they carried the daughter's be the house. It seemed as if the must crush you, and I well rem must crush you, and I well rem saying to myself that it wouldn' before you were called to go." The woman held her face in h and sobbed,

'Come ! Come !" chided th "Death is ever busy, and it mus each and every one. The pastis we must put it behind us. How it that you are alone to night ? the son of whom I spoke?"

The woman choked back her her lips moved as if she were spe names of her dead ones. For m names of her dead ones. For m utes her reverie was unbroken heard not the tick-tack ! tick-tack

steady old clock. "-Nine-ten-eleven !" sudder the clock. "The son ? Ah! how minded I have become! Well minded I have become! Well member the day a woman with and frightened eyes opened the handed you a letter which bore nia of death. You open it wi ling fingers, and the next mon were like one dead. The days and days when you hovere like and death and for my patt days and days when you have a life and death, and for my part all hopes. Died in a foreign lan-among strangers over the sea. blow aimed at a heart twice bro

The woman covered her moaned in anguish, and the c

tinued: "Don't grieve so; the dead s forevermore. Life's mistakes to be washed away with tear dead have reaped their rew are old and poor and broken, bu tell what new friends the New raise up for you? I can not to forget the past, for a mother's goes out for her dead, but the may have more sunshine. Con am about to strike the Old Yea the New Year in. Let us gree with a smile of welcome as I -eleven\_twelve-a happy Ne The woman did not move. "Heigho!" called the clock; left the old behind!" Her hands had dropped besid her head had fallen. "Dead!" ticked the clock, a

Leitrim. On Dec. 19 an imposing demonstration of tenants on estates in the neighborhood of Kiltyclogher took place at Ballagh-O'Meehan, at which the members for North Leitrim attended. The day was very stormy, and the journey to the place of meeting had to be performed in the face of a spitting mow storm, yet not-withstanding the fact the roads from an early hour were black with crowds con-verging on the place of meeting. On the motion of Mr. Roger Teely, seconded by Mr. J. Gilligan, the chvir was taken by Rev. J. McManus, P. P. Rosinver. A series of resolutions expressing confidence in the Irish Parlismentary Party and their leader, Mr. Parnell, and their deter-mination to accept nothing less than Home Rule as a solution of the Irish question, were passed with acclamation. question, were passed with acclamation. An Almanac as a Witness. John Philpot Curran defended a poor man who was charged with robbing a nobleman. On trial the victim positively identified the thief, saying, though the robbery occurred at night, the moon was bright enough to allow him to see the face of his assailant. The driver and footman both gave similar testimony. Curran addressed the court and the jury. He pleaded that his client was not guilty —had been at home, fifteen miles away from the scene of the robbery at the time of its occurrence. He could not prove an alibi for a wife could not testily for her husband, and his child was not old enough to know the import of an oath; but he could introduce the only witness the prosecution had depended on for identification—the moon. "The driver

Mayo.

Leitrim.

Kerry.

Lord Headly got civil bill decrees for the Lord Headly got civil bill decrees for the gale of rent against some of his poor ten-ants at Knocknagoshil recently, and sent out balliffs from Tralee a few days after to seize their cattle, but failed to get any-thing. He has now ejectment processes gainst them on the "poles" at Castle-ialand. It is evident he does not want their land, neither does he want their cat-tle, all he wants is the coin. He has already put the poor creatures to hundreds of pounds of law costs.

### Limerick.

The Earl of Kenmare has offered an

The Earl of Kenmare has offered an abatement of 20 per cent, to his county limerick tenants. The tenants, it is stated, have decided to accept that offer. The tenants on the property of Mr. D. M. Maunsell, J. P., met the agent, Mr. Peter Fitzgerald, at the Courtenay Arms Hotel, Newcastle West, on December 23 for the purpose of paying their rents if they were allowed a liberal abatement. The tenants demanded an abatement of 25 per cent. The agent stated that he was not empowered to allow such a reduction, but that the landlord was willing to allow an abatement of 15 per cent. The tenants considered this abatement inadequate, and they left in a body without paying any zents.

Tents. Mr. John Molony, of Knocklong, may well exclaim with Burke that the age of chivalry has passed away-at least from es who man the magisterial bench. For the high crime and misdemeanor of rescuing a woman from the hands of a policeman who, according to his statement, was choking or strangling her, he has been sentenced to two months imprisonment. What adds to the astonishment over this

Oa Dec. 231, at Newry, a sad drowning accident occurred, whereby a blacksmith, named John Wilson, lost his life. It apnamed John Wilson, lost his life. It ap-pears that some porters who happened to be in the vicinity of the Godfrey Bridge, at Monaghan street, heard a man strug-gling in the canal close to the bridge. Very few minutes elapsed until the de-ceased was brought out apparently in an exhausted state, and he died in a few minutes. The unfortunate man, who re-sided at Kilree, near Jerrittspass, leaves a wife and family.

wife and family. Cavan.

Wife and family. Cavan. On Christmas Eve, a force of forty police, under D. J. Tilly, Eiq., of Cavan, under the command of A. M. Harper, Esq. R. M., proceeded to the townland of Tullytrasna, near Curlough, county Cavan, to evict three families on the estate of David Finlay, Esq., J. P., Bawn-boy. The families were evicted last March, and were re-admitted as caretakers since at 1d. per week, pendiog redemption, but they did not pay rent since, so at the last petty sessions of Bawnboy, Mr. Finlay obtained decrees for possession, which were carried out. The day was very cold and wet, and some anow on the mountains; there was no opposition offered. One of the tenants paid two years' rent and was not evicted; the next promised to pay in a few days; but the third—Hugh Prior and his family—were turned out on the street. Sergeant

turned out on the street. Sergeant Doherty raised a collection among the police, and  $\pounds 2$  was raised to put the evicted over Unistmas.

## Galway.

Dec. 30, at Athenry, Master P. W. Blotch Lumbert, the son and agent of Walter P. the ski Lumbert, Castle Ellen, accompanied by his Soap.

called for the almanacs. Several of the red-bound pamphlets were brought in. The judge took one. Turning to the date of the robbery, which occurred at 11 o'clock, it was discovered that no moon arose that night, and the prisoner was acquitted. He talked to Curran afterwards, and the attorney said; "You' gave me £20 (\$100 of our money) to de-fend you. Well, I only get about £2 of that. It cost me £18 to get those almanacs printed !"—Columbia Patrot.

Do NO VIOLENCE TO THE LIVER and

Do NO VIOLENCE TO THE LIVER and general system by repeated doses of mer-cury in the shape of calomel and blue pill. Many persons thus dose themselves even without the advice of a physician. The best substitute for such pernicious drugs, and the use of which is never followed by disastrous effects upon the general health, is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which permanently tones the stomach, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, and gives a healthful glow to the checks.

# Sure Cure for Rheumatism.

Sure Cure for kneumatism. If the system is properly cleansed by some medicine that acts upon the bowels, kidneys and skin, such as Burdock Blood Bitters, and the sufferer will use Hag-yard's Yellow Oil according to directions, there are few cases of theumatism, how-ever bad, but will yield promptly to the treatment.

## A Lucky Escape.

Mrs. Cyrus Kilborne, of Beamsville, Ont., had what was thought to be a cancer Only, and what was thought to be a cancer on her nose, and was about to submit to a cancer doctor's operation, when she tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which effected a radical cure. This medicine cures all blood diseases.

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

GOOD THE YMAR ROUND -National Pills are a good blood purifier, liver regulator and mild purgative for all seasons. THE SIGNS OF WORMS are well known,

but the remedy is not always so well deter-mined. Worm Powders will destroy them.

FOR THE COMPLEXION, For Pimples, Blotches, Tan, and all itching tumors of the skin, use Prof. Low's Megic Sulphur

It not only gives atrength and increases the fisch but heals the irritation of the throat and lungs. Palatable as milk and in all wasting diseases, both for adults and children, is a marvellous food and medicine. medicine.

medicine. Jacob H. Bloomer, of Virgil, N. Y., writes: 'Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured a badly swelled neck and sore throat on my son in forty-eight houre; one applica-tion also removed the pain from a sore toe; my wife's foot was also much in-fismed—so much so that she could not walk about the house; she applied the Oil, and in twenty-four hours was entirely cured.'

The Deaf Made to Hear.

"After eight years suffering from deaf-ness so bad that I was unable to attend to my business, I was cured by the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. With gratitude I make this known for the benefit of others sflicted." Harry Ricardo, Toronto.

M. Sheehan, of Oscoda, Mich., writes : I have used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil on horses for different diseases, and found it to be just as you recommended. It has done justice to me every time, and it is the best oil for horses I ever used.

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. A Cure for Drunkenness.

A Care for Drunkeness. A Care for Drunkeness. The regular practitioner has been unable to the set of the herorus system which has been the set of the nervous system which when the set of the nervous system which the set of the the set of the nervous system which the set of the the set of the nervous system of the dram drinker the set of the nervous system of the dram drinker the set of the nervous system of the dram drinker the set of the nervous system of the dram drinker the set of the nervous system of the dram the use her the set of the present the will take the word the set of the present the will take the set of the set of the present taking if in the set of the set of the present taking if in the set of the set of the present taking if is of description the set of the present taking if is of description the set of the present taking if is of description the the set of the present taking if is of description the set of the present taking if is of description the take set of the present taking if the dram the use the set of the present taking if the dram the take the present take is the isolated for the present take the set of the set of the present taking if the dram the take the take set of the present taking if the dram the take the take set of the present taking if the dram the take the take set of the present taking if the dram the take the take set of the present taking if the dram the take the take set of the present taking if the dram the take the take set of the present taking if the dram the take the take set of the prese

Taylor's Bank, Londo

faint echoes of his bell died awa "Verily, it is so! The Old Yet her soul from earth to eternity Free Press.

A CURE FOR DIPHTH

Dr. Delthil, a French physi that a sure cure for any ordini diphtheria is to utilize the vapor tar and turpentine so as to d fibrinous exudations that cho throat and lead to such fatal that dreaded disease. Dr. Delth is simply this : He pours equ turpentine and liquid tar into or oup and sets fire to the mi dense resinous smoke arises, dense resinous emoke arises, scures the air of the room. "Th Dr. Delthil says, "immediately experience relief; the chocking stop; the patient falls into and seems to inhale the smoke sure. The fibrihous membran comes detached, and the patie up microbicides. These, when a glass, may be seen to disso smoke. In the course of three wards the patient entirely reco treatment has been tested in recently, and with gratifying a is based on the theory that di due to the rabbid multiplication due to the rabid multiplicate fungi which are killed by th the tar and turpentine. Indec cessful treatment of diphther use of medicines which destroy of insect life.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla wonde proves the complexion, and be and young the bloom of he purifier of the blood it bas no

Threatened Danger In the fall of '84, Randal In the fall of 'S4, Randa' Maitland, N. S, was prostrate with an attack of incipient of Cough remedies all failed. grew debilitated, and friends his recovery. He tried Bur Bitters, with immediate reli-by a speedy cure.

JAN. 29, 1817.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

## THE OLD CLOCK.

# HASHSLINGERS.

### BEVERIE AND RECOLLECTIONS ON THE LAST NIGHT OF THE DEPARTING YEAR.

"-Seven-eight-nine! Do you hear that ?" asked the old clock in the corner. "Here it is a full hour after your bed-time, and yet you alt there staring into the fise?"

In front of the fire sat an old womangray haired, wrinkled, feeble. The voice of the clock did not disturb her, but as she watched the fitful flames one could "But it's excusable on this night," con-

"But it's excusable on this night," con-tinued the clock, in softer tones. "Heigho! but it's the last day of the old year i Three hours more and we are done with it. You and I are going to watch the old year out together. Let's see! How many years have I seen come and go? Forty-exactly forty with this one. That's a long, long time." The woman rocked gently to and fro, and by and by the clock suddenly called out:

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what I Tears in your eyes. Come, now, but that's no way to end the year. We were thinking of the same thing. Yes, he was a good and loving husband, and I'll say this for both of you, that I never heard one unpleasant word between you. It is twenty years since he died. I could look into his face as he lay on his dying bed, and if Heaven ever sent its light to lead a soul across the dark valley it was given to him. I remember your tears and moans and sobs, and you prayed that dath might come to you as well." death might come to you as well." The woman wiped her tears away, and

there was a feeling of suffication as she let memory bring up the events of other years. "-Eight-nine-ten !" called the clock

after awnile. "How time does fly ! It seems scarcely a month since I was striking the last hours of last year. Let striking the last hours of last year. Let messe! Some one wept with you at that bedside. There was a son and a daughter. Ah! now I recall their faces—their gentle ways—their loving words. Two years later there was another death-bed—more wails and sobs, and I saw the pail-bearers as they carried the daughter's boy out of the house. It seemed as if the last blow must crush you, and I well remember of saying to myself that it wouldn't be house. saying to myself that it wouldn't be long before you were called to go." The woman held her face in her hands and sobbed.

'Come ! Come !" chided the clock.

"Come! Come!" chided the clock, "Death is ever busy, and it must come to each and every one. The pastis past, and we must put it behind us. How happens it that you are alone to-night ? Where is the son of whom I spoke?"

The woman choked back her sobs, and her lips moved as if she were speaking the names of her dead ones. For many min-utes her reverie was unbroken, and she heard not the tick-tack ! tick-tack ! of the steady old clock. "-Nine-ten-elsven !" suddenly called

the clock. "The son ! Ah! how absent-minded I have become! Well do I reminded I have become! Well do I re-member the day a woman with pale face and frightened eyes opened the door and handed you a letter which bore the insig-nia of death. You open it with tremo-ling fingers, and the next moment you were like one dead. There were days and days when you hovered between life and death, and for my part I gave up all hopes. Died in a foreign land-buried among strangers over the sea. It was a blow aimed at a heart twice broken." The woman covered her face and

The woman covered her face and moaned in anguish, and the clock con-

AN IRISH WATIONALIST FINDS A NEW NAME FOR THE TORIES. Sir Thomas H. G. Esmonde, M. P., told his friends at Dungannon, Ireland, some days ago, that, as they were aware, the National League had done great work for their country by uniting all creeds of the Irish people at home to carry out their present struggle. By it, aid they had opposed the attacks of their opponents and had succeeded in gaining great victhe Iriah people at home to carry out their present struggle. By it: aid they had opposed the attacks of their opponents and had succeeded in gaining great vic-tories for the national cause. He hoped that this meeting would result in uniting all in the endeavors to promote the suc-ices of the movement in which all were engaged. Above all places, Dungannon should be foremost in the movement. Not very far from here the volunteers met in solemn conclave and decided that the full constitutional rights of Ireland abould be maintained. With such an historic past before them he believed the Dungannon of the present would do its part well. They would not have to fight very much lon-ger. The state of feeling in this country was changing, and he believed the time for the establishment of their native Par-liment was drawing near. It was true they had a government in power which he did not know how to distinguish. It was supposed to be a Tory one, but in reality its policy was directed by a clique at recreant Radicals. It came into power by a majority sgainst home rule. When they came into power the Irish difficulty was the fore them and it had now heap

at recreast Radicals. It came into power by a majority sgainst home rule. When they came into power the Irish difficulty was before them and it had now been proved that the Irish difficulty was too much for them. In spite of the threats of coercion and of the proclama-tions which are posted over the walls of our cities, this movement should come to DELUIANT AND SUCCESSFUL DELUXATION our cities, this movement should come to BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL REALIZATION. By keeping up the league they were not only helping the Irish race abroad that they were united and resolved not to abandon their national liberties. These were the reasons why the National League should be supported by every honest Irishman. He did not think that in this patriotic city there was any rea-son for him to dilate upon the duty of Irishmen in the great crisis. By preserv-ing their organization, and by doing all they could do to assist each other, the work left in their hands would prosper. He was confident they would not separ-ate before coming to a firm resolve to increase the power of the National ate before coming to a firm resolve to increase the power of the National League. One of the prominent men present, Mr. Reynolds, said that his friend, Sir Thomas Esmonde, stated he did not know very well how to des-cribe the presert government. Well, the other day he heard there were certain centlemen in some American cities who

other day he heard there were certain gentlemen in some American cities who were called "hashslingers." Well, the present government was a government of "hashslingers," for they had been flinging proclamations for the Irish landlords, but as yet they had flung them no rent. His friend, Sir Thomas, had adverted to East Tyrone. Well, he would take this oppor-tunity of correcting a lying report which was in a Loyalist paper a few days ago, and which said that the unionists had a working majority in East Tyrone. It was they who had a majority in East Tyrone. It was they so had a majority in East Tyrone, and the seat might be regarded as impreg-nable. But nevertheless the National League of the town should be kept up if it was only for the purpose of registra-tion.

# Sensational Reading.

moaned in anguish, and the clock con-tinued: "Don't grieve so; the dead are at rest forevermore. Life's matakes may need to be washed away with tears, but the dead have reaped their reward. You are old and poor and broken, but who can tell what new fiends the New Year raise up for you? I can not tell you to forget the past, for a mother's heart ever goes out for her dead, but the New Year may have more sumshine. Come, now, I am about to strike the Old Year out and the New Year in. Let us greet the New with a smile of welcome as I count—ten —eleven—tweice—a happy New Year!" The woman did not move. "Heighe!" called the clock; "we have "Heighe!" called the clock; "we have

Devices of Advertisers.

is, and annoying and even danger

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Hay

A NEW TREATMENT.

been fornulated whereby catarrh, catarr

advertised cures never record a cure at

Fever.

AN IRISH NATIONALIST FINDS & NEW NAME | HEAPED UPON & NOTED ENGLISHMAN FOR HIS OPEN HONESTY.

SHAMEFUL ABUSE

WM. ED. ROBSON, M. D., L. R. C. S. I.

HIS OPEN HONESTY. WM. ED. ROBSON, M. D., L. R. C. S. I., M. K. Q. C.P. I., late of the Royal Nävy, of Eogland, has got into professional trouble for writing the following open letter to the editor of the London Family Doctor: "I believe it to be the duty of every physician to make known any means or remedy whereby sickness can be pre-vented, and it is for this purpose I write to give my experfence both here and abroad. I ask the publication of the statement that people may be warned before it is too late, to say to them that there is at hand a means by which they may be restored to perfect health. It is well known to the medical world, and indeed, to the laity, that a certain disease is making a terrible havoc; that next to consumption it is the most fatal, and that when fully developed there is nothing to be done for the sufferer." "Physicians and scientists have long been trying to throw light upon the cause, and if possible, find in nature a medicine for this fatal malady. They have shown, absolutely, that the blood purifying organs of vital importance, are the kidneys, and that when they once fail, the poison which they should take out of the blood is car-ried by the blood into every part of the body, developing disease." "In my hospital practices in England, India and South America, and also while a surgeon in the Royal Navy of Great Britain, I gave a great deal of attention to the study of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, and found that not only was the cure of chronic Bright's Disease hopelees, but that kidney disease was remarkably prevalent; much more so than generally known, and was the cause of the majority of cases of sickness, and further, that the medical profession has no remedy which exerts any absolute con-trol over these organs in disease." "Some time ago when I had a mean

further, that the medical profession has no remedy which exerts any absolute con-trol over these organs in disease." "Some time ago when I had a cass which resisted all regular treatment,— which is very limited,—complicated with the passing of stones from the kidneys, much against my will I permitted my patient to use Warner's safe cure, of which I had heard marvelous results. In his case the result was simply marvelous, as the attack was a severe one, and deas the attack was a severe one, and de-velopment very grave, for an analysis showed percent, of albumen and granular tube casts."

tube casts." "The action of the medicine was singu-lar and incomprehensible to me. I had never seen anything like it. The patient recovered promptly, and is to day a well and healthy man. This stimulated my inquiry into the merits of the remedy, and after analysis I found it to be as purely vegetable character, harmless to take under all circumstances."

vegetable character, harmless to take under all circumstances." "Casting aside all professional prejudice I gave it a thorough trial, as I was anxi-ous that my patients should be restored to health, no matter by what medicine. I prescribed it in a great variety of cases, Acuate, Chronic, Bright's Disease, Con-gestion of the Kidneys, Catarth of the Bladder, and in every instance did it speedily effect a cure." "For this reason I deem it my duty to give to the world this statement regard-ing the value of Warner's safe cure. I make this statement on facts I am pre-pared to produce and substaniate. I appeal to physicians of large practice who know how common and deceptive diseases of the kidneys are, to lay aside professional prejudice, give their patients Warner's safe cure, restore them to parfect health, earn their gratitude, and thus be true physicians."

physicians." "I am satisfied that more than one-half of the deaths which occur in England are of the deaths which occur in England are caused, primarily, by impaired action of the kidneys, and the consequent retention in the blood of the poisonous uric and kidney acid. Warner's safe cure causes the kidneys to expel this poison, checks the escape of albumen, relieves the inflam-mation and prevents illness from impaired and impaired blood Having had and impoverished blood. Having had and impoverished blood. Having nad more than seventeen years' experience in my profession, I concelentiously and emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect more cures by the use of Warner's safe cure than by their children or servants become contam-inated by the reading of evil literature. The newspapers of the day often present misrepresentations and calumnies against the Church, and every Catholic who desires to know, as he should, the current events of the Church, her trials and triumphs, her progress and noble institu-tions of charity, should subscribe to at least one good Catholic paper, that thus he may become more interested in the Church and in all her works." by the use of Warner's sale cure than by all the other medicines ascernable to the profession, the majority of which, I am sorry to say, are very uncertain in their "Isn't that a straightforward, manly letter ?' "Indeed it is."



Tor "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated keepers, and over-worked women generally, of all restorative to the construction of the theory of all restorative to indice the theory women is not by our set to indice the theory and strength to the whole system. It promote the weakness of stomach, indigestion, block ing weak back, nervous prostation, debility and steeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Pre-verties weakness of stomach, indigestion, block ing weak back, nervous prostation, debility and steeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Pre-verties 20.00, or all bottles for 85.00. Margin tradiscon Diseases of Women, pro-times weakness of Main Street, Buthalo, N.Y. Margin tradiscon, promptify curved by a back the sex bolits, and street, buthalo, N.Y. By anguista. Dredit Parotasial, 1604 Nater Dame Street

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"Heigho!" called the clock; "we have left the old behind!"

Her hands had dropped beside her and her head had fallen. "Dead!" ticked the clock, as the last

faint echoes of his bell died away. "Verily, it is so! The Old Year will lead her soul from earth to eternity !"-Detroit

Free Press.

# A CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Dr. Delthil, a French physician, says that soure cure for any ordinary case of diphtheria is to utilize the vapors of liquid tar and turpentine so as to dissolve the fibrinous exudations that choke up the throat and lead to such fatal results in that dreaded disease. Dr. Delthil's process to include this. Devices of Advertisers. So many devices are resorted to by advertisers, that the ordinary reader sometimes become shy of the tempting paragraph, fearing the advice that is con-cealed in it like a pill in jelly. Who, for instance on beginning this item, would have supposed that its purpose was to make known the truth that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is what it claims to be— a cure for a disease at once losthsome to friends, and annoving and even dangeris simply this: He pours equal parts of turpentine and liquid tar into a tin pan or cup and sets fire to the mixture. A dense resinous emoke arises, which ob-scures the air of the room. "The patient," Dr. Delthil says, "immediately seems to ous to the sufferer. cures the air of the room. The pattent, Dr. Delthil says, "immediately seems to experience relief; the chocking and rattle stop; the patient falls into a slumber, and seems to inhale the smoke with pleasure. The fibrihous membrane soon be comes detached, and the patient cough A NEW TREATMENT. Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has here for unloted measure attach extern up microbicides. These, when caught in a glass, may be seen to dissolve in the emoke. In the course of three days afterwards the patient entirely recovers." This treatment has been tested in New York recently, and with gratifying results. It is based on the theory that diphtheria is due to the rabbid multiplication of living been formulated whereby catarrh, catarr-hal deafness, and hay fever, are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. Out of two thousand patients treated during the past six months fully ninety per cent. have been cured. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefited, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures nover record a cure at due to the rabbid multiplication of living fungi which are killed by the fames of the tar and turpentine. Indeed, all suc-cessful treatment of diphtheria is by the use of medicines which destroy low forms of insect life.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla wonderfully im proves the complexion, and brings to old and young the bloom of health. As a purifier of the blood it has no equal.

### Threatened Danger.

Threatened Danger. In the fall of '84, Randall Miller, of Maitland, N. S, was prostrated to his bed with an attack of incipient consumption. Cough remedies all failed. He rapidly grew debilitated, and friends despaired of his recovery. He tried Burdock Blood Bitters, with immediate relief, followed by a speedy cure. stamp.-Scientific American. by a speedy cure.

"Well, but do you know the author has been dreadfully persecuted for writing it ?'

"How so ? What has he done to merit it ?"

it ?" "Done? He has spoken the truth 'out of school' and his fellow physicians, who want the public to think they have a monopoly in curing diseases, are terribly angry with him for admitting professional inability to reach certain disorders. "That letter created a wonderful sense-tion among the titled disease and the pub-

"Int letter created a wonderful sensa-tion among the titled classes and the pub-lic. This jarred the doctors terribly. The College of Surgeons and Queen's College, from which institution he was graduated, asked for an explanation of his suppofes sional conduct, and notified him that un-less he made a retraction they would discipline him. "The doctor replied that he allowed his

The doctor replied that be showed his patient's to make use of Warner's asfe cure only after all the regular methods had juiled, and when he was satisfied that there was no possible hope for them. Upon their recovery, after having used Warner's the cure, he was so much sur-ning that here was no possible hope for them. ised that he wrote the above letter to the Family Doctor. He regretted, that the faculties found fault with his action in the matter, but he could not conscien-tiously retract the facts as written to the Family Doctor. "The faculties of both colleges replied

that unless he retracted they should cut him off, which would naturally debar him

him off, which would naturally debar him from again practicing his profession, and also prevent his securing another appointment in the Royal Navy !" The illustrious doctor's dilemma is cer-tainly an unpleasant one, emphasizing, as it does, both his own honerty, and the contemptible prejudice and bigotry of Euglish medical men. The masses, how-ever, having no sympathy with their non-nonsense, keep on using the remedy he so highly recommends and get well, while the rich and able depend upon the prejudiced doctors and die ! advertised cures never record a cure at all. In fact this is the only treatment which can possibly effect a permanent cure, and sufferers from catarrh, catarrhal deafness, and hay fever should at once correspond with Messrs. A. H. Diron & Son, 303 West King street, Toronto, Can-ada, who have the sole control of this new remedy, and who send a pamphlet explain-ing this new treatment, free on receipt of tamp.—Scientific American. doctors and die !

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### Reetinas.

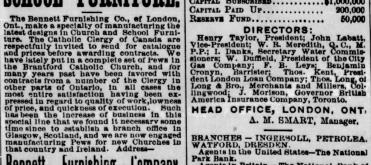
CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutani Benefit Association, will be held on the farm and third Thursday of every month, at the hour o 18 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. MARTIN O'MEARA, Pros., JAS. CORCOREN, Sec.

# THE LONDON MUTUAL

The only Mutual Fire Insurance Company licensed by the Government of Canada. Head offices, 428 Richmond street.

Head offices, 428 Richmond street. This Company insures private residences and the contents thereof, and farm property; and by the last Government returns it will be seen that it has, with exception of one other company, and whose business in On-tario it doubles, more property at risk than any other company in the whole Dominion. The business of 1856 has acceded that of any previous year, and still increasing, thus making this company the largest, most successful and best mutual fire office in the world, result of resonable rates, good man-agrament, and fair, honest dealing. For in-arance apply to J. A. Hutton, ofty agent Arch. McBrayne, 714 Dundas street, for East todado; John Ferguson Campbell and Win, stances, county sgens, or at the office. Rithmond street, between 9 and 4 daily.

D. O. MACDONALD, MANAGER



Bennett Furnishing Company, LONDON, ONT., CANADA. References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia; Lennon, Bratford; Molphy, Ingersoli; Cor-coras, Park bill, twoby, Kingston; and Bev. Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

### ns in Stones:

### BY MISS CARBOLL

adom prised by Cear Visevelo, this hand-yes, and lott-was made, right, fair fales, from left, da set how,

schance town colors home the premier planned, odert home the premier planned, na, lot the city premed its claim is palace are should sacred stand after ages, writin granite there, ht read a nation's tribute grand-due, that faithful nation's friend i a man would feel one part his own, not a Moscovite could fail to fete stome 1

# (not now) a time obseure,

He the False, a favor buried by Czar Visevolo, and condemned, went forth exiled; orgh thronging highways, guarded, Heggering alow, high of the dity hooted, hissed, reviled i min the pelting of the orowd bit here pelting of the orowd bit, and all his journey ended there, d a mation's carse loud-due, that wrathful nation's foe; abb but leat one how for grach, Bot a Moscovite that failed to fling his store i

ey (not we) a race untamed,

dis the Lost, time avenged on Ccar Visevolo, bero on the dead King's throne; prest man wronged; the Prime's cry; an lof the city swore how it had known, patriot's hame could never die! nd swept, a monument uplifted there, null point a nation's pride i h man was ardent to stone. A mot a Moscovite would fail to bring his stone.

not here)-a land remote a heart of anow. AD. 12. 1887.

### O. M. B. A.

BRANCH 26, MONTREAL. Monireal, Jan. 17, 1887. Dran Sin and Bao.—Being so pressed for time I neglected sending you the following as I had intended. I don't know if it is usual with you to publish int of officers, if not perhaps you will see at to give names and addresses of two or three members for the information of visiting brothers. Installed at last meet-ing, Jan. 10, by Dep. O'Brien: Trendent.—T. W. Nicholson, 187 Bleury

First Vice President—J. P. Nugent, Becond Vice President—P. Crowe. Treasurer—T. J. Finn. Recording Secretary—F. C. Lawlor, 156 Dormeter street. Amt. Rec. Secretary—A. H. Hardy. Financial Secretary—F. Foye. Marshal—P. Mullarky. Guard—James Mulcahy. Trustee—A. Menzies, chairman, M. Brogan, P. Hunt, D. J. Mullin, F. Flood. BRANCH No 32, WINGHAM, resident-M. Corrigan inst Vice President-E. Brennan cond-Vice President-D. J. Mc Rec. Secretary—P. B. Flanagan Anst. Secretary—H. McCourt Fin. Secretary—M. Brennan Tressure—John Brennan Masshall—Joseph Huntabise Guard—F. Roman Trustees F. Broman -E. Brennan and H. Mc.

BRANCH NO 7, SAENIA. President-John Longon. First Vice President-James McDonald. coond Vice President-R. A. Baly. Presares-H. O. Rily. Lacording Secretary-D. M. Cast. Imitant Secretary-D. M. Cast. Imitant Secretary-John Mahony. Marball-E. Scaplon. Juard-John Forkin. Mancellor-M. Lyssight.

# BURNING THE HOMES.

BORRIBLE LANDLORD OUTRAGES IN IRE-

LAND.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. Sun cables as follows :---That an agreement resulting in just legislation for the Iriah may not be long delayed should be the prayer of any man, no matter what his political con. victions, because the increasing model.

HIS REPLY MAY BE TO ACT AS GOVER

DUTT OF AN IRISH BISHOP.

HIS REFLY MAY HE TO ACT AS GOVERNOR OF THE ENGINE AS WELL AS TO OVERL OF THE ASSAULT AS TO OVERL OF LIMENCE. In reply to a recent address of the their new Bishop, Right Rev. Edward O'WY. A mark and GENTLEMEN.—I re-my the great honor which you have drives of the completion and crowning of the many manifestations of old favor, with which the people of this eity, in before the other their great hearts have or the fullness of their great hearts have office of the is bishop. Hitherto different foction. Now, you speak not in the hance of authority, which the freely elong passes. I know that personally I and chain little share in the prompt ing that you have not found my personal unworthiness great enough to personal unworthiness great mough to personal unworthiness from your address.

and through the favor of the Holy See, I and through the favor of the Holy See, I am the occupant. There is just one word which I miss from your address, and that is, that you cannot call me Bishop of my native diocese. This is a source of regret to me that I was not born amongst you. Yet all my life\_al-most from infancy-has been spent amongst you, until I feel myself identi-fied in every fibre of my being with this old city and its interests. My parents and grandparents on both aides were citizens of Limerick, and, therefore, it was a stroke of ill luck that made me in this respect somewhat like our country-man in America who deplored his mis-fortune in not being born in his native land. You refer with perfect right to your hope and expectation that I shall always be with you in THE VINDICATION OF OUR NATIONAL RIGHTS

THE VINDICATION OF OUR NATIONAL RIGHTS

THE VINDICATION OF OUR NATIONAL RIGHTS AS IRISIMEN. I trust I shall never tail in that duty. A predecessor and full name sake of mine, Edward O'Dwyer, was Bishop of Limerick during the first siege, and shared with the illustrious martyr of Emly the duty of maintaining the de-fence of the town and the implacable hatred of the besiegers. During the course of the siege the coursge and hope of the Town Council at times showed a tendency to pale below the sticking point, and it was only, I bel'sve, by the threat of inflicting ecclesiastical consures that the Bishop was able to sticking point, and it was only, I bel' we, by the threat of inflicting ecclesiastical censures that the Bishop was able to restrain them from surrendering. I trust, gentlemen, that I shall never have to urge you by similar methods to a courageous discharge of your patriotic duties, and that whenever our respec-tive spheres of duty indicate a com-mon line of action we shall be uni-ted by the ties of national sym-pathy in our efforts for the country's mon line of action we shall be uni-ted by the ties of national sym-pathy in our efforts for the country's good. But of course you know, and I trust will never allow any excitement to make you forget, that my primary duty is your highest concern as regards inter-ests more important and more sacred than any which politics or other secular movements can compass, and that any interference on my part in such more-ments must always be held in subordin ation to the spritual duties which as a bishop I have to discharge. Seek first the kingdom of God and its glory, and all those things will be added thereto, is the divine rule for all our lives, and pre-eminently for those who, in posi-tions of great responsibility, have been charged to fix men's minds on the ob-servance of that rule. Consequently gentlemen, I do not think my place in political agitation is amongst its recog-nized leacers.

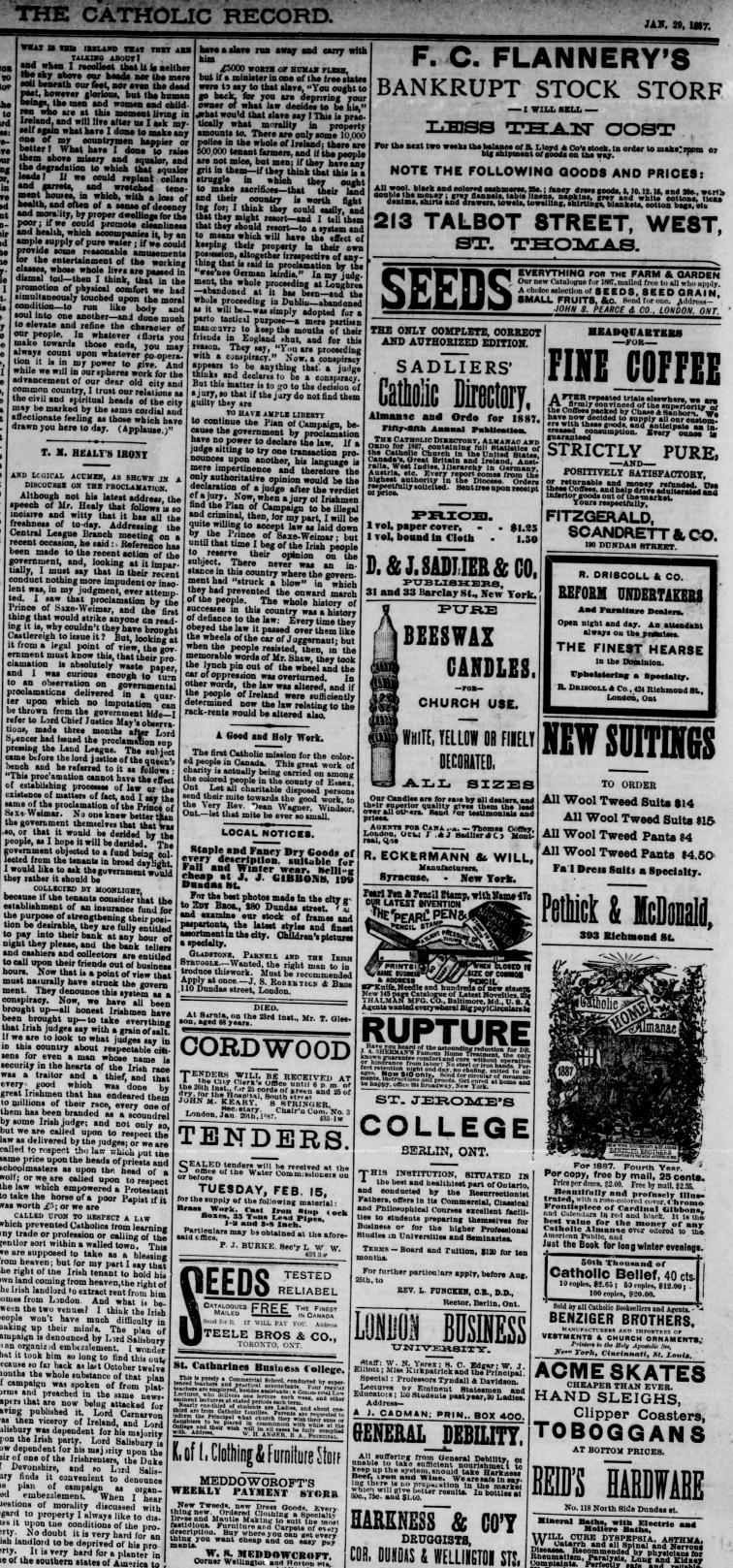
WEAT IS THIS IRELAND THAT THEY ARE

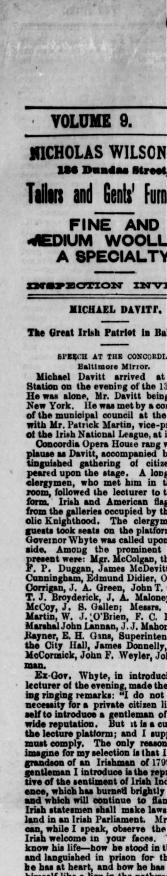
# T. M. HEALY'S IRONY

ND LOGICAL ACUMEN, AS SHOWN IN DISCOURSE ON THE PROCLAMATION.

AND LCGICAL ACUMEN, AS SHOWN IN A DISCOURSE ON THE PROCLAMATION. Although not his latest address, the speech of Mr. Healy that follows is so incisive and with that it has all the freshness of to day. Addressing the Central League Branch meeting on a recent occasion, he said :. Reference has been made to the recent action of the government, and, looking at it impar-tially, I must say that in their recent conduct nothing more impudent or inso-lent was, in my judgment, ever attemp-ted. I saw that proclamation by the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, and the first thing that would strike anyone Cn read-ing it is, why couldn't they have brought Cattereigh to issue it? But, looking at it from a legal point of view, the gov-rimment must know this, that their pro-clamations is absolutely waste paper, and I was curious enough to turn to an observation on governmental proclamations delivered in a quar-ter upon which no imputation can be thrown from the government Mide-I fer to Lord Chief Janice May's observa-tions, made there months after Lord Spencer had issued the proclamation sup transing the Land League. The subject asme of the proclamation of the Queen's the bore the lord justice of the queen's bench and he referred to it as follows : "This proc'amation cannot have the effect of specer had issued the proclamation sup transe of matters of fact, and I aw the asme of the proclamation of the Prince of systemer. No one knew better than the government themselves that that was so, or that it would be derided by the provenant themselves that that was so, or that it would be derided. The government beyeted to a fund being col-tested from the tenants in broad daylight would like to ask the government would the course if the tenants consider that the for

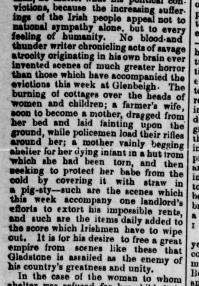
bishop I have to discharge. Seek first the kingdom of God and its glory, and all those things will be added thereto, is the divine rule for all our lives, and pre-eminently for those who, in posi-tions of great responsibility, have been charged to fix men's minds on the ob-servance of that rule. Consequently gentlemen, I do not think my place in political agitation is amongst its recogn nized leacers. I SYMPAIBIZE WITH THE NATIONAL ASPIR-and yield to no one in my convictions of the need of self government for the prosperity of the county—a meet. They denounce this system as a conspiracy. Now, we have all been brought up—to take everything of the need of self government for the prosperity of the country—a need that is felt in common by every country in the civilized world —and while I feel at the same time the hardships which press upon the agricul-tural classes so severely at the present time I do think with regard to the efforts that may be made to give effect to those views, that my duty is to regulate and restrain their ardor in look-ing for reform than to stimulate their desires or efforts for it. The greater the grievance under which a people labor the greater the danger of excess in agitat-ing its removal; and when, as at the great Irishmen that has endeared them to millions of their race, every one of them has been branded as a scoundrel by some Irish judge; and not only so, but we are called upon to respect the law as delivered by the judges; or we are called to respect the law which put the same price upon the heads of priests and called to respect the law which put the same price upon the heads of priests and schoolmasters as upon the head of a wolf; or we are called upon to respect the law which empowered a Protestant to take the horse of a poor Papist if it to take the horse of a poor Papist if it was worth £5; or we are CALLED UPON TO RESPECT A LAW Which prevented Catholics from learning any trade or profession or calling of the gentler sort within a walled town. This we are supposed to take as a blessing from heaven; but for my part I say that the right of the Irish tenant to hold his own land coming from heaven, the right of the Irish landlord to extract rent from him comes from London. And what is becomes from London. And what is be-tween the two venues? I think the Irish tween the two venues 1 think the Irian people won't have much difficulty in making up their minds. The plan of campaign is denounced by Lord Salisbury as an organized embezzlement. I wonder that it took him so long to find this onty that it took him so long to find this onty that it took him so long to find this out-because so far back as last October twelve months the whole substance of that plan of campaign was spoken of from plat-forms and preached in the same news-papers that are now belug attacked for having published it. Lord Carnarvon was then viceroy of Ireland, and Lord Salisbury was dependent for his majority upon the Irish party. Lord Salisbury is now dependent for his majority upon the heir of one of the Irishrenters, the Duke of Devonshire, and so Lord Salis-bury finds it convenient to denounce the plan of campaign as organbury finds it convenient to denounce the plan of campsign as organ-ized embezzlement. When I hear questions of morality discussed with regard to property I always like to dis-cuss it upon the conditions of the pro-perty. No doubt it is very hard for an Irish landlord to be deprived of his pro-perty. It is very hard for a planter in one of the southern states of America to





and languished in prison for the has at heart, and how he has himself like a hon in the pathwas ruthless evictor. I now introduc the father of the Land Lesgue, Davitt."

Mr. Davit, after the applat ubsided, spoke as follows : "I subsided, spoke as follows : " thankful for this splendid dem of welcome from the ancient ar ored city of Baltimore. But I surprised, because I have often from the lips of Mr. Parnell an for the magnificent reception ex him here six or seven years ago. however, congratulate the Irish N construction of Baltimore upon the however, congratulate the Iriab I League of Baltimore upon th parade and this immense ar which form together a strong dec in favor cf the Home Rule cause. the news of this meeting is flashe the ocean to-morrow, it will be nspiration for the Irish people righteous struggle for national au and another knell for the de which has so long crushed then "I speak to night, as I have all along, not so much to the Iris ment represented within these to the American public at large Mr., Parnell's desire to gain and the moral support of the whole A the moral support of the whole A people, because upon it largely the victory of the Irish cause defeat of our enemy. The only achieve this is by showing that o is just, and that the means we to use are lawful and moral. Th it is my duty to establish these tions : 1. That the right of Ir national independence is a just That Castle rule is subversive very basic principle of consti government. 3. That, in asking con support, we can truly say are not imperiling the 'interest English, Scotch, or Welsh peop on the contrary, fighting their b well as our own. "Home Rule means the right land, as well as every other coumanage her own affairs, and to her own prosperity. No Americ deny this tight of self governme deny this right of self governm is recognized now throughout th England herself has maintaine cept when it clashed with her fish interests. Her statesme advocated it for Poland, for I for Italy, for Bulgaria, and fo other nation of Europe, except. They have poisoned public hitherto, by representing that acquiesced in Ecglish dominati Irishmen were not fit to rule they But Irish history is now b known. We have gained the America, of Australia, of Euro the fabrications of the English ment's hired tools are no longer I Consider the geography of Ireland between Europe and America, has formed her for a nation. The England may steal, but ca bill of the set of the



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- Julian

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shelter was refused for her child, it is positively exhilarating to hear of a buxom young Irish won an who used her muscle and a shovel and knocked down a bailiff and a shovel and knocked down a bailiff who was nailing up a door. She was arrested, of course, but as she was being escorted off by the policemen with rifles there was a rush from her friends, and she was rescued. Columns could be filled with details of abso-lutely incomprehensible brutality on the part of landlords' agents, and each would add to the satisfaction felt by every man in America whose money is backing this anti-landlord fight.

# Passed Himself off as an Editor.

There is said to be but one lawyer There is said to be but one lawyer in heaven. How he managed to pass St. Peter is not positively known, but it is conjectured that he passed himself off for an editor and slipped in unexpectedly. When he was discovered the startled angels searched the realms of felicity in their length and breadth for another lawyer to draw up papers for his eject ment, but they could find none, of course, and he held his fort. welfare of the citizens. As a rule they are simple and prosaic things; their success depends on steady work and perseverance; they do not lend them-selves so readily on wider and greater subjects for the ventilation of eloquence; but I think in the long run they are the sometimes hear speeches about I re-land, her wrongs and her rights, I ask myself

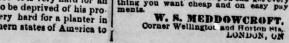
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the greater the danger of excess in agitat-ing its removal; and when, as at the present time, the passions of the people are aroused, and especially an ardent, impulsive people such as I know them to be, I am disposed to think that I can best serve their interests by acting as a brake upon the machine rather than as a boiler to supply steam.

# I WOULD REGULATE THEIR MOVEMENTS.

NOT EXCITE THEM; yet there is a vast difference between yet there is a vast difference between coercing and repressing, which is pretty much like sitting on the safety valve. But in justice to my people in the city and country, I must say that I have not had the slightest need to exercise any restraining influence, muon them, for restraining influence upon them, for they have shown how to advance the cause of the country with the convictions of true patriots and the steadiness and order of good Catholics. But it is in the more intimate and frequent intercourse of fellow citizens that we shall be brought of fellow citizens that we shall be brought most together, and have, I trust, oppor-tunities of mutual co-operation. You are kind enough to recognize certain movements in which I have had the honor of taking a part for the improve-ment of the condition of the people. I sincerely hope that the Council may be able to see its way to the promotion of such move-ments for the physical and moral welfare of the citizens. As a rule they are simple and prosaic things; their success depends on steady work and perseverance; they do not lend them-selves so readily on wider and greater subjects for the ventilation of eloquence; but I think in the long run they are the surest road to rational prosperity. When



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Bener

J.L.

Molière Baths, WILL CURE DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, Ustarrh and all Spinal and Nerrous Diseases. Recommended by physicians for Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lung and Kidney Compiaints. Perfectly safe and reliable. 39) Dundas st. Send for circulars. J. G. WILSON, Electric Physician.

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