# Catholic Record.

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

# VOLUME 12.

# LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1889.

Junius McDonough went on : "As far as His Lordship the Bishop of Sherbrooke Catholic Record. I am concerned, I am not afraid of any. to make enquires whether the Catholics thing I might say. And while the re- were expected to vote for one or the other London, Sat., Nov. 30th, 1889. porter is here I will say that I have re- candidate, and received from His Lord. ceived peculiar treatment from the city ship the following reply, which certainly

EDITORIAL NOTES.

NEXT week we will give a full report of the proceedings connected with the departure of His Grace Archbishop Walsh, them about myself." (Has the last sentence any reference t for Toronto.

Rev. Dr. Hunter, Congregationalist ?) Ir MAY be said that the only result of Rev. Junius McDonough has made very common mistake. He came from the vile Fulton's visit to London is that he has left an ugly smirch on the clerical Strathroy, and no doubt whatever have we that he would be deemed a great man garments of a few preachers. These in a email town : but London is a consider. reverend men of leisure are ever ready to identify themselves with almost any. able place. We have a number of great men thicg or anybody who happen here, and the reporters cannot do justice to along, if by so doing they serve to draw all of them. It would be prudent, however, were Rev. Junius McDoncugh not to fall towards themselves a little newspaper notoriety. Their church doors are locked, foul of the press men. They have and, like Mr. Micawber, they are always largely in their hands the making and waiting for "something to turn up." The unmaking of many a ministerial reputacompanious of the vulgar and untruth. tion. ful Bostonian were Rev. W. H. Porter, Bap WHAT is the Third Party ? Well, it would be a task to describe it. Coming

tist, a parson who endeavored to mount to great heights in the Jesuit agitation. on a general election Sir John Macdon-This he succeeded in doing, but, like a ald and Hon, Wilfred Laurier are in the spent sky rocket, he fell quickly and was habit of going a house cleaning. They for a long time quite extinguished.

the cob-webs and other undesirable attach THEN there were Rev. J. Allister Murments from their political structures. ray, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian congregation ; Rev. Mr. McGillivray, pas Party. Then there is the political trees : tor of the Presbyterian church on Richmond street, and Rev. Junius Mc. The Grit oak and the Tory oak. They tower above us majestic and strong. The Donagh, of London West, formerly of political spring time is approaching, and Strathroy, Methodist. Not having been a resident of Loudon for any lengthened the chiefs climb up and lop off the dead and decaying and useless period, this fact will probably explain the presence of the latter gentleman. Our branches from the great old tree. Methodist friends had their fingers so badly solled when they touched Mr. the Third Party. There is still more Widdows, they were not over anxious to rub skirts with the unsavory Baptist from Boston. "Show me your company and I'll tell you who you are," is a trite old are the men of one idea-the Scott act saying that will have much force as men-the Prohibition men-the Sabbatarian .- the cranks-the men who want regards the persons we have named.

to rule or ruin-the boodlers-the lazy gentry who never did an honest day' "HAIL MARY, full of grace, the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou amongst work in their lives and want a governwomen." These words, we are told in ment position, and who started out with aspirations for the position of a Deputy holy scripture, were addressed by the Angel Gabriel to the mother of our Minister of the Crown and came tumbling all the way down to a country Blessed Redeemer. Rev. Dr. Fulton, in England, cald, "Mary was not much of a postmasterablp-the holy men who do virgin." This is on record. It was pub. the noisy preaching, and who received lished in all the papers. It was not divine calls to large salaries in the most denied. Indeed an effort was made to attractive churches-the exhorters who justify the language. Dr. Fulton in this insist that all men should be made goody. city last week aunounced a lecture on good by Act of Parliament-the preschers "The Virgin Mary." A great crowd was who dou't like the Jesuits and who abuse present. The streat cars from the east, them because it brings a crowd. But we the north and south were filled with well. must stop. It would require a volume to enumerate all. We will simply add that dressed and respectable looking peoplethose whose steps were tending towards to describe the defeat of the Third Party the grave-the gay and mitthfal who in the late contest in Lambton, an enthuwere in the bloom of life-and the boys static member of that community deand girls who were scarcely in their teens. clared that five-thirds of the people did They were going in crowds to hear Fal. not vote. ton's lecture. They all seemed to be

happy. It would appear as though a choice feast was in store for them. What was the nature of the feast ?

papers. They have ignored my very should set the matter at rest once for all. existence. But I don't mind that. Of However, we have no doubt the falschood course I have never written anything for will be repeated by the same journals, as

persistently as ever : Sherbrooke, November 22, 1889. J. A. Chicoyne, Waterloo: The Catholics of Brome are not obliged

to vote for one candidate more than an-other. Let them vote according to their conscience. + ANTOINE, + ANTOINE, Bishop of Sherbrooke. SIGNOR CRISPI has had the presump tion to "supersede" Mgr. Pellegrini,

Bishop of Acquaviva, on trumped up charges of abuses and avaricious man agement of his diocese. Even if the charges were true, it does not pertain to him to govern the Church ; but he seems anxious to imitate the example of Bismarck in establishing a Kulturkampf, He should remember that, after an ex

periment lasting fifteen years. Bismarck was constrained to retrace his steps. THE fifth detachment of French work

ingmen, who are on a pilgrimage to Rome, take a long-handled brush and remove arrived there on the 7th inst. The detachments average about 2 000 each, as they were informed by the Italian These things form a part of the Third Government that no more could be ccommodated on the railways at a time. The total number of these pilgrims for whom provision has been made is 25,000, and the real cause on account of which more were prevented from going at a time is that the Italian Government feared the effect of so many pious work-Taese branches form another section of ingmen paying their respects together to the successor of St. Peter. They have work to be done. The houses must be been accustomed to pretend that the put in thorough order. Other undesirworkingmen are anti Papal, and the able elements must be expunged. There presence of 25,000 in Rome all at once would give the lie too plainly to the Infidel press.

A GLOBE reporter called on Mr. Greenway at his hotel on the 19th inst., as he was passing through Toronto, and asked him regarding the position and popularity of the agitation in favor of the aboli tion of separate schools in Manitoba. In reply, Mr. Greenway said : "There had been a great deal of sgita.

tion throughout the Province on the question. Through the press and in other ways it was being continued, and would come to a head when the House met. He believed the people were very much in favor of it. The reporter continued :

"Will you introduce a bill to abolish separate schools when the Legislature meets, Mr Greenway ?" The answer to that question

liscreet silence. Is it possible that, after all, the programme of abclishing free religious ducation will not be attempted ?

IT has been asserted very positively THE London, England, Press Associaby the non-Catholic press that the contion says : "A sensation was created todemnation of the Church against secret day (Thursday) at the National Tempersocieties is about to be cancelled, except

ADDRESS AT BALTIMORE. The following brief address, which ine lonowing orier sadress, which we are pleased to be able this week to give in full, delivered by that distinguished layman, Daniel Dougherty, is conceded to be one of the most elequent heard at Baltimore during the recent Catholic Congress, where britiant speeches were the role:

TIMELY WORDS.

DANIEL DOUGHERIY'S REMARKABLE

the rule: " I am profoundly touched by this the honor of my life. This congress is an event in the history of the Republic, an era in American progress, an advance in humanity, a move of earth towards

Heaven. Called to your presence, theme after theme comes flishing through my brain and swelling in my bosom. A single exultant thought I shall give utterance to and then resume my seat. We Catholice, Roman Catholics, Ameri-

ean Roman Catholics, prood, high-spirited and sensitive as any of our countrymen, have silently submitted to wrongs and injustices in manifold shapes and from time immemorial.

A way back in colonial years Catholics suffered the direst crashies. Talk of the slaves of the South in anti-war times, saves of the South in anti-war times, why they were treated like bigh-bred guests when compared with Catholics in colonial days. It is the "damated apot" that will not "out." The only religious mattyrs who ever stained our fair land with life-blood were Roman Ostholics. Spurned with suspicion, disfranchised, persecuted for opinion sake, hunted as criminals and punished with death by infamous laws ! We have from time to time been slan-

We have from time to time been shal-dered, villfied and maligned in news-papers, pamphlets and books, in speech and sermon, sectarian assembly, political convention and even in the Congress of the United States! We have been proscribed at the ballot box. The highest honors of the republic are denied us by a prejudice that has all the force of a conetitutional enactment. In integrity, intellect and accomplishments the equa of our fellows, yet the instances are rare when Catholics are tendered exalted die thections. The exercises of our holy religion as a right are denied the suffering, the sick and unfortunate in many institu

tions of charity and to criminals in prisons and penitentiaries. Though the rank and file of our army and navy are largely of our creed the chaplains sre fewer than the fingers of one hand. Churches have been burnt, convents have been plilaged and libraries destroyed. Aye, political parties in the past have sought to deprive us of our political righte, and we are branded as tools of a foreign potentate and un worthy to evjoy the name of Americans.

THE TIME HAS COME, THE TIME HAS COME, not of our seeking, but in the course of evens, when we, the Roman Cath.lic laty of the United States can with pro priety speak, can vindicate ourselves, not by harsh words, heated retorts, nor defiant

by harsh words, heater reford, for other threats, but called yet finnily, obstitably yet proudly, conscious of the integrity of our motives and the impregnability of our publich. We assert wo are pre eminently Americant—that there would be no America that the continent would be to day aknown had it not been for Roman Hes and the Roman Catholic Church That that liberty which is the essence of all lib erty-freedom to worship God-was first stabilabed in America by Roman Catao. lics and Roman Catholics alone. I: was priests, ave, Jesuits, missionaries, who first sought and explored our land, pene trated into the wilderness, tracked the

man of the exhibit, and the philosopher of the school. She is the patron of art and the theme of the pret. It is the Catholic Church that guards the home, exactifies marriage, elevates woman, and places the bleezed Mother nearest our Saviour. It is the Catholic Church, while ever

striving for the good of mortals here ba-low, bends her sublime and heaven ap-pointed mission to the one supreme aspiration of fitting her children for the regions of eternal blies. THE SHADOW OF AN IMPOSING EVENT

begins to move. The people of the United States, aye of the hemisphere, are preparing to celebrate the 400th and-versary of the discovery of America. We especially rejoice in this resolve. That especially rejoice in this resolve. That tremendous events-with reverence I may say the second creation-the finding of a new world and the vast results that have flowed to humanity, all that can be 'raced directly to the R man Catholic Church, and the Roman Catholic Church alone. Protestantism was unknown when America was discovered. Let the students, the scholars, poets, historians, search the archives of Spain, the librasearch the archives of Spain, the libra-ries of Europe, and the deeper the research the more the glory will adorn the brow of Catholicity. It was a pious Catholic who conceived the mighty thought. It was when foot-sore and down hearted that at the porch of a monastery hope dawned on him It was a monk who first encouraged him. It was a Cardinal who interceded with the sovereigns of Spain. It was a Catholic king who fitted out the ships, and a Catholic queen who out the ships, and a Catholic queen who offered her jewels as a pledge. It was the Catholic Columbus with a Oatholic crew who sailed away out for months on an unknown sea where ship had never

sailed before. It was TO SPREAD THE CATHOLIC FAITH that the sublime risk was run. It was the hymn to the Blessed Mother was the hymn to the Biessen Mother with which csptain and crew closed the perils of the day and inspired with hope the morrow. It was the only cross, the standard of Catholicity, that was borne from the ships to the shore and planted on the new found land. It was the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass that was the first and for over a hundred years the only Christian worship on the continent which a Catholic named America.

which a Catholic named America. Why, the broad seal of the Catholic Church is stamped forever on the four corners of the continent. Therefore, let us in mind, heart and soul rejoke at the triumph of our country and glory in our creed. The one gives us constitutional freedom on earth, the other, if faithful o its teachings, ensures an eternity in history : Heaven.

CANADIAN CONGRATULATIONS

The following very clover contribution was eent by Rev. Father Teefy, of Toronto, to the Catholic Congress recently in session at Baltimore : There are few events in any history so

freighted with recollections of the past aud so laden with hopes for the future as the auspicious occasion which assembles the American Hierarchy at the primatal city on the 10th, 11th and 12th insta That event is no silver of golden jubilee of an individual, however exaited his rank or saintly his life. It is the contennial of the episcopate. A centory, and such a century ! What thoughtful Catholic throughout the United States will not reflect upon all that it contains, and thank the great God for the graces and mercles with which those hundred years abound i And because your faith is spoken of in which those hundred years abound ? the whole world and as it is common to us all, what fellow-chizen in the Church streams and gave estited names to localt. ties, bays, lakes and rivers. The first worship here of the true God was the

man of the cabinet, and the philosopher revolutionary Europe, while Bradstown led the van in that westward course in which empire takes its way. Those Those children came first in scattered families, afterwards in large bands, and last in shiploads. And where once in Indian wigwams,

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"the blask-robed chief, the prophet With the cross upon his bosom Told his message to the people,"

have arisen spired church and stately cathedral, halls of learning and homes of charlty. Who shall write of that century in which apostolic labors were common-place and heroic suffering was of ordinary occurrence? Wao shall tell of the zeal, the sacrifice of your fathers in their generation? "They were men of marcy whose godly deeds have not failed, whose pos-terity are a hely inheritance, whose name liveth unto generation and generation. Lat the people show forth their wisdom and the Church declare their praise." No doubt much might have been done which has not been done and much done which had better been left andone ; still, taking all in all, it has been a century of great all in all, it has been a century of great beginnings and marvellous accomplish-ments, and it ought to be the pride, as it is the honor, of every American Cathol c of to day, that it is given bim to close this, the first volume of his Church's his-tory and open the second with the pros-part of every a highlar second pect of even a brighter record.

I have not presumed to enter upon particulars either of persons or events ; but it there is one subject more than another upon which the Catholics of the United States deserve congratulation it is their effort in the cause of Catholic admention. The there in work exist education. True, there is much to critieducation. True, there is much to criti-cize; it lacks system and union; it needs diocesan inspectors; there seems to be a gap between the parochial schools and the New University filled only by private

unendowed colleges. But the very fact that American Catholics bear patiently the double burden of their parochial and common schools is a brilliant iewel in the crown of the American Church ; and no word of mine is strong enough to express the sympathy I feel or the en-couragement I would wish them. "Be not weary in well doing." Ye are creet. ing a breakwater sgainst the full tide and flow of immorality and false principles ; ye are laying up for your chil-dren's children treasures of truth which no thiet can steal or moth consume. And now that with religious pomp and ceremony you are inaugurating the Washington University you are putting the copestone on the arch and giving the best guarantee for the future of the Catholie education. As yet it has no

# "It is the heir of all the ages in the foremost files of time."

May its courts widen and wied m ever dwell in its halls ! Were this not a letter of greeting we

might at the very mention of education boast of our separate school system and pride curselves in the work our college has done and is doing. Your boys have come to us from East and West. We are proud when they do come; and we are not ashamed of the work we do for them, for we send them forth we do for them, prists and high-principled laymen. Through them we join once more in your hyma of praise and thanksgiving; and congratulate you most sincerely upon the glory which rests upon your work at the close of the flist hundred years of your history. J. R. TEEFY. history. J. R. T. St. Michael's College, Toronto,

Nov. 9, 1889

CLOSE REASONING.

The Soo Opera House was filled Tues-

Mary, the sweetest name in all the world -Mary, the mother of Jesus-Mary, who loved Jesus with a mother's love-Mary, who was in tarn loved by her divine Son with a love more intense than that ever before bestowed by a child on a parents-Mary was to be slandered and belittled in the eyes of a multitude who called themselves Christians. This was statement which has now become habitual the feast. What a sad commentary on with that journal, that the "CATHOLIC preachers' preachings, Gidless schools and RECORD and the Canadian Freeman dis Sunday school libraries !

by the hierarchy to restrict the freedom PREACHER SUTHERLAND arrived in London a few days ego. He came from of the Catholic parent ; and we know that Lambton, in somewhat the same fashion in their practical working they do restrict as the Union soldiers advanced on Washit." We had cceasion to contradict this ington after the battle of Ball Run. He assertion before, but we repeat that the called a meeting of his London contingent. CATHOLIC RECORD never stated anything of the kind. The law affords every facil-They met. Besides the chieftain, there were present J. B. Hicks, merchant tailor, ity to Catholic parents to support the Rev. Junius McDonough, Methodist, public schools, if they desire to do so. London West, and a few lesser stars. The The restrictions are upon Protestant world will remain in ignorance of the parents, who, even when they send their business transacted, as, after due deliberchildren to the Catholic schools, are not ation, the reporter was requested allowed to become legal supporters of to retire. Before he left, however, them. We have known of several cases there was a lively discussion for where this in justice has been and is still perpetrated. The Mail seems determined and against his expulsion. The tailor was in favor of the widest publicity, to adhere to its falsehood.

probably for the reason that the tailor thought the world was waiting to read peated by some of the anti Catholic what the tailor had to say. Rev. Junius journals that the Catholic vote of McDonough said the affair was a "caucus" Quebec and Oatarlo has been not only of the party and should be private. But Rev. Junius McDonough forgot to take offered but that it has been actually sold to one party or the other for the future into account the fact that "caucuses" local and Dominion elections. Of course were considered sinful in the old parties, every person of good sense knows that and therefore should not be permitted in the statement is false, and a suffi. the new ons.

cient evidence of its falsity is the Furthermore : Rev. Junius McDonough inconsistency of the statement. The suggested that "leading men should be same journals have told us at one time got, and thus make a grand impression." that the purchase was made by Sir John This was a shower of hallstones. Were Macdonald ; at another time we were would dare to tell Mr. Hicks, for example, that he is not a leading man? Ray. J. A Chicoyne wrote from Brome to from a society or not." not those present all leading men? Who assured that Mesers. Laurier and Mercier

speaker who stated that £20,000 had. whilst the Welsh parsons were starving, been invested in one brewery by a body of clergy, which included two Arch. bishops, two Bishops, three Deans, four Archdeacons, and six Canons,"

IT HAS been over and over again re-

ance Congress at Birmingham by a

THE Mail of the 25th inst. repeats the members are obliged to take, and which tinctly tell us that the recent amendment to the separate school law were designed

taken at the Catholic Congress at Baltimore. These prohibitory decrees against secret societies are founded in great measure upon the unlawful oath which

the case of Freemasonry, and that t

repeal of the decrees against the last.

named association will also take place

soon, though somewhat later on. The

initiatory steps were said to have been

violates the moral conditions which justify an oath : justice, judgment and truth. Hence it is easy to see that the decrees will not be repealed until it be certain that these conditions be not violated, since the Church does not change the moral law. In the case of the Free. masons, there are additional reasons for the severity of the decrees, arising out of the past history and known objects of the association. Hence it is no matter of surprise that the reports which were circulated have been authentically denied. Archbishop Ireland said re cently that there is no foundation for the statement ; so, also, on his return from the Centenary celebration, Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, said to a reporter who interviewed him on the subject :

"The ban of the Church will not be lifted from secret societies The ques tion had not been touched at all by the Catholic Congress, so far as he knew He said he could not understand how such a report as that the ban was lifted from the secret societies in the United States could have been circulated There was, indeed, something said about spreading the Catholic societies so as to take away, as far as Catholics go, the raison d'etre of secret societies, and to give Catholics a chance to have the some temporal benefits as societ exoci-eties offer, such as a sort of life insurance, assistance in sickness, etc With regard to secret societies, the Con gress could not legislate on them, as was simply a Congress of laymen, and it remained with Rome to decide whether remainen

Holy S crifice of the Mass. Catholic nations were the first to come to the rescue Catholic four Revolutionary Fathers in the war against the greatest of Protestant powers. A Roman Catholic was among the signer f the Declaration of Independence.

ascendeth upon the west : The Lord is His name." Without wishing to be pre-sumptuous, yet expressing what I feel to THE NAME OF ARCHBISHOP CARROLL forever inked with Benjamia Franklin the mission to Canada. Catholics have iven heroes to the Republic in every var and in every battle on field or flood Jath lice have sealed their fidelity with praise which echoes from the Atlantic to their lives. And now the Roman Catho ic laity of the United States for the first of Msine to the fragrant orange groves of Fiorida. Not only on account of that ime in congress assembled are here to procision to all the world that their coun try is tied to every fibre of their heart and acceptable that we should do he and no mortal power can shake their loving allegiance to its constitution and its laws. Why truly the blood of the Marvelious has been the growth of population. Catholics have outsiripped all. From 40.000 they have have its laws. midst : while my own community has a special reason for not letting the occa. sion pass in silence. Our Caoadian colleges have helped to form the Amer-From 40,000 they have become 0,000. From a despised people they 10 000,000. ican Church, and many of our old sture a mighty power. In every avenue of industry and intellect they are the peers dents are now by their zeal adding lustre of their fellow-men. Their schools and colleges, libraries and hospitals are ecatthese hundred years, from Bishop Car roll's first pastoral, in which its necessity tered near and far. In every village, steeple and tower, tipped with the cross tell where Catholics pray. In every town spieadid churches gather each morning spiendia cauricaes gather each morning thousands of worshippers. In every metropolis a cathedral lifts its massive walls high above surrounding piles or with its stately dome crowns the city's a fitting aureole to the century, that a may be pardoned, if not welcome brow.

In glancing at yoar history we find that no Patrick came with heavenly inspiration of shamrock, but that ten OUR GRAND OLD CHURCH is the protector of learning. She it was who rescued the inestimable jewels of thousand Patricks came with the shamrock upon their breasts and faith within their hearts to perpetuate in the busy classic lore from the ruins of the Roman Empire, previously preserved them through the convulsions of a thousand city and trackless forest of the New World the Church they had loved so dearly in the Old. We find no Boniface years and gave them to the printer's art to enrich the learning, elevate the style here shedding his blood for the truth he had preached, but we find countless and adorp the literature of every language Bonitaces spending their lives and being spent that they may erect the glorious to the end of time. She is the She is the pioneer to was the founder of spent that they may erect the giorious temple of Catholicity in the growing West. First the light of the episcopate was kindled in Chesapeske Bay, then the mouth of the Mississippi, ivilization She Sates, the framer of laws, the conservator of order, the champion of the against the encroachments of tyrants.

She it was that struck the chains from the white terfs of the old world. She it is that beholds kneeling round her altars the black and the white, the rich and the poor, the savege of the forest, theroyalty of the palace, the states. was kindled in Chesapeake Bay, then at the mouth of the Mississippi, and Boston, New York and Philadelphia in its teens. Thus all along the coast the cathedrais became beacons to guide the children of the Church from disquisted

day evening to hear Rev. Father Drumable episcopate, the zealous clergy and the mond speak upon "The Unreasonable-ness of Unbelief." His thoughts were generous people who are now with such lawful pride casting a retrospect view upon all that has been accomplished. profound philosophical thoughts, thrown out with a grace and dignity that carried "Let us sing to God, sing a psalm to His name ; let us make a way for Him who the vast audience with him.

He spoke for more than two hours, and was listened to with perfect admiration.

From the outset. Father Drummond e sentiment of every Catholic in declared his intertion of going to the root of the subject by declaring that he was going to "carry the war into Africa." Canada, we most heartily render to you our greeting and we join in that hymn of He reviewed some of the words of Mr. the Pacific, and from the moaning pines Ingersoll, Herbert Spencer, Darwin and others. He threw his enemies into two classes : the dogmatic unbelievers, whom he termed the bullies, and Agnostics, bond of faith which unites us is it just whom he described as the dudes to the occasion, but likewise on account of our kith and kin, who are in your charged Mr. Ingersoll with perverting historical facts.

In a skillful manner he refuted popular objections. "If there be a God," said one of those bullies, "I ask that God to crush me in five minutes. He pulls out his watch : the five minutes pass and he still lives. God is not like to its glory. Besides the cause of Cath-olic education is so closely connected He is in no hurry for revenge. He has all eternity for that. Who has not heard with the progress of the Church during of John L. Sullivan ? If John L became the object of fun for the urchins on the the object of fun for the archive ecturer, streets "thick you," said the lecturer, "that he would stop and call into play "that he would stop and knock the is very strongly insisted upon, down to the inauguration of the new University, his gigantic strength, and knock the young offender out of time ? God is too letter of congratulation like the present good, too great, to accept proffered con-ditions of the truth of His existence."

On the stage were prominent citizens from both sides of the river, among whom were remarked Dr. Campbell, of whom were remarked Dr. Campbell, of the Scotch church, Rev. Mr. Greene, Mayor Fowle, J. L. Murphy, Mr. Doyle, Dr. Kampedy, the editors Kennedy, the editors and reporters of the Democrat, News and Herald. Messrs. Ryan and Haney, Mr. Healey, etc. The meeting was presided over by His

Worship Mayor Fowle, who introduced the rev. lecturer in a brief and expressive manner. At the close thanks was proposed by Rev. Dr. Camp-bell, and seconded by Mr. Doyle, barrister .- The Sault Express.

Within four days, Bishop Healy of Portland, Ms., dedicated three churches in his diocese and laid the corner stone of a fourth.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Nora's Pledge. BY THE REV. ANTHUR BYAN.

"Wishs, Paddy, what brought you? You're

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welcome, asthore, To your supper at home with your wife; Sure they told me as much, and see, whis-per, what's more. You've the pledge, they say, taken for "life."

"Arran, Nora, don't mind 'em, what harm if I nave?" Sure there a plenty of man with the same, and I never heard yet that they asked 'by

your lave' Of their wives-or cared much for their blame."

"Is it blame you, my darilu'? God help us ? An wry Would I blame you, and I here alone? No!! pray on my two bended knees till I die

die For the father that pledged you, my own." "Now wait a bit. Nora, and wet me the tea. And we'll taik of the prayers by and bye; You were always a wonder entirely to pray. Bat I'm never muca good while I'm dry."

"Sure I have it here ready, well drawn, and Of new milk with the cream on for you, And I'd like you to show me the publican's

Where you'd get a more elegant brew, And the fire I have bright as my neart is,

And the hier takes bright as my never As the love that is burning in here, And I'm thinking your pleady son't be broke, while my arm Is around you like this, Patsy dear."

"Why thin, Nora, 'tis true for you, darlin' Not a haif of the drunkards that roam Would be ever seen d arkening a publican's

door, If their Noras would keep them at home. Sare the Assilnence pledge would be easy to

keep If two heads and two hearts were as one, And if nomes were like this, no poor Noras would weep Through the comfortless evenings alone.

"Let me kneel down then, husband; I'm tainking I'll take A pledge from you, dearest-'lls this : I will promise your home ever home-like to make, And I'll handsel my pledge with a kies, And you'll promise to come here and stay with your wife. When you've finished your work for the day.

day. And sud's pledged now to make your home happy for iff; So now, darin', let's come to our tea.

**KNOCKNAGOW** 

### UR, THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY. BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPFER III. MAT THE THRASHER.

As the party approached the avenue gate, on their way to the fort, a tax cart was seen coming from the direction of the

village. • On 1 'tis Richard," Grace exclaimed ; "I'm so glad."

"I'm so glad." She evinced her joy by a series of little bounds as she took Miss Kearney's arm and tried to burry her forward. But her compaulon's pace was too slow for her impatiance, and she ran on alone. "She is a very interesting child," said Mr Lowe

Mr. Lowe, "She would not thank you for calling her a child," said Miss Kearney with a

"I should scarcely have called her a child a moment ago," he replied, "for she talked and looked like a very sensible woman. Perhaps she is older than she

seems? "No; she is a child in years. But she really actonishes me sometimes." "Who are the gentlemen ?" he added,

as the tax cart stopped.

"My brothers." Grace pulled open one side of the heavy gate with all her might; but as she was about exerting her strength with the other, she suddenly lat go her hold, and ran out on the road. The taller of the two occu-pants of the tax cart reached her his hand, and she was standing between his heres in an instant. They drove on; and Miss Kearney said, in reply to her companion's

Not do your are going round to the bick "They are going round to the bick gate. Grace will bring them out imme-diately you may besure." "Is she a relative of yours ?" he asked.

"Her mother's siter is married to an uncle of mina," she replied. "Her father, Doctor Kiely, is a very eminent physician, and a man of distinguished talent."

alent." "Oa, I believe I have heard of him, a he not one of your great agitators ?" tion of all beholders. To be sure, it never was and never will be the slightest earthly use—a fact of which Hugh tried Is be

replied, laying his walking stick on a whitethorn bush in the fence, "to the ash-tree at the left hand side of the gap," pointing to a tree at the opposite side of the field. "In a straight line," he added, looking at Ma's as if the problem were worthy to be grappled with even by his residue. h 'r fa h r : "I think, sir, you might give Mat the

worthy to be grappled with even by his genius. Mat walked away without uttering a word, leaving Mr. Kearney and a half o dozen workmen, who, leaving on their spades, were waiting the order to begin at the construction of the new ditch, t altogether unable to conjecture how he intended to proceed ; but with unshaken faith in his ultimate success. Mat walked leisurely back to the "gurteen" when he had been at work, i and was soon seen coming through the gap near the sah tree with his plough thereby lifting the irons, so as that they might glide over the ground without r cutting through it, till he came to the whitehorn bush at the opposite end of the field, he fized his eye steadily on that bobect. "Do you want to have the whole parish coming for turnips ?" exclaimed her father in no amiable tone. "Sure you can refuse the next person that comes.

"Sure you can relie the hit perch that comes." "Very well," said he, with a resigned lock and a shrug of the shoulder, as if there were no help for it. Mat Donowan expressed his thanks; but in a manner that showed he was pretty sure his request would have been granted in any case. He strode up the hill with an easy, swinging gait; and as he carried a buge stick in his hand and torned in the direction of the fort, Miss Kearney re-marked that he was going to join the "wren boys." She should have known better, however, than use the words "wren boys" in the

Sheshould have known better, however, than use the words "wren boys" in the sense she did. They are only called wren boys who carry the wren in a holly bush decorated with ribbons from house to house on St. Stephen's Day : and many who hunt the wren do not join in this part of the proceedings. We may remark also that though the "king of all birds" is said and sung to be "caught in the furzs" on St. Stephen's Day, he is invariably "caught," and often ruthlessly slain, too, on Christmas Day.

Mr Kearney and the workmen heard his "Yo-up!" to the horses, and on he came, nearer and nearer, slow but sure, till they could catch the air of the song which he commenced to chant with as great solemnity of look and intonation as great solemnity of look and intonation as if its accurate rendering were a neces-sary condition of the success of his under-taking. They soon had the benefit even of the words, and as Mat pulled the horses to one side as their breasts touched the whitethorn busb; he con-tinued while he reined them in .

inued while he reined them in :

# "Oh, had I the lamp of Aladdin, And had I his geni also, I'd rather live poor on a mountain, With colleen dhas cruiteen amo."

we shall call by her Christian name, Mary, in future—and on seeing her brothers com-ing through the lawn towards them, asked her to tell him something about them. "Well,"she replied, "my eldest brother, Hugh, lives at home and attends to the farm with my father. Richard is a sur-geon; he has a great wish to go to Aus-realis, but my father and nother as "There it is for you," he exclaimed, as he folded his arms, after flinging down the reins, "as straight as the split in a

tralia, but my father and mother are opposed to it." Richard and Grace came on merrily tothe fems, as bringht as the price in a peeler's peller's pell." Mr. Kearney thrust his thumbs into the arm holes of his waistcoat, and looked intensely solemn, which was his way of expressing extreme delight. The workmen looked at one another and gether; while Hugh walked thoughtfully, if not mocdily, behind them. He was about the middle height, broad shouldered and strongly built. His hair and beard were black as night, and his complexion The workmen looked at one another and shook their heads in silent admiration— Jim Dunn, as he flung his coat against "the belly of the ditch," declaring in a decided tone, as if there could be no were black as night, and his complexion to dark that strangers sometimes asked if he had been a salior, or had lived under a tropical sun. His dress of gray tweed betokened the farmer; but a heavy gold watch chain seemed to indicate that he was not indifferent to display. He was not popular like his father; but the re-near with which he treated even the decided tone, as if there could be no possible question of the fact, that "nothin' could bate him." And Tom Maher, after spitting first in one fist and then in the other (if we may be pardoned for chronicling such a proceeding), firmly clutched his spade with both hands, and eyeing his hero from head to foot, de-youtly wished "bad luck to the mother that'd hearnder him her desuchar." epect with which he treated even the humblest day laborer, and a certain quiet independence in his bearing towards the gentry of his neighborhood, won for him the esteem of all classes. On the whole, that'd begrudge him her daughter." By which Tom merely meant to express in a general way his belief that Mat the Thrasher was good enough for any woman's daughter, and intended no Hugh Kasney was looked upon as come-thing of a puzzle by his friends. And latterly his sister Mary, who loved him above sil her brothers, used to feel uneasy at the thought that he was not happy.

allusion to any particular mother or daughter. But the flush that reddened the honest face of the ploughman, and a certain softening of his gray eyes, told plainly enough that Tom Maher had unconsciously touched a sensitive chord in the heart of big Mat Donovan,

the heart of big Mat Donovan, Some readers may, perhaps, require an explanation of Mat's allusion to "the split in a peeler's poll." The fact is, that respectable "force," now known as the Royal Irish Constabulary, have always been noted for the extreme care bartored by them on the basis of their bestowed by them on the hair of their heads. At the time of which we write a

"crease" down the back of the head was one of the distinguishing marks of a policeman in country districts where "swells" were scarce. And to such a pitch of perfection had the "force" at ained in the matter of this crease, that tained in the matter of this crease, that Mat the Thrasher could find nothing in art or nature capable of conveying a just idea of the straightness of the line he had marked out for Maurice Kearney's

new ditch but "the split in a peeler's poll." We have thought this explanation necessary, less the split in the poll should be mistaken for a split in the skull—a thing which our good natured friend never once thought of. The "new ditch" is to this day the admira-

The window of Mary's room faced the west, and she was fond of sitting there in the evening. It was a curious little bower, up in the pointed roof of the ber own.

bower, up in the pointed roof of the oldest part of the cottage—which had been added to at different periods, and presented the appearance of a promisen-ous collection of odds and ends of houses, not one of which bore the alightest re-semblance to any of the rest. The win-dow was the only one in the ivy covered gable, and looked into a little enclosure, half garden and half shrubbery. Mary sat near the window, looking at the fas-sinking sun, while Grace stood opposite the looking glass arranging her hair. ""Ab, Mary," the said, with a sigh, "that's the elegant young man." "Mr. Lowe." "To return, however, to the

"Mr. Lowe."

"Mr. Lowe." "Is he, indeed ? Then I suppose Richard is to be discarded ?" "Ob, Richard is quite an Adonis. But, then, Mr. Lowe has such an air-he is so then, Mr. Lowe has such an air-he is so aristocratic. He seems to admire you," she continued. "But that's of course. They all admire a be a u ty." Mits Grace dwelt upon the word, with a curl of the lip, as if she had the most sovereign coutempt for beauty. At the same time she stood upon her toes and surveyed her-self in the glass from every possible point of view. of view.

"caught," and often ruthlessly slain, too, on Christmas Day. Mr. Lowe was beginning to feel quite at home with his fair companion-whom we shall call by her Christian name, Mary, "Do you think yourself handsome Grace?

"Well, between you and me, Mary, I do Though not in the usual way, perhaps." "You mean "handeome is that hand "Not at all ! I was not thinking of

"Not at all ! I was not thinking of that stupid old proverb. But there is Adonis in the garden, and-what shall we coll the other ?-Apollo." Mary looked round and saw her brothers and Mr. Lowe in the garden. "And what will you call Hugh ?" she eaked. would say, which might well frighten John the Baptist himself if he met them

"Oh, Nabachodonosor, if you like-on mode of locomotion. Finn Macool," replied Grace, laughing. "I really don't know what to make of him. He seems to be always trying to calculate how many thorns in an acre of furze."

Richard here called to his sister, saying "Can you tell us anything about these tracks in the snow? We are puzzled by

"No," Mary replied, opening the win dow, and y replied, opening the win-dow, and looking down with surprise. "The puzzle is," said Richard, "that there are no tracks coming towards the house. The person must have jumped from your window."

Grace ?" Barney asked, with the coax-ing grin he always wore when speaking from your window." "Do you think anything has been stolen?" she asked,

"The tracks," he replied, "are those of slight high heeled boots, such as gentle. men wear." "I don't know on earth how to ac-Richard was a contrast to Hugh in

almost every respect. He was tall, slender, fair ikinned, light haired, gay, thought

"And he must have been well ac-quainted with the place," Richard con-tinued; "for he faced straight to the less, and talkative. Maurice Kearney introduced his sons to Mr. Lowe-"Sir Garrett's nephew ;" and as Grace had told them all about that stile behind the laurels ; and no stranger vould have done that."

gentleman, and his intention of spending Mary's face flushed crimson : but to some days with them, Richard and he were on excellent terms immediately, and had all the talk to themselves till they came her great relief her brothers and Mr. owe were looking towards the laurel and did not observe her. They followed the footprints out on the road near "the Bush"—where the lads and lasses of up with the wren hunters. Mr. Lowe was astonished to see an ex-

Bush"—where the lads and lasses of Knocknsgow were wont to assemble— and here all trace of them was lost in cited crowd of men and boys armed with sticks, and running along on either side of a thick, briery fence, beating it closely, and occasionally aiming furious blows at he knew not what. After a while, how-ever, he caught a glimpse of the tiny the trampled snow. The three young men returned to the house through the armyard, Mr. Lowe having expressed a wish to see the horse of which his host had spoken in object of their pursuit, as, escaping from a shower of blows, it flitted some ten the morning. "Really, Mary," said Grace, "it is like yards along the fence, and disappeared from view among the brambles. The crowd, among whom Mat the Thrasher and Wattletoes were conspicuous, rushed after; and as they poked their ticks into the withered grass and beat the bushes, the poor little wren was seen creezing through that one of the Melodies, 'Weep for the hour What to Eveleen's bower The lord of the valley with his false vow

poor little wren was seen creeping through the hedge, and the blows rained so thick Is there a lord of the valley in the case?" "I don't know what to make of you," "I don't know what to make of you," said Mary, looking at her as if she thought it just possible that Miss Grace Kiely might be the queen of the fairies. and fast about it that its escape seemed miraculous. It did escape, however, and after a short flight had just found shelter in a low sloe bush, when Mat the Thrasher leaped forward, and with a blow that "But as you really must be a witch of

After a minute of complete slience, dur-

stead of taking refuge in the briery fe

t changed its tactics altogether, and flaw

right across the field into a quarry over-grown with brambles, followed by all its pursuers except Mat the Thrasher, whose

quested some person or persons unknown

to "let him alone after that." Then

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smile in spite of herself; but the duck swallowing all the poistoes a man could dig in a day, forced her to laugh outright. To make amends for what she con-sidered her ill timed mirth, she said to THE TRACKS IN THE SNOW. THE TRACKS IN THE SNOW. Now, if I am, indeed, a bard, Immorial song, uncrowned, unstarred— Though gold, and rivends, and rivats guard— Shail win thee, spite of Fate, Jessie.' She substitutes 'Eva' for 'Jessie,' and takes it all to herself. I fear the poor child's head is a little turned," sighed Miss Grace, with a very wise shake of

Mary laughed for the poor child was five years her senior. But Grace, with-out condescending to notice the inter-

hood, and I make my confession every year; I have often entertained you at my house, I am in the confraternity, and have besought your prayers, that when I am dead you may watch over my body with song and lections." "Thou hast done well," is the Brother's answer, "and as toon as thou art dead we will pray for thee, and read long vigils, and chant beautiful Masses for thy soul, and loud requiems, and bring these in procession from thy parish church into our minster, and lay thee before the altar. But, I teil thee, if thou hast not restored what thou hast robbed, then if all the tears and the raindrops which were ever shed or rained since the world began were turned into monks and brothers, grey monks and black, preach-ers and minorites—yes, into patriarchs and prophets, martyrs and confessors, widows and virgins—and if they were to read and to sing and weep tears of blood before God for thee to the day of judg-ment, they would do thee no more good than if they did all this for the foul fiend." Such was mediavral doctrine in the year 1256. Moreover it re-sults from many hitherto unknown docu-'Footprints on the sands of time' It was objected that the returning tide would wash away a footprint from the sand, and therefore the idea was a bad sand, and therefore the idea was a bad one. But paps very properly observed that time, when compared with eternity, was nothing more that the strand be-tween the cobing and flowing of the tide. But to come to our footprints in the snow. We need not trouble ourselves with the notion that his Sable Majesty has had anything to do with them. Of course you read 'Robinson Crucoe''" 'Yes," Mary replied, wondering what Robinson Crusoe could have to do with it. sults from many bitherto unknown documents that there was much more of what we should now call spirituality every. where in the middle sges than even Catholics were disposed to think. It is "Very good. Well, the solution of the

even plain that nations were not reduced mystery is this: our man Friday-in a stylish pair of Wellington boote-was even plain that nations were not reduced to one uniform standard. There was, for instance, a type of devotion which was peculiarly Ecglish, and the object of the present essay is to point this out. standing there when the snow com-menced to fall; and, like a patient savage as he was, there he remained till the snow left off-and then walked away. FATHER DALGAIRNS.

Quod erat demonstrandum. Excuse my

eakness for Latin."

"It is past four, Barney."

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE SPIRITUAL LIFE OF

MEDIÆVAL ENGLAND.

nountains

"he is gone."

All those heating and itching humors of "I declare," said Mary, with a look of wonder, "that must be it." "Oh," exclaimed Grace, resuming her bright look, "there are a pair of feet 'making tracks,' as our Yankee friends the scalp, so troublesome to many person, are effectually cured by the use of Ay(r)s Hair Vigor. If not attended to in time, these diseases are very liable to result in loss of the hair.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

in the wilderness." And she pointed to Barney Brodher-The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our column some time since, an-nouncing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co., of Enosburgh Fails, Vt., ick, who was making for the stile behind the laurels, in his not to be described

publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address to B. J KENEALL & CO., (and enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the Horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble anime! Its phenominal sale throughout the United Sates and (knada, maks it standard suthority. Men-tion this paper when sending for "Treatise." ublishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and Mary called to him, and Barney swung round and looked up at them. "Barney," said she, "did you meet anyone on your way from town last anyone on your way from town last night?" "Begob, I did, Miss," replied Barney, with a start. "An' God forgive me," he continued, pulling off his hat and tak-ing a letter from the lining, "I forgot to give you this bit uv a note." He came under the window and threw the letter up to Grace, who caught it and handed it to Mary. "What o'clock might it be, Miss Grace," Barney asked, with the coax-

CATARER.

<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text> "Thanum on dioul, can it be late so earley?" he exclaimed, Tare en 'ouns, I'll be kilt." And Barney "made tracks" for the stile benind the laurele. Grace laughed, and turned round to repeat his words ; but checked herself on seeing Mary with the open letter in her hand, gazing towards the distant "And now," she said abstractedly, It is only very gradually that we are ob-

taining a real knowledge of the middle ages. Hitherto it has been one of those subjects which no one could approach without getting into a passion. Just as no one can talk soberly of Mary Queen of Scots so it would appear as if few could keep their tempers in speaking or writing of the mea wval time. The fact is that it is only by little that we can

understand a period so very different from our own. A chaotic time is always a time of great contrasts—when profound

# What Is Wanted

ignorance exists side by side with con-siderable learning in individual in-Is something that will make a man sleep well, eat well and rise in the morning re-freshed and strong, with none of the worn out tired feeing sure to be found where constinued durance of discover of the stances, when heresies are wild and monstrous, while faith is touchingly simple and devoted. What strikes touchingly a student of history most forcibly constipation, dyspepsia or diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood exist. utely we know the ages which are past the more we learn the oneness of the spirit amidst all out-ward differences of form. We are every Bardock Blood Bitters meets every indication expressed above. The Cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For day obtaining more knowledge about th day obtaining more knowledge about the middle ages. Much has come to light since, thirty years ago, I wrote some "Lives of English Mediæval Saints," at Littlemore, and, little as I have been able to follow the progress of history since then I have seen enough to acknowledge that recent publications have brought with them the conviction that there are more croup, diphthena, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or in-haling it is a matchless compound.

# NOVEMBER 30, 1889.

# THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

# Editorial Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECOBD. Baltimore, Nov. 14th, 1889.

CONCORDIA HALL. On Monday the cathedral was crowded On Monday the cathedral was crowded with Bishops, priests and people. High Mass commenced at 9 a. m. The cele-brant was Archbishop Heiss, of Mil-wankee. A very eloquent sermon was preached by Bishop Gilmore, of Oleve-land, on the absolute necessity of Chris-tian dogmas and religious training forming the most essential part of Catholic educa-tion. The immense crowd then repaired to Concordia Hall, to assist at the opening of the first Catholic lay congress ever held on this side of the Atlantic. Concordia Hall is eituated about the centre of the city. It was erected by Catholic Garmans for public entertainments, and it is most suitably adapted for concerts, dramatic suitably adapted for concerts, dramatic and oratorical exhibitions. Besides the and oratorical exhibitions. Besides the great advantage of an extensive platform, on which two hundred can be easily accom-modated, it affords seating or standing room for two thousand people, and has an extensive gallery on which about one thousard more may occupy seats and listen to every word pronounced on the platform by the orator or the dramatist. It has, though in a more substantial form, all the features and advantages of the Pavillion in the city of Toronto.

Pavilion in the city of loronto. I have already sent you an account of the papers read and speeches delivered by Mr. C. E. Bonaparte and Mr. W. A. Dougherty on the first day of the open-

ing of congress. HON. HONORE MERCIER. On Theeday ex-Governor John Lee Carroll presided, and after the assembling of the delegates at 10:30 he introduced the Hon. Honore Mercler, the Premier of Quebec, who was received with loud and repeated cheers, and who delivered one of the most eloquent and most telling speeches heard at this cultured and exceptionally brilliant gathering of lay gentlemen. It is to be presumed and most ardently wished for that Hon. Mr. Mercier's noble, Catholic and patriotic address will be given to the public in extenso, that all Canadians may have an opportunity of studying the grave questions so lucidly and so elo quently elaborated, while enjoying the satisfaction and very laudable pride in Catholic Canada being so nobly and so truthfully represented on this grand occa-

slon. Hon. Mr. Mercier it was who brought forward the Jesuits' Estate Act, by which the order received a very slight compen sation for all the losses it incurred by

the confiscation of its estates under the government of King George III. As Mr. Mercier said, when referring to that matter, "the same king who robbed the Jesuit Fathers of their hard-earned property drove your fathers into rebellion, by robbing men of their libercies and

national independence." Mr. Mercier spoke on the Church and its relation to free government. When religious freedom was proclaimed in America, he said all Europe was under the dominion of absolutism. The right to assemble was denied, the right to vote, even in England, was confined to the few, and it was only in this country that the spectacle was presented of a govern-ment by the masses instead of a govern-ment by the classes. In the grand and glorious work of extending the doctrine to religing and political feedom. Arch. of religious and political freedom Arch-bishop Carroll took no small share. bishop Carroll took no small share. The Declaration of Independence was a revelation to the world. It proclaimed with no uncertain sound that the source of all government was in the people. It was due to the influence of Archbishop Carroll and Benjamin Frank lin that French Canadians remained neutral in the struggle between England end her. American colonies. Arch and her American colonies. Arch bishop Carroll was very zealous in the cause of education. He realized the im-portance of education in a government of the people by the people, where every citizen is a statesman. It is a most fitting occasion, then, to erect now a monument to bis memory, and no monu-ment could be more appropriate than ment could be more sppropriate than

"Yes; I suppose you would call him to convince his father before this whim He does not try to conceal vas put into execution. But Maurice his patriotism; and yet, strange to say Kearney was headstrong, and would have he is the favorite doctor of nearly all the great families of the county, and he has his way in such matters, The new ditch narrowly escaped being a fruze ditch-or great families of the county, and the has ever so many public appointments. Grace would say, 'quite a monopoly of them,'" she added, smiling her angelic smile—as much at her own homely what in other parts of the country would be called a whin hedge—by a character-istic blunder of Wattletoes, who was sent by his master to sow the seed of the "un-profitably gay" shrub. In due time a estch at Mury's cloak for support, while Mary turned away with an exclamation of pain. But though she kept her head turned away to avoid seeing the little mutilated representation of the proto martyr, even she was forced to laugh when the huge phrase as at the more learned one her little friend would have used. drill of turnips appeared along the top of the new ditch; while Hugh Kearney was astonished one fine morning to find "That tells well for the liberty of the Thrasher shouted-"I struck her! I struck her! and aristocracy.' "Perhaps it tells as well for the high a promising crop of fulze in the very middle of his "purple-tops." Miss Kearney wished Mat a happy knocked my hat full of feathers out of character and skill of Dr. Kiely." "About what age is he?" Mr. Lowe

"I wish you the same, and a great "I wish you the same, and a great have which all agres, except Mary's, were fixed upon the sloe-bush, a scream of de-light from Grace surprised her into look-ing turned to resume the conversation with

"No," replied the latter ; "I won't sell

y turned out bad." said Mat.

"Were those the potatoes behind your ouse, Mat?" Miss Kearney asked.

asked. "I believe about fifty," she replied. "He is the finest-looking man I Baw.

"Has he a large family ?"

"No; two daughters. The eldest is a very beautiful girl; but Grace is her "He is a magnificent specimen of the Irish peasant," said int, intermediate the series of the s Wather's idol." Irish peasant," said Mr. Lowe to Miss

"Has he no son ?" "Yes ; he has a son,"

There was a kind of hesitation in her manner of replying to his last question that caused Mr. Lowe to look inquiringly at ber. But their conversation was in terrupted by a tall, brawny peasant, who

was passing the gate, to talk to Mr. Kearney. The peasant's name was Donovan, but any turnips. I'll want all I have, and more. But I thought you had a good he was universally known as Mat the Thrasher. He excelled in all kinds of crop of potatoes. I never saw finer. work as a farm laborer, and never met his match at wielding a flail. As a consequence, he was in great request among farmers from October to March; and,

house, Mat?" Miss Kearney asked. "Nelly pointed them out to me one day, and asked me did I ever see a flowerindeed, during all the year round-for Mat could turn a hand almost to anygarden so blooming " "The very same, miss," Mat replied, thing, from soleing a pair of brogues to roofing and thatching a barn. His super with a sorrowful shake of the head. "I "I suppose they were blighted," said iority as a ploughman was never ques tioned. As a proof of his skill in this Miss Kearney. "No then, miss," he replied, with a ne, we may mention that when Maurice Kearney was about running what in Ire land is called a "ditch" through the land is called a "ditch" through the centre of the "kiln field," the difficulty reproachful sadness in his look and voice. "Every stalk ov 'em would make presented itself-bow to make the fence perfectly straight. And, as a matter of a rafter for a house the first of Novem

ber. But put the best man in the parish to dig 'em after, and a duck 'ud swally all he'd be able to turn out from morncourse, Mat Donovan was immediately "Now," said Mat, after looking at the

ing till night." ground, "where do you want to run it?" The idea of a potato-stalk making a "From this bush," his employer raiter for a house made Miss Kearney

crashed through the bush as if a forest-tree "Not one of those ladies, I hope," "Not one of those hadres, i hope," Grace interrupted, "who nightly travel upon broomsticks." "Well," Mary resumed, laughing, "anything you like. But perhaps you could make cut the mystery?" had fallen upon it, seemed beyord all doubt to have annihilated bis kingship. Grace, who could only see the ludicious side of the scene, laughed till she had to

"Well, let me see."

Sne knelt down, and resting her elbows on the low window frame, put her hands under her chin, and with knitted brow contemplated the foot-

prints in the snow. "The solution of the mystery is this," them the conviction that there was mor interior and mystical life amongst our she gravely began. "There is nothing ancestors than appeared at first sight. very extraordinary in a man's footprint

It has now become simply ludicrous to look upon the devotional ideas of the ow. The footprint is an ordinary affair enough ; but the wonder is, as middle sges as made up of indulge Sydney Smyth said of the fly in the amber, 'now the devil it got there.' and gifts to monasteries These, of course, had their right place, as they have now. But, if ever it was doubtfu', Have you read any of Sydney Smyth's no one now can doubt that the mediæval

writings ?" "No ?" "Never read Peter Plymley's Leters ?"

"Never," Mary replied. Grace shook her head, and was about proceeding with what she called the lution of the mystery, when she again

"By the bye, there was a discussion at "By the bye, there was a discussion at our last literary dinner party-as I call them when we have the poets and editors-about Longfellow's

'Footprints on the sands of time.' 'Tis to be hoped when I speak of

after pondering deeply for a moment, with his eyes fixed on the ground, he walked slowly away ; as if, in spite of Jim Dann's assertion to the contrary, he Longfellow you do not suppose I mean your graceful brother?' "No," replies Mary, laughing, "I am not quite so illiterate as you suppose. had met something to "bate him" at last. "It is very ridiculous," said Mr. Lowe,

Though I dare say your poets and edito see grown men in pursuit of a little wren, and as much carried away by the excitement of the chase as if it were -" tors would be apt to set me down for a

brother-for archness, particularly in the presence of a stranger, was not in Mary's of making any impression used of back preciste your humble servant slightly, and has perpetrated an acrostic which I will repeat for you some time. But un fortunately the 'Brehon' is the rummest of the wh

o dig 'em after, and a duck 'ud swally ll he'd be able to turn out from morn-mg till night." The idea of a potato-stalk making a alter for a house made Miss Kearney Mary was relieved from the task of talk. Of the whole lot." "The what?" "Oh, such ignorance! The rummest, but 'Shamrock,' who write divinely, and who is really a nice fellow—I confess to The idea of a potato-stalk making a alter for a house made Miss Kearney Mary was relieved from the task of talk. Do not delay in getting relief for the liftle folks. Mother Graves' Worm Extermina-tor is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love who is really a nice fellow—I confess to The idea of a potato-stalk making a the idea of a potato-stalk making a Mary was relieved from the task of talk.

For Frost Bites.

There is no better remedy for frost bites, chilblains, and similar troubles than Hagysrd's Yellow Oil. It also cures rheumatism, lumbage, sore threat, deaf-ness, and lameness and pain generally. Yellow Oil is used internally and externally. There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a will remove any of bottle at once.

Joy In Jasper.

sinner knew quite as well as the gentle I can recommend Burdock Blood Bitters is a sure cure for scrofula I had it for man of the nineteenth century that if he offended God and did not resolve four years, and was so bad at one time that never to offend Him again, he would infallibly be lost, though he four years, and was so bad at one time that I was almost a solid sore. I continenced taking B. B. B. last summer, have taken three bottles, and am entirely cured now. Miss ELLES Pipe, Jasper, Ont. left all his lands to the neighboring con-vent. Priests might sing Requiems, and

How to CURE HEADACHE.—Some people nuns might recite their office, but nought could avail the impenitent before the judgment seat of Christ. If any man doubt it let him read a sermon preached by Berthold of Regensburg, suffer untold misery day after day with Headache. There is rest neither day or night until the nerves are all unstrung. The cause is generally a disordered stomsomewhere near Toggenburg or Sargaus, not far from where the railway now skirts the lovely lake of Wallen. The ach, and a cure can be effected by using Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, containing Mandrake and Dandelion. Mr. Finlay Wark, Lysander, P. Q., writes: "I find Parmelee's Pills a first class article for Bilious Headache." skirts the lovely take of whiled, The bare footed Franciscan introduces, in his dramatic way, a man who had kept possession of ill gotten gains rising up in the midst of the congre-

NATIONAL PILLS are a mild purgative, acting on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, removing all obstructions.



the one just erected in the capital of the freest people on earth, the University at Washington.

In speaking of the \$400,000 given recently by the Quebec government to the Jesuits, he said it was simply returning to them property of which they had been despoiled by George III. of Eng-land, It was an act of restitution of land, it was an act of resultation of which the people are proud, and history will praise the people that had the moral courage to do it. I should add to all that has been said

that Hon. Honore Mercier produced, as a sincere and zealous Catholic, a mos favorable impression among the delegate of the Catholic congress of Baltimore During his stay in that Catholic city ho During his stay in that Catholic city ho was the guest of clergymen. Outside of the actual work of the congress his tim was spent among prelates and priests of the highest distinction and the mes austere piety. If not at actual con gress work he could always be foun either at the residence of Cardinal Git bons or at the College of Loyola of Calvert street, his favorite resort. I ha the honor as well as the very gress pleasure of meeting him at both place especially at the college, where he spen pleasure of meeting nim at ooth place especially at the college, where he spen his evenings and delighted to b entertained with anecdotes or t enter into free and lively discussion with the Jesuit Fathers and others of free and debattble questions on which free and debatable questions, on which even against the Fathers themselves, h always chose the side "orthodoz," Th Hon. Honore Mercier is in every sense the word a God-fearing man, a practic Catholic, an able statesman, who read Catholic, an able stateman, who reak much and has studied deeply and we all the social problems of his time an day. Although not interfering with an man's right to indulge in a glass of win or ale, he is himself a very strict te or ate, ne is numsent a very strict te totaler, not even permitting himself ti use of tobacco in any shape or form. On motion of James Fagin, of Ne York, a vote of thanks was tendere Dermice Mersion for his strict.

York, a vote of thanks was tender Premier Mercier for his kindly expre-sions towards the Catholics and the government of the United States. Mo signor Gadd, the representative of Ca dinal Manning, of England, was inth and converse the congratulatio duced, and conveyed the congratulatio. of the Cardinal and the Catholics England to the Catholic Congress of t United States.

THE NEW SOCIAL ORDER. Peter A. Foy, of Detroit, read a pap

up in the midst of the congre-gation, and saying, "Ho! Brother Berthold, I have done good to the brother A Cure of Catarrh

throat and lung diseases, if taken in time, is effected by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, or money paid for it will be promptly returned. A more pleasant physic You never will find Then Pierce's small "Pellets," The Purgative kind,

e lot."

"Well," said Mr. Lowe, who was a little posed by the remark, "I believe hunting the wren is not the only kind of hunting that could easily be made to appear ridi-

culous.'

# NOVEMBER 30, 1889.

# THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

Editorial Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECOBD. Baltimore, Nov. 14th, 1889.

CONCORDIA HALL. On Monday the cathedral was crowded

On Monday the cathed al was crowded with Bishops, priests and people. High Mass commenced at 9 a.m. The cele-brant was Archbishop Heiss, of Mil-waukee. A very eloquent sermon was preached by Bishop Gilmore, of Cleve-land, on the absolute necessity of Chris-tian dogmas and religious training forming the most essential part of Catholic educa-tion. The immense crowd then repaired to Concordia Hall, to assist at the opening of the first Catholic lay congress ever held on this side of the Atlantic. Concordia Hall is situated about the centre of the Hall is situated about the centre of the city. It was erected by Catholic Germans for public entertainments, and it is most suitably adapted for concerts, dramatic and oratorical exhibitions. Besides the great advantage of an extensive platform, on which two hundred can be easily accommodated, it affords seating or standing room for two thousand people, and has an extensive gallery on which about one thousard more may occupy seats and listen to every word pronounced on the platform by the orator or the dramatist.

platform by the orator or the dramatist. It has, though in a more substantial form, all the features and advantages of the Pavillion in the city of Toronto. I have already sent you an account of the papers read and appeches delivered by Mr. C. E. Bonaparte and Mr. W. A. Dougherty on the first day of the open-ing of converse.

ing of congress. HON. HONORE MERCIER. On Thereday ex-Governor John Lee Carroll presided, and after the assembling of the delegates at 10:30 he introduced the Hon. Honore Mercier, the Premier of Quebec, who was received with loud and repeated cheers, and who delivered one of the most elequent and most telling speeches heard at this cultured and exceptionally brilliant at this cultured and exceptionally brilliant gathering of lay gentlemen. It is to be presumed and most ardently wished for that Hon. Mr. Mercier's noble, Catholic and patriotic address will be given to the public in extenso, that all Canadians may have an opportunity of studying the grave questions so lucidly and so elo quently elaborated, while enjoying the estifaction and very laudable pride in Catholic Canada being so nobly and so truthfully represented on this grand occatruthfully represented on this grand occa

Hon. Mr. Mercier it was who brought forward the Jesuits' Estate Act, by which the order received a very slight compen sation for all the losses it incurred by the confiscation of its estates under the government of King George III. As Mr. Mercier said, when referring to that matter, "the same king who robbed the Jesuit Fathers of their hard earned property drove your fathers into rebellion by robbing men of their libercies and national independence."

Mr. Mercier spoke on the Church and its relation to free government. When religious freedom was proclaimed in America, he said all Europe was under the dominion of absolutism. The right to assemble was denied, the right to vote, even in England, was confined to the few, and it was only in this country that the spectacle was presented of a govern-ment by the masses instead of a govern-ment by the classes. In the grand and glorious work of extending the doctrine to reliation and volitical freedom Arch. ment by the classes, it is the doctrine glorious work of extending the doctrine of religious and political freedom Arch-bishop Carroll took no small share. The Declaration of Independence was a revelation to the world. It proclaimed with no uncertain sound that the source of all government was in the people. It was due to the influence of Archbishop Carroll and Benjamin Frank lin that French Canadians remained neutral in the struggle between England and her American colonies. Arch bishop Carroll was very zealous in the bishop Carroll was very zealous in the bishop Carroll was very zealous in the cause of education. He realized the im-portance of education in a government of the people by the people, where every citizen is a stateman. It is a most fitting occasion, then, to erect now a monument to his memory, and no monu- Editorial Correspondence of the CATHOLIC fortune, \$2,000,000, to the Indian mission, and two weeks ago entered a convent ment to his memory, and no monu. ment could be more sppropriate than the one just erected in the capital of the Sunday eve freest people on earth, the University at Mashington. In speaking of the \$400,000 given re-Montana, and who had arrived on Satur In speaking of the \$400,000 given reday to be present at the religious calebra tion. He was accompanied by an Indian chief, who was anxious to visit the country cently by the Quebec government to the Jesuits, he said it was simply returning to them property of which they had been despoiled by George III. of Engof the white people and witness the splendor of Catholic worship in Baltimore, land. It was an act of restitution of nand, it was an act of restitution of which the people are proud, and history will praise the people that had the moral courage to do it, I should add to all that has been said by Protestants styled the "Rome of America." Father Vangorp is tall and well formed, of unassuming manners, and kindliness itself stamped on every feature of his noble countenance. He entered freethat Hon. Honore Mercier produced, as a sincere and zealous Catholic, a most ly into conversation with me on the history of the Indian missions in the North-West tavorable impression among the delegates of the Catholic congress of Baltimore. During his stay in that Catholic city he and the Rocky mountains, and fully two hours were spent by us in discussing the present and future problem of Indian civilization in North America. I give you the history of Christianity among the Flathead tribes as told us that evenwas the guest of clergymen. Outside of the actual work of the congress his time was spent among prelates and priests of the highest distinction and the most austere piety. If not at actual con-gress work he could always be found ing by one who knew of what he spoke. It was in 1860 the confederated tribe gress V either at the residence of Cardinal Gib of the Flat Heads first heard the gospel of Of the Flat meads not near the gospel of Christ and the history of the cross preached unto them. Before that time they were pagens. Father Vangorp relates that the Iroquois of the North bons or at the College of Loyola on Calvert street, his favorite resort. I had the honor as well as the very great pleasure of meeting him at both placer, pleasure of meeting nim at ooth placer, relates that the frequest of the North especially at the college, where he spent his evenings and delighted to be furs from the Flat-Heads, and open a entertained with anecdotes or to enter into free and lively discussions Company. During their intercourse the Company. During their intercourse the Iroquois told how men of the black robe had brought a better religion to them, which made them virtuous and assured with the Jesuit Fathers and others on free and debatable questions, on which, even against the Fathers themselves, he always chose the side "orthodoz." The them of happiness in the world to come The Flat Heads roamed through Montana Hon. Honore Mercier is in every sense of and when the news spread among them of the word a God-fearing man, a practical Catholic, an able statesman, who reads a new and better religion they sent a delegation to Washington to request the catolic, an actor statement, who reads much and has studied deeply and well all the social problems of his time and day. Although not interfering with any man's right to indulge in a glass of wine black robe to come amongst them first delegation on its way to Washington was set upon and murdered by hostil or ale, he is himself a very strict tee. Indians. totaler, not even permitting himself the use of tobacco in any shape or form. On motion of James Fagin, of New York, a vote of thanks was tendered Premier Mercier for his kindly expres-sions towards the Catholics and the government of the United States. Mongovernment of the United States. Mon-signor Gadd, the representative of Car-dinal Manning, of England, was intro-duced, and conveyed the congratulations of the Cardinal and the Catholics of England to the Oatholic Coogress of the United States.

on the new social order. He said the two movements that were making the great-cet progress at the present day were the Democratic and Industrial movements. Capitalists, he said, are an indispen-sible part of the body politic, and as such they should not be blamed for any jarring of the social order. But when money undertakes to influence and con trol legislation, it then becomes danger-ous to the well being of the Government. The legislation, it then becomes darger-ous to the well being of the Government. The great issue of the day and of the future is the social quest. tion, which is the integral part of the labor question. The people in this country will have to work out the great problems and adjust the differences that exist between platoracy and poverty by themselves. There was a time when it looked as if the Christian world would be assisted in their schemes for the advance-ment of makind, and that sil interna-tion through the Holy See. But Protest-antism dispelled that dream, and instead of international peace there came interna-tional discord.

tional discord. EDUCATION AND THE STATE. The next paper was by Edmund F. Dunne, of Fiorida, on the right of the State in education. The power of the State, he said, was to protect man in his civil and political rights, but it had no power or authority to educate. The secular theory of education leaves out God. The parent has the absolute right over the education of the child. The parent is responsible to God for the educ cation of the child, and he cannot dele. The fathers who go about from one mission to another must change his language, his manners and way of his language, bis manners and way o EDUCATION AND THE STATE, But a chapge is coming. The people of America love liberty, and as soon as they reslize that they are unfair to their Cath-olic brethern, they will right the wrong

they are now doing. John H. Campbell, of Philadelpha, read a paper on "Temperance," a sub-ject, he said, next to education, and of the most vital importance to the future welfare of the Catholics of the United States. Many methods had been tried States. Many methods had been tried -bigh license, prohibition and local option--nnd had been failures, except in so far as to have produced a healthy public sentiment in favor of teetotalism.

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

REV. FATHER VANGORP.

Editorial Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECORD. On my return to Loyola College, on Sunday evening. December 10th. I was

valleys and established missions every-where among the scattered tribes of the North-West. Letters were confided to faithful converts among the Indiana who returned to St. Louis and Washington and obtained permission for several groups of faithful young Jesuit Fathers to proceed to the North-West and gather in the harvests of souls in all the rich fields where De Smet had toiled so isboriously and with such rapid and widespread auc these many tribes speaks a different lan-guage. The Fathers who go about from one mission to another must change

God. The parent has the absolute right over the education of the child. The parent is responsible to God for the edu-cation of the child, and he cannot dele-gate his responsibility to the State. The State cannot feed there is no education. The experiment of a Godless school has been tried, and it has proved a failure. Catholics want justice. They demand that money paid out for education should that no all educators alike. No dis-The experiment of a Godless school has been tried, and it has proved a failure. Catholics want justice. They demand that money paid out for education should be paid to all educators alke. No dis-crimination should be made in favor of blem of the day, and yet this country is far behind other nations in this respect. The reason lies in the fact that there is no true appreciation of the dividing line but a chapse is coming. The provided and very between State and individual rights bat a chapse is coming. The provided and very bat a chapse is coming. The provided and very often Methodist protestants and very often Methodist precenters with large Government salaries. As the Government will grant no money for sectarian purposes the agents have schools created for Pagana, Protestants and Catholics, and, as the latter by far outnumber the former, policemen are sent out to compel the Oatholic children to frequent the Godless schools. This rest of marginal for the former, schools. This sort of persecution lasts for two or three years after every appoint-ment of a new sgent. Then, as a rule, the Government agent begins to find that in the purely Catholic schools there is As option—and had been failures, except in at so far as to have produced a healthy public sentiment in favor of teetotalism. He closed his remarks by saying: "The fourth prominent form of temper-ance sgitation, and the one about which Catholics know most, is moral sustion. It is the one least open to objection. It is the method pursued by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, and it is approved of by the Church. It has accomplished great results, and if Catholics make up their minds to support the Catholic Total Abstinence Union and introduce it every where, the evil of intemperance will be abated." He could be the support the Catholic Total Abstinence Union and introduce it every where, the evil of intemperance will be abated." crowded, and the worst results are the consequence. A Catholic bureau has been for some time established in Weshington, the chief duty of which is to collect moneys contributed from all over the States and distribute it to each Indian mission according to its wants and requirements. This bureau is under the manage-ment of Rev. Father Stephens, Washing

ton. Bishop Marty is president of the society and Dr. Chapelle director. They have also for duty to make known to the authorities at Washington any grisvence or injustice inflicted upon the Indians, and to seek and obtain immediate redress when just complaints have been made and duly forwarded to their office. Miss Drexall has lately contributed her large





THE NEW SOCIAL ORDER. Peter A. Foy, of Detroit, read a paper ics and seeing for herself and making with her own hands the proper distribution of her great and inextaustible charity.

Monopolies and Combines are a source of menace to the public wel fare, and should be stamped out. So should catarrh. Mr. J. Duncan, Maple Creek, N. W. T., says :- Nasal Balm has done my catarih good, more than all the numerous remedies I had previously tried combined. I have improved so much that I believe one more bottle will completely cure me.

### Sleepless Worry

Is often occasioned by a harassing tickling cough which might easily be cured if the right remedy-Hacyard's Pectoral Balsam —was made use of. Its soothing, healing and expectorant qualities make it wonder-fully useful in every family for coughs and colds. colds

# Important To Workingmen.

Artizans, mechanics, and laboringmen are liable to sudden accidents and injuries, as well as painful cords, stiff joints and lameness. To all thus troubled we would recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the handy and reliable pain cure for outward or internal use. Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc. WHY YOU SHOULD USE Scott's Emulsion

# " Cod Liver Oil HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Thi

It is Palatable as Milk. it is three times as efficacious as plain

Another delegation was sent, headed this time by an Iroquois named Ignace, who was a fervent Catholic. They reached St. Louis in the month of July, reached St. Louis in the month of July, ti is far superior to all other so-called

reached St. Louis in the month of July, 1840, called on the Bishop, who listened to the story of their adventures, and, on consultation with the Jeault Fathers, a young priest named De Smet, of the Jeault Order, a native of Belgium, was commissioned to carry the glad tidings of the goepel to the dusky and savage tribes of Montana. By his tact, plety and in-domitable perseverance he broke ground everywhere, sowed the seeds of divine faith broadcast over the western hills and Sold by all Drugging 500, and \$1.00 Sold by all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00 faith broadcast over the western hills and

HACYARDS CURES RHEUMATISM FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS -----Are pleasant to take. Contain their ow Purgative. Is a safe, sure and effectua destroyer of worms in Children or Adult. "TALLY HO" LIVERY 288 OUNDAS STREET. I have added another improvement to the above stable, in the shape of a covered driv way, which now markes my stable the finest in Londne. Boarding horres a specialty. My saddle horres are quiet, but stylish. Horses and carriages sent to any part of the city. Telephone 678.-J. FULCHER, Prop. HACYARDS BALSA URESCAUCHS COLDS BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Cau Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. H WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Fr VANDUZEN & TIFT. Cincinneti, C MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS Favorably known to the public since 1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarr and other bells: also, Chimes and Peals AN ORGANIST And thorough musician of twenty years' szperience, educated in France and Ger-many, wishes a position in a large city. Can also teach German and French languages. Is a member of the C. M. B. A. Address "Organist." Catholic Record office, Lendon. Ont. 567-tf.

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# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The Catholic Record. Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmond street, London, Ontario. Price of subscription-\$2,00 per annum.

BEV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES,

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KEV. GEURGEI R. NORTHGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Indoka."
REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY.
TSOMAS COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor MESSARS, LUKE KING, (OHN NIGH and LUKE NIGH are fully authorized to receive subscriptions and transact all other busi less for the CATHOLIC BECORD.
Agent for Alexandris, Glennevis and Lochici.-Mr. Donald A. McDousid.
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Actor of Advertuing Vert Andrew States of Advertuing Approved by the Bishop of London. and Feoommended by the Archhishops of Si Bonisce and Otlaws, and He Bishops of Hamilton. Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Catholic Clergymen throughout the Dominion.

Eatholic Record London, Sat., Nov. 30th, 1889. As wE go to press His Grace the Archaffected the people in a manner seldom bishop of Toronto is about to take leave of the people of London Diocece. The day will be, for the good priests of this West man part of Oatario, as well as for the

people, an occasion of sorrowfal and heartfelt farewelle. Many dear associations will, in a manner, be sundered. Friendthe lips of the people. ships that have grown and ripened into holiest love will still exist, it is true, and hearts will beat as warmly

for each other as of yore, but the change will nevertheless be in many regards a sad one. A place has been filled in the east, and a vold has been left in the west. Toronto receives Archbishop Walch with acclaim- London sends her bleesings after him, but its heart is sad at the parting. The choicest prayers of priests and religious and people will form a garland of love that will hover about him as he is receiving the greetings of his spiritual children in the Queen City.

AND not alone a great and good prelate is Toronto taking from us. Rev. James Walsh will henceforth be attached to the archdiocese. He came to us when quite a yourg man, baving been ordeined in Rome. A priest after God's own heart has Rev. Jas. Walsh proved to be. While modest and unassuming, the traits of a loving and loveable character are ever seen sparkling in his countenance. Daties scupulously performed-a kind word for every one-a preacher whose words touch the very soul of his hearers and sink deeply, blossoming forth into holy resolutions-such is Roy. Jas. Walsh. But more than this is ho. Christ loved the little ones of His fold : and Father Waish, in this wise too, followed in the footsteps of his Master. Wherever he met the children they slways knew him and he knew them. To hold a place in his esteem was their proudest joy. To guide them and blees them was his sweetest task throughout the day. And many a preyer will ascend from these young and innocent hearts to our blessed Lord and His Immsculate Mother, to ask them to be with him in his path through life.

Matl, LAST Sunday was a day that for many, many years will be remembered by the Oatholic people of London. It was the last Surday our beloved Archbishop would when the reflection forced itself upon them that the parting was at hand. At the usual time His Grace ascended the pulpit, and, after reading the gospel of the day, he spoke to his people. It was not an ordinary sermon. We have for a good part of a life time been accustomed to hear from his lips powerful and soulinspiring discourses-carrying with them a persuasiveness that reached the hardest hearte and filled the mind with contemplation of the celestial joys in store for those who follow in the footsteps of the Crucified. This last sermon, from the lips of him who will now cease to be our chief pastor, was not, as we have said, an ordinary sermon. It was more than a Infinitely more. A father was sermon. speaking to his family. He was about to leave them. And a father's heart could be traced in the expressions that fell upon the ears of the multitude-a father's heart was guiding every wordand all the lamost recesses of its love were opened and poured out in a stream of earnest and tender admonition. The young, the middle-aged and the old were alike carried back to other days, and the loveliest day in all our lives, the day of our first Communion, with its was a father speaking to his people. In that sermon was embodied all that could be said to these he loved very truly. Many years will come and go, and many other events will happen and be remem bered for a while and then be forgotten, but the words spoken on last Sunday by our venerable prelate have left an im press that time will not destroy until the hearts that received it will cease to throb.

one of their priests. Often had he spoken to them, animated solely by a desire to fa'fil the solemn promise made at his ordination. the solemn promise made at his ordination. And well has he kept his promise. He, too, like His Grace the Archbishop, could not refrain from preaching a sermon of the heart. His affection for those with whom he had labored since he was ap pointed a priest of God was true and in tense. He had shared their joys and their sorrows. He had attended many of their dear departed when the angel of death was approaching. He had poured the conolations of divine hope into the cars of many who were now listening to him when sickness and sorrow came to put their burden upon them, and now this was all to cease. The blessed work would be continued amongst another flock in the fold of the Redeemer. The touching and beautiful discourse of Father Walsh

witnessed amongst our good Catholic people. "Love one another." may be said to be the uppermost thought in the preacher's mind while he was saying his farewell words, and many a "God bless him" and "God be with him" fell from

THE "EQUAL RIGHTS" PRO-GRAMME.

"Me. W. C endenning, a Montreal mer chant of prominence, revening to Mr. Mercier's threat to visit on the English in Quebec his vengeance for any anti-French Quebec his vengeance for any anti-French legislation that may be passed in other provinces, says: 'I wish to tell the Hon. Mr. Mercier plainly and openly that it is beyond his power or any other man's to do what he says. The English-speaking people here have rights—we do not hold them at his suffarance—they are our rights and dearer than life; we mean to hold them, and we feel and know that we are able.' Of course the British North America Act protects the English minor-America Act protects the English minor ity in the matter of education

The above is from the editorial notes of the Toronto Mail, and in its way it is a gem, as it exhibits the spirit of that jourpal, and of the fanatics generally, who are roaring out 'Equal Rights" as loudly as their lungs allow them. By Equal Rights they mean that all admirers of Martin Luther are to have the right to treat "Papists" as an inferior race. We thoroughly understand these gentlemen, and we have no favors to ask from them. Nothing would please them better than to see the Catholics of Outario at their feet, and pleading for mercy. If we were reduced to this plight we might expect similar mercy to that shown by the Bashi Bozouks to the Christians of Syria. Mr. Mercler made no threat of vengeance on the Eaglish of Quebec, but he said plainly that the Quebic and O. tario minorities are in a similar position in their relations to the majorities in the two provinces, and that in similar position they must continue to be. There must be no special favors to English or Protestants, be they msjorities or minorities. So say we ; and if we are not mistaken the good sense of the Protestants of Canada will uphold us in this

in spite of the fanaticism of the the Olendennirgs of Quebec, the McCarthys and Carmans of Ontario, and the hypocrites who have "Equal Rights" on their lips, but the spirit of the old defunct Protestant Ascendancy be present as their chief pastor. At High party in their hearts Mr. Clendenning Mass he took his accustomed place. For may boast that the Protestants of Quebec long years has he occupied the post of are able to hold their rights. We hope they are able to do so, and we will gladly assist them in doing so. Bat we totally deny and sad indeed were the hearts of all that they have any rights which the Catholics of Ontario have not equally with them. We will endure no stigma of inferiority. We also hold "our rights dearer than life, and we mean to hold them, and we feel and know that we are able." The Mail and its adherents have proclaimed that the Protestants of Quebec are to have special privileges which shall be denied to Oatario Catholics. It is to this that we object, and it is to such a state of aff drs that Mr. Mercier objects. Do the Protestants of Onebec wish to lay upon the Catholics of Ostarlo a voke of servitude which they will not endure themselves? We do not believe it. though we are fally aware that there are Dr. Davidsons and M jor Bonds and perhaps Clendennings who would wish this to be the case. We have in what has just occurred in Brome an evidence that the Protestants of Quebec, as a body, have no sympathy with such fanatics. The pretended Equal Rights party in that County gave utterance recently to much blaster and braggadocio, that they would carry on their warfare a l'outrance ; and they declared that they would bring forward a candidate to contest the constituency in the election which is imminent. But after all their bluster they were obliged sweet memories, was before us. It to ask the alliance of the Conservatives. Mr. Eiglish, the Conservative candidate. flatly refused to commit himself to their policy, but said he would oppose Mr. Mercler. The Equal Rights Secretary told him any Conservative would do that Mr. Eagland gracefully acknowledged that he supposed this was so, but would promise nothing more, and the Secretary retired discomfited. Brome is the most thoroughly Protestant county in Quebec containing 10,905 Protestants to 4922

Ciendenning of West Toronto Junction, though he proclaims himself to be the Equal Rights candidate running on the platform of Prohibition, no.Popery and Mr. Meredith. It is a humiliating alliance for both of these parties, after the proclamation on the part of the Equal Rights Association that they must "sweep the board" of both political parties. It remains to be seen, however, whether the present shuffl ; will succeed any better than that of West Lambton. The success of a no.Popery Conservative in West York would not mean the success of the Equal Rights hypocrisy in the Dominion ;

still we are much deceived in the electorate of that constituency should the unholy conspiracy to defeat Mr. Mowat by so disgraceful a combination prove successful. The last sentence in the Mail's note

is another gem in its way : \*Of course the British North America Act protects the English minority in the matter of education."

Of course it does ; but it equally protects the Catholic minority in Ontario. And has not the Mail been telling us for the last six months that the British North America Act must be revised, and that the protection afforded to Catholics must be removed from it?

Now we are told that as far as the clause is a protection to Quebec Protestants it must be retained. Here is where the no Popery party will find themselves mistaken. They will find that both minorities are in the same boat, and that they must sink or swim together. The sad plight to which the Equal Rights party is reduced by the position in Brome is thus lugubriously bewailed by the Montreal E zening Witness of 21st fust.

as quoted in the Mail of the 22nd : "Each is true to his party, more or less "Lich is true to his party, more or less, There are two distinct camps. As to Equal Rights, however, both unite in opposing any introduction of it. The leaders, guilty either of the Jeanit legis-lation or its allowance, have their prestige to lose. The heelers and hotel loungers have no money, free drinks, or dinners to expect from the Equal Righters, who have expect from the Equal Righters, who have no party money. Therefore thoseso used to party reward oppose the Equal Rights idea. . . . It was decided to have a meeting in Knowiton on Wedneeday evening for Equal Rights, but not s ball could be found disengaged. The Erg. lish Caurch minister 'would rather not interfere;' the Methodist minister was a mettice stand there will be an away. As matters stand there will be no Equal Rights candidate, but there is no doubt that a good many of the Equal Rights people will support Mr. Gaylord (Mr. English ?) the Conservative candidate who has announced his intention of opposing the Marcler polley. It is to be regretted that the English people of Brome have not shown themselves free from party at such a crisis, and unite (sic)

in conding an Equal Rights man to oppose Mr. Mercier at Quebsc, etc." The Witness adds : "It is rather amusing at the present juncture to watch the efforts of both par-

ties to set themselves in as favorable light as possible on the Jesuit question." From the whole tone of the article we should imagine that the Witness and Mill are anything but 'amused' at the situation. But it is "am seing" to find the organ of fanaticism styling the Protestant population of the most Protestant County in Qiebec, the Anglican and Methodist ministers, in cluded, as "heelers and hotel loungers," with the honorable exception of the politi-

wife : and in both cases the men were regarded as good Mormons. out parents and parents without chil-dren; men and women who have 'no dren; men and women who have 'no more a portion forever in anything that is done under the sun,' condemned to watch the repulsive steps by which each of their doomed fellows goes down to a losthrome death, knowing that by the same they too must pass. "A small stone church near the land-ing and another at Kalawao tell of the extraordinary devicion of a Catholic

ing and another at Kalawao tell of the extraordinary devotion of a Catholic priest, who, with every prospect of advancement in his Church, and with youth, culture and refinement to hold him back from the secrifice, is in this hideous valley a self exiled man for Carist's sake. It was singular to hear the burst of spontaneous admiration which has act elicted. No un-worthy motives were suggested, all envious speech was hushed; it was almost forgotten by the most rigid Pro-testant that Father Dam'en, who has literally followed the example of Christ by 'laying down his life for the brethren,' trouble for himself.

Merally followed the example of Carlat by 'laying down his life for the brethren,' is a Romish priest, and an intuition higher than all reasoning hastened to number him with the 'noble army of martyrs," "

TENNIAL.

Isue, has excited the anger of many anti-It is further worthy of being recorded Catholic journals, because they see therein here that Mr. C. W. Moulton, in the grand triumph achieved by the Church ; November number of Queries, honorably and, animated by an inesne hatred of apologizes for a scurrilous and false attack made in the October issue on Father Damien's character. The article, he says, was published by an assistant in the fact that Catholic moral teaching is the office during his absence, and "he the only moral teaching which is based does not sanction the sentiments and upon the indestructible principles of opinions expressed therein."

# THE MORMONS IN THE NORTH WEST.

Mr. A M. Stenhouse, who was formerly a member of the British Columbian Legislature, but resigned his seat therein and joined the Mormons, is now engaged in the propagation of Mormon principles, on behalf of the Mormon settlement in the Canadian North-west. So far there is no evidence that the Mormons of that section have imported into Canada the polygamous practices of of the Westminster Confession, for ex. their Utah brethren ; yet, as they are ample, then it is lawful also to change at known to have immigrated chiefly bethe will of the majority the great princause the operation of the Edmunds ciples on which popular morals must be law prohibiting and punishing polygamy pressed hardly on them, it is very natural that there should exist some doubt as to their strictly monogamous intentions. The deputation which about a year ago visited Ottawa from the settlement were told by the Government that polygamy olic Church that we must look for its prewould not be tolerated, and it was under stood that the delegates declared that the settlers are quite willing to observe the laws of the country.

based.

servation.

The Catholic Church slone maintains

the immutability of the, divine, teaching

and divine law. She is the bulwark of

Christianity, and if there is any virtue in

Christianity, it is to the immutable Cath-

From all this it follows that the repre-

Mr. Stenhouse, however, has recently written a letter to the Ottawa Free Press Ohurch is the only one which can be inis which he states that there is no law sisted upon as always obligatory : it is the ia British Dominions which could touch only one which is immutable, and which in either Mormon or Mahometan polygamy. consequence can be efficaciously enforced He maintains that bigamy is prohibited, not as being essentially opposed to the only one which can certainly succeed in nature of marriage, but as being a decepmaking good citizens, whatever may be tion practised against one, or both, parties who have contracted marriage. live. Her triumph and wonderful pro-"Bigamy," he says, "is prohibited and gress, as eviaced by the centenary celebrapunished in order to enforce the terms tion, are the best security the country can of a voluntary contract, and for no other have that law and order will be vindicated reason." He acknowledges in effect that when such a contract exists, as implies that only one man and one woman are to be united in marriage, that the contract should be carried out ; but he evidently wishes to give the impression that with the understanding beman and wife at the first that a second marriage shall be admissible, it would be quite lawful to marry second wife, provided the latter were not deceived as to the existing state of affairs. Of course, there is no doubt as to the teaching of Christian morality on this subject, which admits of only one wife at a time; but we believe that it will be found that Mr. Stenhouse's conception of the law is also wrong. It will be found that the marriage law of Oatholic ages holds good still. The evils of the polygamous state, which degrades the amily, and makes home a mere bestial lair, are too apparent both in Mormon. dom and in Mahometan countries to be tolerated under a Christian civilization. We are quite satisfied that, even inde-

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recommended patriotism to the country they live in. Canadian Catholics must be patriotic too. Catholics should be "the It is to be hoped that the Dominion first patriots in the land," and the more Government will take proper steps to earnest we are in obeying the precepts of prevent the introduction of all such the Church the more patriotic we shall be. abominations into Canada, otherwise we The Catholic Congress which followed may have to go through some of the the religious celebration expressed the difficulties which beset the United States allegiance of the laity to Catholic doctrine, in its dealings with the people of Utah. and repudiated the instruction of enemics We have no doubt that proper precau. that to be faithful Catholics we should tions will be taken, as the delegation to Ottawa were informed that those who abste any of our love for our country. They maintained that even though the had already a plurality of wives would not be allowed to bring them into the new settlement, and that any who violate the laws will lay themselves open to prosecution. Mr. Stenhouse has the temerity to say that it is his intention to test the law as soon as he shall find the ladies." He appears to be preparing THE LESSON OF THE CEN. The contennial celebration at Baltimore, having come to so successful an

United States make no provision for religious education, this is the kind of education which will promote true civilization. They therefore strongly urge a continued loyal support of Catholic parochial schools. They condemn Mormoniam and divorce as a blow simed at the foundation of civil society and Christian civilization. The principles of Anarchy, Nihiliem, Socialism and Communism, and the greed of capital, are also denounced in equally strong language. They recommend those Catholic societies whose object is to relieve the poor and to alieviate human misery, and they wisely add :

"It must be left to individual action to elect the field in which each shall aid i religious and charitable work."

Catholicity, they interpret this as a men. The temperance movement is strongly ace to the Constitution and the well being approved of and the following recommenof the country. They shut their eyes to dation is adopted :

"We favor the passage and enforce-ment of laws rigidly closing saloons on Sunday, and forbidding the sale of liquors to minors and intoxicated persons."

eternal truth, the only teaching, there-Good Catholic reading is strongly fore, which can mak a good citizans; and recommended by the Congress, and they if Protestantiam in its various forms urge Catholics to support generously the teaches also some kind of morality, it is Catholic press, which comes to the front only because it has adopted those printo defend Catholic doctrine and which ciples with more or less ful lness from the furnishes right answers and practical Catholic Courch, which maintains them solutions to the important questions in their integrity. How could it be which are from day to day arising for expected that a system which recognizes public consideration. the lawfalness of change in doctrine.

They conclude their declaration of should adhere persistently to the immutable principles by vindicating the rights of the principles of morality ? These principles Holy Sae to perfect liberty of action. are, after all, doctrines, and if it is admit. They say : ted to be lawful to charge the doctrines

"We record our sclemn conviction that the absolute freedom of the Holy See is equally indispensable to the peace of the Church and the welfare of man. kind. We demand in the name of humanity and justice that this freedom be scrupulously respected by all secular governments . . . and we pledge to Leo the Thirteenth, the worthy Pontiff to whose hands Almighty God has committed the helm of Peter's bark, amid the tempests of this stormy see, the loyal sympathy and unstinted aid of all his spiritual children in vin-dicating that perfect liberty which he justly claims as his sacred and inalienable

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sentations of our enemies are false and These are the correct principles to mieleading. So far from being a danger which ali Catholics should adhere, and the to nationality, the moral code of the decision of the conference on the educational question should convince the public of Outario as well as of the United States that Catholics feel so strongly moved by conscience to impart to their on men's consciences. It is therefore the children a religious education that it is the most abominable tyranny and want of generosity to attempt to deprive them of the form of government under which we this blessing, the concession of which will

# TOLL THE BELL.

inflict no injury on any one.

in the future, at all events by all who are The high horse which the bogus Equal under the influence of those principles Rights party have been riding has proved

which were represented in the celebration. in West Lambton to be but a sorry nag. One journalist styles the assembled The claims of its journalistic organs were Bishops "alien potentates." As a matter that it represented not only Oatario but of fact they are not allens. Most of them the Dominion, and ex Bishop Carman are by birth American cl'zene, and we believe that in every case the United declared that they would "Sweep the Board." Not a trace was to be left of States prelates present who are not citieither political party ; but now that they zens by birth are so by naturalization. have shown themselves to be only a few More than this cannot with any show of more than the majority of Reformers over reason be asked by the most fastidious the Conservatives of West Limbton, American. But altogether apart from the Mail of 20th last, consoles the stillthis consideration, the principles of the born organization that though "standing Catholic Church are universal, applying by itself its vote is non-effective," the to all mankind, and what is universal canindependents can if they please decide not be alien to any country. They are the fate of the political organizations. the principles which Christ commanded They may not form a triumphant party, His Courch to teach all nations to observe. but they can become an influence, making Hence even if Bishops and priests were and unmaking partles." Have they not in fact foreigners, the doctrines and told us over and over again that they "do morals which they inculcate, being of uni please ?", Why then did they not deversal application, are not foreign, whether cide the fate of a political organization in in the United States or elsewhere. There West Limbton ? It is, at all events, is no need that a universal Courch should rather coming down from the high horse make among her members distinctions when, from threatening to annihilate the according to nationality, and the Catholic Constitution and the Province of Quebec at one dire blow, they are reduced to "be-Nearly all the Bishops of the United coming an influence in making and un-States and Canada were present at the making parties." There is not a voter in centenary, besides representatives from the Dominion who cannot do this. But Canada has not come to that low condition that so insignificant a minority

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the making and unmaking of r has argued that this is proof Oatholics are corrupt. H it now that it recommends Rights party, the party of purit eousness, to adopt this corrupt the Mail become a convert to doctrine that "the end justifies Or is this "honest and in leader of rightaous Protestanti a Jesuit in disguise ?

# EXIT FULTON

Filthy Falton has come and it may be permitted us to ask has he done. Has the prese beastly vilifier of everything good contributed in any way moral improvement of the city Have the obscene expression filthy allusions which go to m sum total of Falton's abomina conferred any benefit on t young and old, of the daily j which they were printed almo-We trow not. We are strongly that these impure lectures of H wrought great harm, if not ha a certain class of readers whose tion is easily excited, and who say to themselves, if clergym as Fulton represents them, w Ity may be expected from should we be virtuous when victous ? It is utterly imposs fore, that such lectures show followed by the very worst was the duty of the civil au put a stop to the publicity of s ous literature. The law is ve this matter, and why has it n in force? Obscene literatur seized upon at the frontlers Majesty's Castom Houses, an publicly destroyed, lest any, ex of her Majesty's subjects, she way be harmed or the min children be polluted and publ be endangered. There is no ever about the existence of lished for the preservation of in this as in every o governed country in Christen rupting literature, impure pictures, may be arrested at t and confiscated, while traffick villainous and soul destroyin, liable to heavy fines and im It is difficult to understand Fulton's stamp are allowed Canada unchallenged. Bat y conceivable is the fact of his b to peidle an immoral work prurient character, that is ful lles and of the vilest calam Catholic priests, who are natu the protection of the civil g The priests of any country guardians of its morality. No may last long, no Governme said to have any guarantee without morals-without res the principles of public dece domestic as well as national where all these are thrown a the very priests themselves are and falsely and lyingly held most flagrant violators of all cency and morality-it is alm authorities of the country sh and enforce the laws that pr dividual protection and for cency. Why should a lechero he allowed to invade the sat breath and impure lips and la tudes pollate the very air and shock the delicate our pure-minded Canadi that for innate modesty and tue stand above reprosch, and to say, peerless on the contin ics ? If the soul-polluting ru mitted the liberty of the uno ject-if he be allowed by legislators and weak-kneed is go about sowing the poison o and of obscenity in every tow at least let them enforce the obscene literature, and seiz ton's book of filth before to is wrought and too many in are destroyed by the pest malign influence of its blight In the published accounts night's lecture it is said t Falton explained how his came to be written. He did audience how all the your the printing establishment refused to work, how they pollute their hands or their imaginations with the pri compilation of such a d He did not tell his audience l girls in Boston struck won home in a body and remain whole week rather than soil with such immoral dirt. It is noteworthy that wom old, who are usually exclude or courthouses on such oc encoursged, on the contrary hear all the suggestive imm would flow from the imput malodorous Fulton. It i that Rev. J. A. Murray the courage of the women, who were brave enough to be p meeting. It certainly must have req

REV. JAMES WALSH preached in the Catholics. The no. Popery cry is evidently Cathedral in the evening. It was the last as much at a discount among the Quebec time he would appear in that pulpit as Protestants as among those of West

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al leaders : and even these are declared t be about as bad as the rest. The veracious Witness could scarpely find harsher language wherewith to describe the population of the most thoroughly Cutholic county in the Province.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S TRIB-UTE TO FATHER DAMIEN. Mrs. Isabella Bishop, nee Miss Bird. the well-known authoress of "S x months in the Sandwich Islands," and other interesting works of travel, tells in the book named above of the "noble instance of self devotion given by Father Damien, a Belgian priest, who has gone to spend his life smidst the hideous scenes and the sickness and death of the

This work was written in 1873 in the form of a series of letters, and while such journals as the Congregationalist, the Presbyterian Review and Presbyterian Witness are reviling the memory of the self-sacrificing priest, it is interesting to note the testimony of this impartial lady regarding his mode of life and character. Miss Bird visited the island soon after Father Damien began his great work among the lepers, and she, undoubtedly, states the general opinion entertained concerning Father Damien. She thus describes the home of the lepers at Molokai :

ghastly valley of Kalawao"

"The place chosen for the centraliza tion and segregation of leprosy is a most singular plain of about 20,000 acres, hemmed in between the sea and a precipice 20,000 feet high, passable only where a zigzag bridle track swings over "The settlement is also accessible by very difficult landing at Kalaupapa, on the windward side of Moiokai. Three

ailes inland from Kalaupapa is the leper willage of Kalawao, which may safely be pronounced one of the most horrible spots on all the earth; a home of hideous disease and slow coming death, with which science, in despair,

pendently of the Coristian law, social Church does not do so. reasons alone would suffice to convince the people of Canada that they must adhere to Obristian usage in this matter. and prevent the unclean practice of England and Mexico, and a delegate from polygamy from being introduced into the Supreme Pontiff. the Dominion. If the laws that exist

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His Grace Archbishop Ryan, of Paila be not efficacious enough to effect this, delphis, in his sermon at the solemn the whole population will approve of the opening Mass, drew a glowing picture of passage of Acts of Parliament which will the progress of the Church during the oe efficacious, century, and foretold a prosperous future

As a further reason why polyamy for the Church, which "is alive to day should be permitted, Mr. Stenhouse with a divine energy and fecundity that states that "incestuous marriages are will continue to multiply these great quite unknown in the Mormon Church." results :" that is to say, the results of the United States Marshal Bennet tells a past 100 years, which have produced in the different story from his own experience. country 13 Archbishops, 71 bishops, 8,000 At a village named Weston, near the line priests, 10,500 churches and chapels, 650 of the Utah Northern Railway, he found and emiles and colleges, 3,100 parish an incestuous marriage on the part of schools, and a population of at least 9,000, one of the prominent Mormons named 000 Catholics. Nelson, and near Paris another case of

Archbishop Ireland in his evening incest of the worst description imagin. Instruction urged earnestness, a prudent able. He expressly states that in this and manly assertion of faith, and a last case the man's own daughter was Catholic public spirit. What he recomregularly sealed to her father, in the Salt mended for the United States is equally Lake Endownment house, as his second necessary for Oatholics in Oatario. He have operated by being "an influence in

sha'l control the country. The Ottawa Journal has already drawn the inference from the result in West Lambton, that the Equal Rights party must cut loose from Dr. Sutherland's Third Party. It says:

"The Equal Rights party had better decline to run on the same track with the prohibitionists. There are many who sympathizs with the Equal R ghts plat form who have no sympathy with prohi-bition, and vice verse. The two parties will best consult their own interests by acting independently." Very likely, surely ! Success would

have been certain if there had been a fourth candidate in the field. It will be very wise to try this next time.

It is further worthy of remark that the Mail has all along made it one of its chief accusations against Catholics that they

Ostholics are corrupt. How comes Rights party, the party of purity and right. cousness, to adopt this corrupt policy ? Has the Mail become a convert to the awful doctrine that "the end justifies the means?" Or is this "honest and independent" leader of righteous Protestantism merely all going to end ? a Jesuit in disguise ?

# EXIT FULTON.

Filthy Falton has come and gone, and It may be permitted us to ask what good has he done. Has the presence of the THE beastly vilifier of everything pure and good contributed in any way towards the moral improvement of the city of London ? Have the obscene expressions and the filthy allusions which go to make up the sum total of Falton's abominable lectures conferred any benefit on the readers, young and old, of the daily journals, on which they were printed almost verbatim ? We trow not. We are strongly of opinion that these impure lectures of Fulton have wrought great harm, if not havoc, among a certain class of readers whose imagination is easily excited, and who are apt to say to themselves, if clergymen be such as Fulton represents them, what moral. ity may be expected from us? Why should we be virtuous when they are so victous ? It is utterly impossible, there. fore, that such lectures should not be followed by the very worst results. It was the duty of the clvil authorities to put a stop to the publicity of such pilson. ous literature. The law is very strict in this matter, and why has it not been put in force ? Obscene literature may be seized upon at the frontlers or in Her Majesty's Castom Houses, and barnt or publicly destroyed, lest any, even the least of her Majesty's subjects, should in any way be harmed or the minds of their children be polluted and public morality be endangered. There is no doubt what ever about the existence of laws estab lished for the preservation of good morals in this as in every other wellgoverned country in Christendom. Corrupting literature, impure works and pictures, may be arrested at the frontier and confiscated, while traffickers in such villainous and soul destroying goods are liable to heavy fines and imprisonment. It is difficult to understand how men of Fulton's stamp are allowed to enter Canada unchallenged. Bat yet more inconcelvable is the fact of his being all wed to peidle an immoral work of the most prurient character, that is full of horrible lles and of the vilest calamnies against Catholic priests, who are naturally under the protection of the civil government. The priests of any country are the best guardians of its morality. No civilization may last long, no Government may be said to have any guarantee of stability without morals-without respect for all the principles of public decency and of domestic as well as national honor. Bat where all these are thrown aside-where the very priests themselves are represented and falsely and lyingly held up as the most flagrant violators of all laws of de cency and morality -it is almost time the authorities of the country should step in and enforce the laws that provide f r individual protection and for public decency. Why should a lecherous foreigner be allowed to invade the sanctity of our breath and impure lips and lascivious at 1tudes pollate the very air we breathe, ST. THOMAS OF AQUIN. and shock the delicate sense of A brilliant writer of our own time our pure-minded Canadian women has laid down for us in the following pasthat for innate modesty and sterling vir sage the characteristics of a noble writer : tue stand above reprosch. and, we venture "He should be a man with a purpose to say, peerless on the continent of Amer -a man who has a mission to say or sing ics ? If the soul-polluting roffin is perto us noble things that have hitherto mitted the liberty of the unoffanding subremained unsaid or that have been only ject-if he be allowed by our supine partly uttered till he grasps their whole legislators and weak-kneed law officers to meaning and gives them their full go about sowing the poison of immorality rounded expression." and of obscenity in every town and city-A thought such as this must have at least let them enforce the law against urged the Pope to bring again the works obscene literature, and seize upon Fulof St. Thomas prominently before the ton's book of filth before too much evil world. Moreover, he could not but be is wrought and too many innocent souls alarmed at the progress of unbelief. It are destroyed by the pestiferous and is no longer propagated, as in 1789, by malign influence of its blighting pages. fire and sword, but quietly and surely. In the published accounts of Tuesday through books and periodicale, it is night's lecture it is said that Ray. Dr. corroding the very base and superstuc Fulton explained how his filthy book ture of society. came to be written. He did not tell his To stem the ever-prevailing tide of audience how all the young women in infidelity Leo XIII, deemed it necessary the printing establishment at Boston to call the attention of mankind to the refused to work, how they would not doctrine of St. Thomas. In his Encyclical pollute their hands or their eyes or their on Christian Philosophy he thus speaks imaginations with the printing or the of St. Thomas' eminence as a scholar compilation of such a devilish book and teacher : He did not tell his audience how all those "Among the doctors of the schools St girls in Boston struck work and went Thomas stands forth by far the first and the master of all (as Cajetan has re home in a body and remained idle for a marked); because he had a sovereign veneration for all the ancient doctors whole week rather than soil their fingers with such immoral dirt. seems to have united in himself the It is noteworthy that women, young and intellectual powers of them all. old, who are usually excluded from halls teachings, which were like the scattered members of the same body, he put together and completed, arranging them or courthouses on such occasions, were members encoursged, on the contrary, to come and in a marvellous order, and giving them such wonderful increase that he is justly held to be the great defender and hear all the suggestive immoralities that would flow from the impure lips of the glory of the Catholic Church," malodorous Fulton. It is noteworthy After these words of the saintly pristhat Rev. J. A. Murray "commended oner of the Vatican little need is there the courage of the women, young and old to extol the "Angel of the Schools." who were brave enough to be present at this Years have passed away since the grand meeting. It certainly must have required a triple Dominican, with all the force of his in-

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the making and unmaking of parties." It coat of brass, a truce to all shame, for any has argued that this is proof enough that woman, old or yourg, to be found present at such a gathering. But what species of it now that it recommends the Equal morality is that taught in the church of Rev. J. A. Murray when he encourages the young women of his congregation to attend lectures on impurity? What is to become of social life? What is to become of public decency ? Where is it Fulton's lies might have gained credit

as Maria Monk's did about fifty years ago: But the times have chargedpeople are not quite so guilible now as they were in those days.

# ENGLISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The liberal triumph at the late Musicipal elections in England was even greater than was reported by cable. The Gladstonians have won from the enemy 122 boroughs, whereas the Tories have only captured 62, but as the Lib. eral-Unionists gained 3 and the Independents 3 from the Liberals, the whole Fory gain may be counted at 65 or 66. This makes the net gain of the Glad. stonians 56. This, added to the gain of last year, would indicate a change of sentiment, in at least 120 boroughs, in favor of Mr. Gladstone, which would give him a majority of about 120 in Parlia. ment if the electors adhere to their preferences in the coming Parliamentary election, even though Ireland and Scotland were to remain stationary, which is not likely to be the case.

A most noteworthy feature of the event is the demoralization and rout of the Uniopist combination in Birming. ham. The Liberals have gained four seats in that city, the home and stronghold of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. This has been the result of the quarrel be tween the two wings of the party, and both have suffered equally, two Conser vatives and two Liberal. Unionists having lost their seats, and a Conservative. Liberal-Unionist majority of 1 523 in the four wards in 1888 having been turned into a Liberal majority of 2,007 in 1889. Hundreds of Conservatives voted for the Liberal candidates in preference to the Liberal Unionists, while the Liberal Unionists retaliated by voting against the Conservatives in the other wards. One of the two Liberal-Unionists defeated was Mr. Austin Chamberlain, the son of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and this makes the defeat more galling As might be expected, the supporters of the Government are much demoralized by the general results, as it is a sure indication of total defeat at the general election. It is true that Municipal elections do not always depend upon the same issues which are at stake in Parliamentary contests, but it is equally true in England, as in Canada, that party preferences influence the electors in their choice, and that for the most part people work with the same allies in one election as in another. We may therefore take it for certain that the next Parliamentary contest will result in a great victory for Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule for Ireland.

The bye-elections alone were sufficient to prove that a great reaction has set in with the people of England, inclining them more than ever to grant the demands of Ireland, but the result of the Municipal elections, pointing in the same direction, makes assurance doubly sure,

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

still thrill with unforgotten music. Theories have vainly tried to sup-

plant him in the schools. Spinosa, with his fantastic pantheism ; Descarte, with his fundamental principle that the starting point of all truth must be our own consciousness ; have passed away, and the system of St. Thomas is, as always, the gathering point of all who buckle on the

armor of truth to do battle for the dear. est interests of humanity. He is the greatest philosopher of Chris-

tianity. St. Paul, guided by the Holy Ghost, determined its limits, St Augustine adorned it with all the charms of his genius. St. Thomas indicated to

mankind the reason of its solidity. His doctrinal works are, therefore, an arsenal from which weapons may be extracted to combat successfully the hydra headed monster of infidelity. His articles, which Popes have crowned with the title of "Miracles," are so many gems that will shine forever on the coronet of human reason. We do not mean reason swayed by passion, perverted by prejudice, or corrupted by a Godless education. We mean reason keeping within its own legitimate precincts and which, nourished by the teachings of the true Caurch, aids us to understand that there are truths which, till the light of glory illumine our intellect, will forever defy our compre hension. This is the principle that underlies the Taomistic doctrine, and which prompted our venerable Pope to encourage mankind to drink deep of the sacred fount that wells from the intellect of him who wished no other glory but that of "Christ Crucified."

The words of Leo XIII , have awakened the greatest enthusiasm in Catholic circles, and already St Thomas has become the presiding master in many a Catholic University.

The infilel world has perceived what a potent champion Catholicism possesses in the person of him who years ago drew thousands from all climes to the University of Paris, and hence many a violent tirade and calumnious depunciation have been issued by a press, whose bastard cynicism incites it to scorn a religion that aims but to purify and elevate mankind. Its enlightened judgment and historical knowledge will not allow it to be guided by a monk, especially a Dominican, whose very memory calls up a smell of fire and fagot, and who, no doubt, carried around with him inquisitorial racks and pincers. To mankind of this ilk, St. Thomas is scarcely offered, for it avails not to cast pearle bafore swine.

The men, however, who, perplexed by the many jarring systems around them, and dismayed by the prattlers that are enveloped by infidel philosophy in a worse than Cimmerian darkness, anxiously cry out, as Goethe, on the brink of eternity : more light ! more light ! will find in the works of the angelic doctor the solution of all their difficulties. The mysteries of the spiritual and material world, the prerogatives of human reason, the vexed questions of society, receive in the doctrine of St. Thomas as full an explanation as philosophy, strengthened by Heaven's science. theology, can give us in this world.

FRANC TIREUR.

flexible logic and analytical strength, built up the storehouse of Catholic theology, but his works, like a magic lyre, the dig works of the amagic lyre, witten to record the work of the Apostles after the accension of Christ, and especially missionary labors of St. Paul. The were letters addressid to those Epistles who had been converted to Christianity, and for the purpose of strengthening them in their faith and in the performance of their duties. As the art of printing did not exist when these books were written, they had for the purpose of circulation to be copied by hand. While copies of writings that came from the Apostles were thus circulated, other works pretending to come from Apostles, or from authors with apostolic authority, were circulated also. Thus we have these of circulated also. Thus we have these of Tatien, that of St. Luke used by Mar-cion, the ten false Episties of St Paul, etc. Besides, even in the copying of the endine writings of the Apostles and Evangelists, numberless errors crept in from want of diligence, of accuracy, and difference of opinion with regard to words, their nation, and numerical add to heir position and punctuation. Add to the various translations that were this made and the consequent liability of in creasing the errors already existing in the various codes or copies of originals or exemplars, and we shall not be astonished when we hear St. Jerome, who, in the fourth century, at the request of Pope Damasus, set about the translation of the Old Testsment and the revision of the

New, exclaim, "Tot sunt exemplaria quot codicer." There are as many originals as copies. Now, under such circumstances, and in such a state of affairs, what would have bacome of the Bible had not the Catholic Church taken the matter in hand and settled once for all the Canon, as it is called, of the sacred scriptures, and estab-lished for all time to come the genuinences of the Bible. This immortal work was done in the Council of Carthage in the year 397, and again affirmed by Pope innocent I., in his letter to Ecuperius the Bishop of Toulouse, and by Pope Gelasius in the first Conneil of Rome in 494 If we have a Bible at all, know now what is an inspired book and what is not, we owe it to the Catholic Unuter, to the Courch whose councils and Popes defin-ately settled the matter a thousand years Protestantism was born. Yet before Protestantism was born. Yet there are men who will tell you that the Ostholic Church is the bitter enemy of the Catholic Church is the bitter enemy of the Bible. The Catholic Caurch, who eaved the sacred books from destruction, Christians in China must be either govened by delusion or gailty of fraud Sir James Brooke, addressing the acciety for the propagation of the Guspel, said to the members : "You have made no progreas at all either with the Hindoo or the Mahometan ; you are just where you were the first day you went to India." Dr. Lang, in 1852, said of these Protest-ant missionary efforts : "There is not a well-authenticated case of the conversion of a black native (of Australia) to Christi-anity." Major Dunds reported to the House of Commons, saying : "The mis-sionaries have hardly Christian Zod a single individual in South Africa." Lord Castlereagh, speaking of Syria says : "Tae (prot) Bishop hes scarcely a congregation be sides his chaplaine, his doctor and their families." I might go on quoting much more of this Protestant testmony to show that the method adopted by Protestants that the method adopted by the free of converting the heathen by the free distribution of Bibles has resulted in com plete failure. What is the obvious con-clusion to which we must arrive from all these potent facts ? That the Bible is not the ordinary means designed by Provi dence to bring men to the knowledge of Christ's doctrine or Carist's law. Not only is it not the ordinary means, but it could not be. Millions could not use it. could not be. Millions could not use it. Children and the unlettered could not read it. Yet children want to be saved,

and we are not aware that the art of reading has ever been made a condition of sal Nowhere has God ever make the read ing of the bible obligatory upon enybody Neither Mosee, nor my of the Prophete nor the Synagogue, nor Christ, nor the Apostles have ever promulgated a law to that effect. The reading of the Bible is

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE BIBLE.

impertinent and woree than they over which ever heresy has sought shelter? forcordained to heaven or to hell The Luther found in the Bible the periodous Anabaptists based the terrible excesses ners of good works, the uselessness of the and the bideour licentiousness with which Subbath as a special day of worship, the feasibility of bigamy, the sinlessness of enormities, which he defended and upheld with fearless brow. Calvin, John Knex and the Presbyterians found its justification in the Bible even the enemy of the Bible! Think of it, ye inhabitents of Thornhill and Richmond Hill! Hill ! The man that saved the ship with Hill' The man that saved the ship with its priceless cargo from ship wreck, and brings that ship safely hito port, is the enemy of the ship. So decides, with Solomonic wisdom, Pereival & Co. Who enumy of the ship. So decides, with Solomonic wisdom, Percival & Co. Who was it that preserved the Bible from the time of the Council of Carthage to the time of the so-cailed Reformation? Who multiplied Bibles, and watched that no errors crept into copies and watched that no errors crept into copies and translations during that long period of time? Who but the Oatholic Church? It was her "lazy" moules and nuns who, in the Scriptorium of their Monasteries, labored for days and weeks and months and years even in copying and translating the books of the Old and New Testaments, who yied with one another in tracing with deft hand the sacred words of inspiration on sheets of snowy vellam, and who pro-duced the masterpleces of illuminated writing that still form the pride and the choicest treasures of the great libraries of Europe? Who was it that printed the choicest treasures of the great libraries of Europe? Who was it that printed the first Bible that ever came from the press ? It was a Catholic. Who, when the rapid press turned out Bibles in abandance with imminent darger of error, estab-lished a censorship to obviate the difficulty and preserve the text in its parity ? Again it was the Catholic Church Wo are told We are told it was the Oatholic Church that the Catholic Church is afraid of the Church that so fears and dreads the Bible should go to such lengths to preserve it, to multiply it, to translate it correctly, to watch with sleepless eye over every one of its words, its sentences, even its commas, colons, sentencions and periods? It is funny, indeed. And that Catholic Church so astute, so canning withal. We fear wild beasts and kill them. We fear serpents and crush them. We do not hug them to our beasms, and cherish them as we would a pet. Why does not the Catholic Church, instead of jealousy guarding the Bible, tear it to pieces, scatter its fregments to the winds, and thus, once for all, free herself from the fear and dread which that terrible Bible is said to inspire her with? Oh it is fanny indeed ? But does not the Oatholic Church for bid her children to read the Bible ? Do you mean by the Bible any of the many

versions of the Bible ? Why ? If you are versions of the Bible f Why f II you are a mother and some one offers your child a package of polsoned candles you, no doubt, will allow your child to accept and eat those candles, though you know they are polsoned and your child does not; or itself ? will probably permit your child to you experiment on those candles and find out for itself whether they are poisoned or not Oh, no! As a mother you love your darling and you will enatch the poisoned caudies from its grasp, and for-bid your little boy or girl to even touch the sweet temptation. Now what have we to say about the Protestant Bible ? Many versions of the Scriptures have been put forth since Martin Luther opene Reformation ball at Wittenberg. the Whole books and parts of books have been expunged-texts have been charged -words have been interpolated-punctuation marks removed and added so as to change the sense. Martin Lather wrote change the sense. Martin Lather wrote a Bible and had it printed and sent abroad. Dr. Easer, in the 16th century, found in this Bible of Lather's one thousand and four hundred mistakes, and proved that three hundred of these errors were falsifications. Broughton tells us that the translation of the Bible into English is so defective that the texts of the Od Testament is faisified in eight hundred Monday night next. A committee was tion of truth and goddiness. The ordin-ary man who reads the Bible interprets d forty Tindab, Coverdale, and Qieen Elizibeth's blshops favored the world with translations of the Bible, and any obscure passage he may chance to meet according to what he has already these were so notoriously corrupt that an outcry was raised against them, which caused James I. to order a new version to learnt from verbal teaching or he consults others wiser than himself, or he passes the be made. That version again was rejected passage by without further notice. If the or altered, and after the Restoration third he gains nothing by reading the Bible. If the second he has only human books that had been rejected were restored. Luther and the Reformers all had Luther and the Reformers all had a special knack of making the Bible say what they wanted it to say, and for that purpose they threw out whole books. They thew out the Epistle of St. James authority for the guide. If the first he is no wiser than he was before he read. At the time of the Reformation everybody read the Bible and everybody outside the Catholic Church claimed the right to read because it taught the necessity of good works. They threw out Machabees be-sause it taught the wholesomeness of and interpret it in accordance with his own private judgment just as Protestants do to day. Did this universal Bible readpraying for the dead that their sins may be pardoned. They falsified texts, and ing make the people batter, more obedi-ent, more chaste, more godly ? Here is the answer given to us by history. From when called to account for these outrage ous proceedings their answer was : volo, sic juber, stat pro rations voluntas." 1527 to 1529 the Dake of Saxony at the Instiguation of Martin Luther appointed I will it, so I order ; let my will stand for and re reason. After this do you ask why the Catholic Church forbids her childrea to use the Pro testant Bible ? Is a Bible that has been thus treated still the word of an unchange able God? Can it be relied on as true And if false and corrupt does not the Catholic Church do well when she prevents her children from accepting and de vouring this poisoned spiritual food? For what is falsehood but moral poison whether it be wrapped in a so-called hible or in any other literary package? When therefore the Albigenees in the thirteenth century made the Bible say that there were two Gods, two eternally co existing supreme beings-that there was no efficacy In infant bapusm-that marriage was sin-ful-that prayer and alm giving were superflucus, and other enormities of the kind, the Catholic Church considered it prevali." time to put an embargs on the indiscrimi nate reading and interpretation of the Bible. She continued these salutary re strictions so long as it was necessary for the preservation of the sacred writings She expended money upon the translation of Bibles into foreign tongues, upon preseet to print and ships to carry whole cargos of Bibles into heathen lands, upon agents to distribute them among the benighted heathene, upon societies to supervise this phenomenal supply of Bibles, and yet-Parturinut montes et nascetur ridiculus mus

last eighty years and more, have not brought forth the conversion of one single nation. Mr. Wingrove Olok, in 1885, said : "Wheever asserts that the Protestthey floeded Europe on the B ble. Murder and rapine, adultery and bigamy and cording to everybody's private judgment. Aud now, in corclusion, let us ask, who is it that values the Bible most highly ? Is it the Protestant Christians who h ave cut it up, mutilated it, changed it by pretation, corrupted it by the introduc-tion of errors, falsified it by forgeries and made it an instrument for the defence of falsebood and immorality, or is it the Catholic Caurch, who has guarded it with jaalous care and watched over it for cenuries and prevented by her wise laws and salutary restrictions errors from creep-ing into it? Who values the Bible more highly, the Protestant who prints and ships it rendered into foreign topgues, and scatters it broadcast on coasts and river banks and puts it into the hands of ignorant and untutored saveges who understand it not, to be converted by them into gun wads and wrapping paper and other purposes for which its leaves come handy ; the Protestant who sticks it into receptacles in railway carriages where it is never looked at or becomes the butt of the athelats' ribald joke; who hawks it about at agricultural fairs and puts it on a level with plows and hoge and vopenay whistles ; who forces it into the hands of men and women who will make cigar lighters of it and use it to kindle the fire in the kitchen stove, or is it the Cath-Bible, dreads it. Funny is it not that a | olic Church who waras her children not to desecrate so sacred an object in any way whatever, not to expose it to ridicule or to profane use, who declares it a sin to use its words in pleasaniry or joke. Who esteems the Bible more highly? Is it the Protestant who inter-prets it as he pleases, makes it assert a tripersonal God if he is a Trini-tarian and deny God's personality if he is Unitarian, makes it uphold tufant baptism for one man and relat if for another. way whatever, not to expose it to ridicule for one man and reject it for another; makes it preach eternity of hell fire at one time and universal salvation at another. Is it the Protestant who by the many contradictory and contrary inter-pretations of it has made the Bible an object of scoru to the infidel and rendered it possible for an Ingersoll to gather great audiences and abundance of sheckels from among the ladies and gentlemen of Amer-ica? O: is it the Catholic Church who permits no man to substitute his word for the word of God, and therefore in whose hands the Bible never contradicts We leave the answer not to bigots but to the fair minded people, who, reflec-ting on the facts gathered together in this short sketch will without doubt give their verdict in favor of the Catholic Onurch.

# I. J. EGAN.

# DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

# CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY. A meeting was held last evening in the A meeting was held last evening in the hall, corner James and King streets, at which a Catholic Literary Society was formed by His Lordship Bishop Dowling, assisted by Fathers McEvay, Haim and O'Sallivan. It is proposed by this society to have debates on questions of the day, interesting to every one, as well as enter-tal ments during the coming with a Interesting to every one, as well as enter-talaments during the coming winter. Officers were elected and committees formed. Tae officers elected for the ensuing term were : President, Mr. J. P. ensuing term were : Fresident, Mir. J. F. Holden ; Vice-President, Mr. Jas. Hent-gan ; Szeretary, Mr. Wm. Hunter ; Treas-urer, Mr. Wm. Howard ; Caaplain, Father O'Sullivan. A committee of ten was appointed to draft a constitution and by-

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going on in the Protestant world for the

FATHER EGAN IN ANSWER TO REV. MR. PERCIVAL AND OTHERS WHO MAINTAIN THAT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IS THE ENEMY OF THE To the Editor of the Richmond Hill Liberal

What is the Bible ? The Bible is not one book, but a number of booke, written not by one man, but by different men at various times and for various purposes. various books composed by various men, at various times, and for various men, were collected into a volume, and that volume is called the Bible. The Bible is divided into the Old and New Testament, The Old Testament contains Revelations of God to man from the creation of man to the coming of Christ. The New Testa-ment records Revelations of Gud to man made through Christ and the Apostles. The Old Testament is made up of twenty-ore bitterial backs which which the

a commission to visit the Duchy port on the religious condition of those who had taken advantage of the reformed one historical books, which are : the five books of Moses, the book of Josue, the book of Judges, the book of Rath, th religion. The commission reported : "In the district of Wittenburg 540 Prothe

four books of Kings, the two books of Chronicles, the book of Edros, the book of Nehemias, the book of testant parishes and only 21 schools.—In Metsen Volgtland 87 parishes, embracing 238 towns and villages with 96 parsons and Tobias, the book of Judith, the book of Esther, the two books of Machabaes; only 1 school. In Thonsgia 187 parishes seven didactic books, namely: Job, the Paalms, the sayings of Solomon, the Preacher, the Canticle of Canticles, Wisand only 9 schools.-Aborn had one par son and so little were his services in requisition that his income amounted to 2 dollars a year. The parson at Massel was dom and Serach; and sixteen prophetic books, that is, the four great prophets, Isaias, Jeremias, Ezechiel, and Daniel, and a journey man baker, the parson at Seidenrode was a turner by trade and did the twelve lesser prophets. The New Testament contains as historical books the not know the ten commander to sons were found living with women to sons married. The not know the ten commandments. Parfour gospels and the Acts of the Apostles; as didactic books, fourteen Epistles of St. Paul, one of St. James, two of St. Peter, whom they were not married. The parson at Luka had three wives liv. ing. In Holydoif and Dabro the com-missioners reported the people so bad that they ought to be driven out of the coun-Paul, one of St. James, two of St. Peter, three of St John, and one of St. Jude; and as prophetic, the Apocalypse. Hav-ing thus obtained a knowledge of what the B ble is, let us enquire how we came into the possession of the Bible. The Catholic Church is the only organic Christian Society that can trace histori-cally its origin to Christ and the Apostles, it received the Old Testament from the try by the hargman. In Schorin and Colpin the peasants retured to go to church at all. In Wercha the peasants could not say the Lord's P.ayer. In Dabon only three persons went to church. The people of Suplity and Mukrehna converted the church into a storage place It received the Old Testament from th lewish Church. The New Testament was for spring beer. In Globig they haved beer jugs round and drank beer during divine servics. Indeed, so had was the state of affairs that Luther wrote: "Since the work of its own teachers, who wrote these books and left them to this Church. these books and tert then to this brutch, it is state of affairs that Luther wrote: "Sincs phenomenal supply of Bibles, and yet-satisfy the wishes of many who de-stred to be informed of the facts of Christ's life, to impress His teachings on ous, more merciless, more impure, more expenditure, these outpourings of zeal

also appointed to arrange for a meeting room for the winter.

LEAGUE OF THE CROSS.

For some time back the members of St. Patrick's and St. Mary's branches of the Patrick's and St. Mary's branches of the League of the Cross have been considering the adviability of amalgamating, and finally concluded to hold a joint meeting and make arrangements for bringing the two branches together. The meeting was held on Tuesday evening, November 19th, in the E. B. A. hall, the subject being in direct conformity with the views of the members great interast was used for a members, great interest was manifested broughout, and it was only when it was fically desided to have one branch of this society in the city that general satisfaction was felt at the successful termination of the affair. Although nothing but the best of friendship existed between the two branches a great deat of rivalry was formerly carried on in the matter of increasing the membership, and how that they are in one, on doubt they will make rapid progress, as the views of the members seem to blend to a great degree towards the amelioration of the society. The election of officers re-sulted as follows: Rsv. Father Hinchey, Chaplaia; J. W. Cammings, President; J. Connolly, Vice President; Nicholas Buck, Treasurer; Patrick Hagarty, Mar-shal; Secretary, K. J. Tobin.

### PEOPLE MAKING THEIR OWN RELIGIONS.

"What do the laity think ?-for in these matters the visws of the laity ultimately

These words, Mr. Elitor, conclude an These words, Mr. Editor, conclude an article in Saturday's Globe on the subject of "Ulion between the Presbyterians and Mathodists," an article which favors charges and modifications sufficient to reconcile the beliets of the two bodies. Bring, no doubt, strictly true, the words quoted would occasion no comment among Protestants; but to Catholics, whose religion is from Carist Humself, they occasion the reflection that Protestant in whatever form we find it, is of parely human origin. Inst, in tas, in people make their own religions, 'for, in these matters," as the Globe pars it, 'the views of the loity ultimately prevail.'' CATHOLIC. purely human origin. That, in fact, the

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

# Mater Deloresa. BY AUBREY DE VERE.

From her He passed ; yet still with her The endless thought of Him found rest ; A sad but sacred branch of myrrh Forever fo.ded in her breast.

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A boreal winter void of light— Bo seemed her widowed days forlorn : She alept ; but in her bass-all night Her beart lay waking till the morn.

Bad flowers of Calvary that grew— Saa fruits that ripened from the Crc These were the only joys she knew; Yet all but these she counted loss.

Love strong as death ! .She lives through thee That mystic life whose every breath From Life's low harp-string amorously Draws out the sweetened name of Death.

Love'stronger far than death or life ! Thy martyrdom was o'er at last. Her eyeids drooped; and without strife To Him she loved her spirit passed.

ORIGIN OF THE CHURCH OF ENG. LAND.

From the Tilsonburg Observer, 8th Nov.

From the Tilsonburg Observer, 8th Nov. To the Editor of the Observer: Dara SHE—A correspondent writing in your last issue over the signature "Angli-can" complains bitterly because it has been "publicly stated in this town that there was no Church of England before the English Reformation;" that is to say before "Henry VIII, to gratify his own evil passions, rebelled against the author-ity of the Sovereign Pontiff and for spite stated a new Church, which is a modern invention and a sect." invention and a sect." Now, Mr. Elitor, I do not wish to hurt

the feelings of any person belonging to the Ohurch of England, or, as it is also called, the Anglican denomination. Among its members I have many friends whom I much respect, but I trust they will pardon me if I am obliged by truth the disc mathem a discreditable account of will pardon me if I am oblight by truth to give rather a discreditable account of the origin of their Church. They are not altogether responsible for it, for they did not originate it.

not originate it. However, the public statement to which Anglican refers was not exactly made con-cerning the "Church of England" property so called. It was said that the "Anglican Church" is a "modern invention" of the aforesaid Henry VIII, of uxorlous mem ory, and the statement is perfectly true, not withstanding the effort made by Angli-can to prove that the modern Ohurch

Eignth's time. Let us properly understand the mean-ing to be attributed to the words "Church of England." The Catholic Church is spread through the whole world, and has its jurisdiction throughout the world by virtues of the words of Christ addressed to With Acether. "Truch all nations

soever I have commanded you." (St. Matt. zxviii, 19, 20.) Hence it was found convenient to speak of portions of the Universal Church as the Church of France, Universal Church as the Church of France, of Spain, of Italy, of Rome, and as "the Caurch of England," meaning that por-tion of the Universal or Catholic Caurch which was in France, Spain, Italy, Rome or England; but by no means would the Church of England thus spoken of be identical with a new-fangled institution which any Tom, Dick, or Harry might in-stitute of his own authority, even though he might call it by the same name, "Church of England." The pre-Reforma-tion Church of England remained in England even after the new Church was England even after the new Church was started, which now calls itself Church of England. The Catholic Church is still in England, and every child knows that it is identical with the "Church of England" which existed before the days of Henry VIII. It is subject to the same head, the Pope, it teaches the same doctrines, it ad Pops, it teaches the same doctrines, it ad ministers the same doctrines, it ad ministers the same scraments, and is gov-erned by its hierarchy in union with the same bead. The thirty-third article of the modern Church of England assertr, and indeed everyone admits the right or the supreme authority in the Church of the supreme authority in the Church the first founder." Every positive the first founder." Every positiv England, was part, excommunicated those their first founder." Every positive document which tells of the foundation give the Church a new constitution, a new of the ancient British Church gives us the ad, and a new faith. It matters little whether they seceded from the great and Universal Church themselves, or were 314, there were three British bishops sub-excommunicated by the Supreme author scribing to the decrees, Adelfus, Eborius excommunicated by the Supreme author-ity of that Church, they became a new of York, and Reatlutus of London, and distinct Church from that which had lasted fifteen centuries, and which had existed in England for over nine hundred years from the time of St. Augustine, or for over one thousand three hundred years from the time of King Louis. The fact is the new Church both cut itself adrift from the Universal Ohurch of many centuries, and by the Universal Church it was excommunicated and repudiated. Your correspondent Anglican virtually present. There Oslus, the Pope's repre-admits that the Ohurch Universal, of sentative, presided; the Pope's called the best of Obrist, since his ambition is to claim very province should have recourse to that membership with it. Well, then, that is the very Church which repudiates the modern so-called Church of England, and di-claims identity with it, and it has authority to disclaim it, for if anyone "will not hear the Church," that is the one true and Universal Church, Christ de clares such a one to be "as the heatben and the publican." (St. Matt. xviii., 17.) I do not deny that the Anglican Church calls itself and is called and recognized by English law as the Church of England, but where either in Scripture or in the canons of the Universal Catholic Church is the English Parliament made the legis-lator over Ohrist's Church of the world ? Mater over Unrist's Church of the world f What authority has it in France, in Aus-tria, in Germany, in the United States? I respect Her Majesty the Queen as my Sovereign, but I do not recognize her as baying authority to change the constitu-tion of the Church which Christ estab-lished "to teach all nations." The Church of England, so-called nowadays, is as much the Church of England of King Joha's time as St. John's Church of Tilsonburg is the Church of St. John of Lateran in Rome, the Metropolitan Church of the world, and no me

Church which was in Ecgland, and in which the Universal authority of the Pope was acknowledged. That Church taught the same faith that was taught through-out the world, and acknowledged the head that was universally acknowledged. It was altogether a different thing from that which was set up by Henry Vill. I will quote a few testimonies to prove this. Applican quotes Magna Charta to the effect that "the Church of Eugland shall be free and shall have all her whole rights and liberties inviolable." He wishes us to believe that this freedom means separa and interfect inviolance." He winnes us to believe that this freedom means separa tion from the authority of the Pope. This is not the case. King John tyrannically meddled with the Church, and interfered with her admin-

vould prevail. received with care so that drops may not remain in the chalics, and all the canons end with this formula of submission to

end with this formuta of submission to the Pope: "Saving always the privilege and honor of the Holy Roman Church." The 31st article of the modern Church of Eogland calls "sacrifices of the Mass" "bissphemous fables and daugerous de ceits." Transubstantiation, which was evidently the doctrine of the Church of England in A. D. 1200, is declared in the modern Church to be "repugnant to holy writ," and the modern Church does not "observe the privileges and honors of the not withstanding the effort made by Angli-oan to prove that the modern Ohurch wit," and the modern Church does not usually called Anglican, or the Church of England, is identical with the Church of England, is identical with the Church of England," The Catholic Church is spread through the whole world, and has

called a practice of a doctrine of the modern Church, most of whose adherents repudiate it as a relic of "Popery." The cellbacy of the clergy is also prescribed by the ancient Church. We need go no further with the catalogue of doctrines. It is notorious that the Caurch before the Deformation are not the Catholic Reformation was one with the Catholic Church of to day, but the modern English Church is quite another thing. Anglican's assertion that there was "never a Roman Catholic Sovereign until James II.," who "lost his throne in consequences," is simply

an abardity. What was King Lucius, the first Carls-tian king, but a Roman Catholic? Ven-crable Bede, the great historian of the ancient Church of England says, "Lucius, King of the Britons, sent a letter to him (Pure Flanthenius, extraction him that (Pope Eleutherius), entreating him that by his command he might be made a Chris-tiau." The Llandsff aunals called the "Book of Llandeff' says, ch. i, "the Pon-tiff received a letter from Lucius, a King of Britain, that he might be made a Christian by his command" We are then told that Eleutherius sent Elfan and Medwy as ambassadors, that the ambas-sators were received into the Church, and

the knowledge of this fact, Anglioan is evidently blissfully innocent. The title of the Ohurch is "Catholic." Only the Courch Universal can be Catholic. The title "Roman Catholic" is merely the title given in English Protestant law. We do not repudiate it, because it ex-presses that Rome is the centre of the Caurch's Catholicity. There is, there-fore, no misnomer in the title. Anglo-Catholic is, however, an absurdity, be-cause nowhere in Scripture or tradition is England made the centre of the Universality of Christ's Church. I must say a word concerning a lease on which Anglican places great stress. There was a newspaper statement that a

tion from the subbinding of the Pope. This is not the case. King John tyrannically meddled with the Church, and the stipulation was that the Church, and the stipulation was that the Church, and the stipulation was that the Church should be free from such meddling on the part of the king. This passage, far from proving the identity of the Church with the m.dern Church of England, proves them to be altogether differ-ent institutions, for the mcdern Church is the creation of a king, and one of the worst kings that ever reigned ; and it was always subject to the king or queen ; so much so that actually Queen Elizabeth threatened, whenever she happened to be in bash humor with the bi-hops, "to un-frock them." At the head of the barons who extorted Msgna Cuarta from King John, was Sepen Langton a Cardinsl of the Oatholic Church, a Prince of the Church under the Pope. Who ever heard of a Cardinal in the Church of Henry VIII. ? While King John was on the throne of England, the Provincial Council of Lorn orders the prayers of the Mass to be recited distinctly and without precipitation. The second canon ordains that the "compution of the blood at the first Mass" should be remain in the chalte mass on the throne of careta the prayers of the Mass to be recited distinctly and without precipitation. The second canon ordains that the "communion of the blood at the first Mass" should be remain in the chalte mass and the "communion of the blood at the first Mass" should be remain in the chaltes, and all the same and the second canon ordains that the "communion of the blood at the first Mass" should be remain in the chaltes, and all the same and the second canon ordains that the "communion of the blood at the first Mass" should be remain in the chaltes, and all the same and the second canon ordains that the "communion of the blood at the first Mass" should be remain in the chaltes, and all the same and the second canon ordains that the "communion of the blood at the first Mass" should be remain in the chaltes, and all the same

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has sent Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has sent  $\pounds \Im$  as a contribution towards the funds of the new Tenant's Defence Associa-tion, wishing them at the same time "God speed" in their undertaking. The Birmingham Conservatives wish John Albert Bright to retire from the contest in favor of Lord Randolph Churchill. The ill-feeling between the Conservatives and the Liberal-Unionists still continues.

still continues. Mr. Goschen fared badly at Cardiff, M. Goschen fared bacity at Carolin, Wales, while making a speech on the 15th inst. He was roundly hissed for his references to the tithes and other questions intimately concerning the people of Wales. At another point in his speech he referred to Mr. Gladstone as the exponent of views dangerous to the welfare of the Empire, whereupon the audience, at the call of some one in the body of the hall, gave three rousing cheers for Mr. Gladstone, greatly to the discomfiture of the renegade Chancellor of the Exchequer, who hurriedly brought his remarks to a close.

In remarks to a close. LondonPunch depicts the scene in court at the continuance of the sessions of the Commission, by a picture of three half-sleeping judges with empty benches be-fore them, and this is a correct representation of the interest which is displayed by the public in the occasion. It is well known that the real interest in the trial is now transferred to Mr. Parnell's suit against the Times, which is sure to bring before the public gaze the whole history of how the forged letters were obtained and why they were published. The Government cannot escape exposure for their well known complicity in the

Father Power declared vehemently that every fair-minded man in the kingdom, whether Protestant or Catholic, regarded the Maryborough trials as a mockery, and sham resolutions were passed strongly denouncing the jury-packing which had been perpetrated shamelessly at the trials. Mr. Gladstone does not believe that the absence of Irish members from West

Mr. Giassione does not believe that the absence of Irish members from West minster would endauger the Empire, yet he is quite willing, if the public so desire, that Ireland be represented in the British Parliament, He said in a

recent speech : "The answer to that question is to be found in the Bill of 1886, which showed my belief that the withdrawal of the Irish members involved no danger the Inan memotrs involved no danger to the Empire, and in the state of things before 1800 when, without au Irishman at Westminster, the Empire was, per-haps, yet as much united as now, but if the country wished it otherwise I think it ought to be otherwise, and Irish mem-bers should remain." bers should remsin."

On Monday, 28th inst., the Tenants' Defence Association was formally inaugurated in Tipperary. This promises to be the most formidable organization which has yet had an existence in favor of the oppressed tenantry of Ireland. of the oppressed trainity of ireland. The meeting was held in the hall of St. Patrick's College, Thurles, His Grace the Archbishop of Caehel having placed it at the disposal of the delegates, of whom there were eight hundred present. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. Sexton, M. P., presided as representing Mr. Par-nell. Representatives of the Corporation of Cionmel, the town Commissioners of of Clonmel, the town Commissioners of Cashel, and of many other towns, Boards Cashel, and of many other towns, Boards of Gasrdians and ninety-five branches of the National League were represented, and a large number of priests of the Archdiocese of Cashel were present. The importance strached to the meet-ing may be judged from the fact that there were eighteen members of Parlia-ment, and no fewer than eighty eight priests, besides the most prominent lay-men of the country smong the delegates The Lord Mayor very justly pointed to the gross in jury inflicted upon Ireland, inasmuch as while "such assemblies as this one, if they were gathered in Eng-land, could dictate policy to the greatst Government that ever came into power. Governments would vie with each other Governments would vie with each other in showing deference to their will, but so hollow is the pretence of equal treat-ment of the English and the Irish people that the Government which rules over us

would scorn to pay heed to our opinion and we may count ourselves fortunat and we may count ourselves fortunate that these conventions are not dispersed by force; and that we are not sent to prison on a charge of unlawful assembly or some other of the assortment of fancy charges which the graceful ingenuity of the lawyers of Dublin Castle has woven out of the constitution, and by means of which they had manged to keep Dr. Tanner in prison, who is now here present Tanner in prison, who is now here present, having been but just released." In reference to Mr. Balfour's state

ment that "lipperary is the most dis turbed part of Ireland," he pointed out that both town and county are as orderly as the most quiet shire in England. There had been no disorder there, except what Mr. Balfour had caused by

cept what Mr. Ballour had caused by wantonly taking away innocent life. He explained that on the Ponsonby estate, the tenants were on the point of reaching a settlement with Mr. Pon sonby. It was acknowledged by Mr Ponsonby's agent over his own signature, that the tenants' demands wave for that the tenants' demands were for just reduction, and that in the Land Courts they would have obtained a larger

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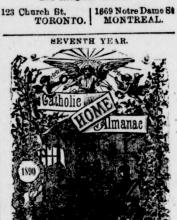
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# Indigestio

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is the best cure for Indigestion, when complicated with Liver Compli-is proved by the following testi-from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Broel Centre, Mich.:— "Liver complaint and indiges made my life a burden and came ending my existence. For more ending my existence. For more four years I suffered untold agony, reduced almost to a skeleton, and he had strength to drag myself about, kinds of food distressed me, and the most delicate could be digest ell. Within the time mentioned see physicians treated me without givin lief. Nothing that I took seemed ' any permanent good until I comme the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, w has produced wonderful results. I after commencing to take the Sar-rilla I could see an improvement i condition. My appetite begun to re and with it came the ability to d condition. My appetite began to re and with it came the ability to d all the food taken, my strength proved each day, and after a months of faithful attention to directions, I found myself a woman, able to attend to all house daties. The medicine has given a new lease of life."

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

TION.

# THE TENANTS DEFENCE ASSOCIA

TRUTH.

would prevail. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your very great kindness in giving ms space for this letter. I am respectfully yours, Toward

be associated with them in the formation of this great scheme.

same history. At the Council of Arles, in France in tradesmen and tenantry sought recog-nition at the hands of a British Parliathese may be made known to all by him who holds the mightlest diocese." Hence who holds the mightlest diocese." Hence the British Church was one with the other Churches of Christendom—with the Churches of France, Spain, and especially with that of Rome. At the Council of Sardica, in 347, British bishops were again

Mr. Editor: I might multiply quota-tions, but I would require too much space from you. Suffice it to say that the Saxon Caurch was also established proof were needed of the fact it would only be necessary to point out that after all those years of coercion with which it was proposed to pacify Ireland, the Tory government found it necessary less than a fortnight ago to proclaim new districts in Ireland. The orime rate was the same to day as it was in 1854, when the Tories declared that coercion means the processory and net that by missionaries sent by a Pope, the illus trious Gregory the Great, and the Chris-tianity of Eugland remained Roman, though many kings acted tyrannically in meddling with the liberties of the Church. This may be seen everywhere in Bede, and every other respectable history. Anglican quotes "Slubb" to the contrary, but Slubb has evidently studied history in the same loose fashion as Anglican himself, who places the end was no longer necessary, and yet that policy remained the corner-stone of the Government's programme. In concluding, he stated that it was impossible at this time to map out the Liberal policy of the future within the outlines already known to the electors. of Henry the Eighth's reign in 1545 instead of 1547, the correct year. The Tae religion of E igland before Henry VIII. When the proper time arrives the was Catholic and Roman, submitting to theraparty would be found prepared to formulate their proposals with a due Henry himself was a Catholic, until he found the Pope too intractable to annul details. At this time it was only neces. his lawful marriage with Queen Cathar ine. It was then that a new Church was sary to present to the electors for their approval or rejection the living prin-ciples for which the Liberal party coninstituted, established, or created with the king for its head ; a Church which nded. would divorce the king whenever he

The people of Tipperary are not deterred by the Government's "suppres-sion" of the National Lesgue in the desired it. world, and no more. Anglican quotes Hallam, and cortain Acts of Parliament of the reign of Edward II and Edward III. which assert that there was a Ohnreh of England at that the same effect. Who denies this? But the Shurch of England then meant simply that part of the Universal or Catholic

try in their struggle for life. By the conspiracies of landlords tenants are kept from taking advantage of the Mr. Gladetohe, in his speech on the recent London strike, pointed out with great force that the principles for which the dockmen contended were precisely Land Courts. They are punished for entering the courts by the withdrawal of immemorial rights of grazing, of com the same as those for which the Irish monage, of cutting turf, quarrying stones, and gathering seaweed. They are deterred by threats of prosecution for arrests and costs of appeals which would be pre ment. It was absurd to give our sympathies to the one and deny them sented against them. It is to counteract to the other, for the two must stand or fall together. But this was precisely these conspiracies that the Defence Asso-clation is now inaugurated. Its object is what the Tory Government had done. While conceding the justice of the dockmen's claims to a decent living as clation is now inaugurated. Its object is to protect the legal and equitable interest of the tenant farmers in their holdings. The means whereby this will be effected will be by affording to evicted tenants shelter and support if they be willing to refor to arbitration questions in dispute between them and their landlords. Another object of the association is to maintain the rights of meeting and free the fruits of their labor, they crowded the Irish prisons with tenants who made the same claim. He believed that an ap the same claim. He believed that an ap-peal to the people, if it could be made to morrow, would result in a verdict overwhelmingly in favor of the Liberal policy of justice to Ireland. The policy of coercion, he insisted, had maintain the rights of meeting and free speech by means of orderly debate. Mr. Sexton is of opinion that the bitter lessons Sexton is of opinion that the bitter lessons which Mr. Baif ur has learned from the late election will make him pause before he sgain interferes with these rights; for the Unionists now "go into paroxysms of delight," not because they win a seat which they had not before, but because they hold one which they had. He took it as an omen of victory that though the landlords at their meeting in Cork opened a subscription list for purproved a miserable failure, and if any proof were needed of the fact it would

Cork opened a subscription list for pur poses of offence, they did no more than poses of offence, they did no more than open it. It is very easy to open a sub-scription list: the trouble is to fill it; and this they did not do. The tenants' list opened at Dublin had received \$1000 at their first meeting. He ex pressed his confidence that the next screared election would create a new general election would create a new situation which would decide the matter, so that the calls upon their generosity would not be protracted. Among the priests who were at the

meeting we notice the name of Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, of Datroit, the patriotic Treas-urer of the National League of America. Colonel Atkinson was also present.

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# Indigestion

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meladies. That Ayer's Sursaparilla is the best cure for Indigestion, even when complicated with Liver Complaint, is proved by the following testimony from Mrs. Joseph Lake, of Brockway Centre, Mich.:--"Liver complaint and indigestion made my life a burden and came near ending my existence. For more than four years I suffered untold agony, was reduced almest to a skelston, and hardly had strength to drag myself about. All kinds of food distressed me, and only the most delicate could be digested at all. Within the time mentioned several physicians treated me without giving re-hel. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I commenced hef. Nothing that I took seemed to do any permanent good until I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has produced wonderful results. Soon after commencing to take the Sarsapa-rilla I could see an improvement in my condition. My appetite began to return and with it came the ability to digest all the food taken, my strength im-proved each day, and after a few months of faithful attention to your directions, I found myself a well woman, able to attend to all household duties. The medicine has given me a new lease of life."

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# SILVER JUBILEE AT WINDSOR. Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

St. Mary's Academy,

November 12th, 1889. November 12th, 1889. On a wirtry October morning, in the year of grace 1864. a young relisionee of the community of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary with three companions, arrived in Windsor. They came at the invitation of Right Rsv. Bishop Pinson-pesult, the Ordinary of the diocese, then res'ding at Sandwich. Windsor, in the autumn of 1864, was a small town of less than three thousand souls. For the autumn of 1864, was a small town of less than three thousand souls. For the three previous years it had been tho Mecca of fugitives, conscripts and seces-sionists, as well as Northerners. At the close of the war of the union the transient population of the town had retraced their footsteps across the brders, leaving Windsor com-paratively "a deserted village," gloomy as the black mud that made its unpaved streets almost impassible. There was no the black mud that made its unpaved streets almost impassible. There was no St. Alphoneus parish, no resident priest. Good old Monsignor Bruyere, of sainted memory, came up from Sandwich, and said a low Mass at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning in the old building now known as St. Alphoneus Hall. The prospect of a con-ventual establishment in a town without a pastoral residence was a normalous but up performance and the second sec tion of St. Mary's Academy. Homelees but not friendiese the young nun, on the 20th of October, twenty five years ago, viewed for the first time the scene of her future labor. She gladly accepted, for herself and companions, the hospitality for three weeks of the late Mrs. Jannette, and her daughter, Mrs. Slater. Four days after her arrival in Windson Mother Bastist need a Simple the scene Mother Baptist placed a Sister in charge of the Catholic department of the public

school. She soon secured a house on the corner of Goyesu and London streets and corner of Goyeau and London streets and in this humble abode, on the 28 h of November, opened a select school with seven pupils. The following year, in the month of February, a boarding school was started, with two boarders. In the month of June, the same year, the parish of St. Alphoneus was organized, and a young priest, Father Wagner, assumed charge of the mission and was appointed the suffit. the mission, and was appointed the spirit-ual director of the little community on Goyeau street. Mother Baptist at present is Mother-General of a com a com present is Mother-General of a com-munity of six hundred professed nuns, filty novices, with forty four houses of the order, situated in the Dominion, in New York, Florida, Oregon and Califor-nia-Sister Matilds, for many years past Mistress of Novices at Oakland, California, Stater Almonge since deed and Sister Sister Alphonse, since dead, and Sister Thomas, whose span of life in Windsor is a quarter of a century.

Mother Baptist was a woman of rare executive ability. She was progressive in spirit, prudent in financial affairs, humble with that unassuming consideration that is ever the end of a truly noble life. She never appears self conscious, as the im-portant member of the community. She is refined and courteous. By her social magnetism she wins her recognition as a superior woman. Mother Baptist left Windsor in August.

1865, to assume a more responsible position at the Mother House of the order at Hochelsga. She was replaced by Mother Hochelsga. She was replaced by Mother Olivia, and in October, 1865, the present building of St. Mary's Academy was com-menced, and in November, 1866, was occupied as a boarding school. Mother occupied as a boarding school, Mother Olivia was ably assisted by Mother Eliza-beth. The latter has been for several years Provincial of her order on the Pacific slope. Mother Elizabeth was a woman of strong individuality of char acter. No person could have intimate association with her without feeling that the was a power to adveste and to elevet she was a power to educate and to elevate the aspirations of those young ladies in her charge. As an English teacher she was at her most congenial work. Her pupils reverenced her as a noble type of womaniy perfection. To her is largely due the at-tachment of the early pupils of the insti-tution to the name of Sr. Mary's Academy, Windsor.

In 1872 Mother Eaphrasia replaced Mother Oilvia as Saperloress, while; the

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

plete with all the modern conveniences for eanitary, heating and lighting pur poses. It can afford ample accommoda poses. It can afford ample accommoda tion for one hundred boarders, and is surposes. It can allord ample accommoda-tion for one hundred boarders, and is sur-rounded by spacious grounds well adapted for instruction or recreation. This pro perty is at present of great value; it ad-juins the grounds of St. Alphoneus church, and it is less than one quarter of a mile from the business centre of the most modern town in the Dominion, the future city of Wind-sor. The community in charge was founded at Longueil, in 1843, by Mother Rose, Mother Magdalen, and Mother Agnes. In 1860 the Novitiate was transferred to Hochelaga, and at present, owing to the necessary demand for more room for postulants, a magnifi cent property has been purchased, and a new building is about to be erected at the foot of Mount Royal. The marvel-lous growth of this community is phelous growth of this community is phe-nomenal. It promises in the near future to rival in numbers the daughters of the sainted Margaret Bourgeois. STUDY

The attention given to French, Eag-lish, music, drawing and painting as well as to the domestic economy of the pupils is a characteristic feature of this community, each branch of study having a specialist as a teacher in her province, In drawing and painting at St. Mary's, Windsor, Sister John is a superior artist. A visit to her class room is a rare treat for the lower of art and painting at the superior artist. for the lover of art-pictures on the wall, and on the easel, showing the perfection and on the casel, showing the perfection of drill with pencil or palette. A set of hand painted china, the work of Sister John, would be treasured as a prize by a councisseur of rare curiosities. The writing of the Hochelaga nuna is unsur-passed in beauty of finish by any con-ventual teachers of the present day.

ventual teachers of the present day. THE SILVER JUBILEE. The exercises of the day commenced with grand Mass at St. Alphonsuschurch, Very Rev. Dean Wagner being celebrant, Father Scanian descon, Father Contols sub-deacon. The sermon of the day was preached by Father Ferguson. He took his text from Luke lat chen. The day his text from Luke 1st chap. The sing ing of the choir was under the direction of the Sisters, several former pupils of St. Mary's Academy assisting. Mrs. J. A. Kilroy rendered a solo at the offertory. Seats in the main alsie were reserved for the pupils and former pupils of the academy. About four hundred invitaactions were issued four hundred lattice tions were issued for the Silver Jubilee After Mass Mother Superior and her assistants entertained the guests with a sumptions bacquet at the academy, when two hundred friends of the community sat down to table at the same time, and did full justice to the elegant repast.

THE ENTERTAINMENT.

At 3 o'clock p. m. the guests were in-vited to the Music Hall, which was tastefully decorated with hand painted scenery emblematic of the day, and of the different be officient members of the community identified with the history of the bouse. St. John, with the lamb, having for a motto "The harvest resped to day was sown by other hands" The next scene was a cherub bearing an olive branch: "With the here b of elive was history with the branch of olive we wish you peace." The next, in honor of Mother Euphrasia, hed for a motto, "He whom thou servest will crown thee with glory." The mirwill crown thee with glory." The mir-acle of roses was the next emblem, with "The thorns of this world are the roses of the next." The Latin quotation sur-mounted by "awanty five" is colored lights, was the centre emblem, 'Ecce quam Bonum et quaum Jucundum Habetare frates in onum." A tribute to Mother Resary was entwined with the words "Crown Mary with the solden parts of the was entwined with the words "Grown Many with the golden pearls of the Rosary, and she will crown thee with everlasting roses." The motto dedicated to Mother Felicite was "May the joy of this day be a foretaste of heavenly felicity." Mother Dolores was remem-bered with the motto "O Crux ave spes unica," Mother Immaculate "Blessed are the nume of heart for they shill see are the pure of heart for they shall see God." Two other mottoes called for particular notice, one a greeting to the honored guests, the other a congratulation to Very Rev. Dean Wagner on the return of the anniversary of his natal day.

PROGRAMME.

alight token to be appropriated to a particu-lar part of the new chapel, which will soon add another glory to our o d home. Always proud of the progress of St. Mary's, we wish our little git to be a lasting tribute of the appreciation and gratitude of THE FORMER PUPILS.

Composed by a former graduate, who does not wish her name given. REMINISCENCES OF ST. MARY'S IN '68-'69, BY A FORMER GRADUATE.

<text>

When the sweet confines seemed bitter, ..... Softly stole the silent tear. Then the siles and kind caresses Of an angel Sister's love Came to us like mystic solace. From the world of wealth above.

Unmindful of our weeping The share of the second second

Soul refl cting blitheome faces Peering here and every where, Weary minds in relaxation Banishing all thoughts of care, Strolling through the vernal bowers, Every heart to frolic bant, Gathered 'round in glad reunion, Musing with an air intent.

Or perchance to gild the Harpa their softest chords resound, 'Neath the touch of lissome fingers Vibrates music's systematic as yound. Just a gimpee, my loved companions, In orr fairy land of youth, But the scenes to us most stren, Are diviner ones forsooth.

Lingering at the fragrant altar Where at eventide we praved, Hearts as votives of devotion At the foot of Calvary laid. Day of all days most endearing Sacramental duty done, Bread of life witch our beings Karth and Heaven were but one

Blame us for the fond emotion Recollections' train imparts ! Beaollections' train imparts ! Biame the soul for craving Heaven Love for being born in hearts ! Flower enamoured humming bees Rosy banquets iove to sip Sweet the draught from sparkling springlet To the sun-browned travener's slip.

This and more to us, oh ! loved ones, Is the hour of union here Is the bour of union here We come summon to our conve In her most eventful year. Silver created happy bidding Bearing in its silver ray Greetings to her joyal children On this fitting festive day. our convent

We devine for dear St., Mary's By her history past revealed, Golden laurels in her future Greater honors yet concealed. Siges of sympathy and Godepaed Sit enthroned upon each brow, Gratitude enspnered in silence, Cannot find expression now.

Just as the great heart of nature Hus few boatings that are heard, Yet it tells its God 'tis gratefal Though it ne'er to sound is stirred, May our lives be crowns immortal Woven for our convent school Proving thus by silent logic All the virtue of her rule.

All the virtue of her rule. Composed by a former graduate and deliv-ered by Miss K. Brossoit. Reverkend AND DEAR FATHER-Impelied by the mandates of Religion and Science, we come, most revered pestor, to offer you this occasion, unique in the annals of our Alma Mater. Nor could we be oblivious of the pleasart duty, for to day our souls, vi-brating beneath the tonch of memory, give forth, unsolicited, their sweetest harmonies, Under the anspices of these cherished gaides, we have evoked the Njrit of the Pau, and, by the light of by gound any, have scanned his faded scroll. Feachers and pupils who owned his sway now throng these lamiltar halls, and hearts that are stilled forever seem to throb with ours in fallest sympathy. The arch that joins the present with the past seems built of years all graven with their joys, their griefs, their struggles — an arch of which this day is the silver key-stone. — Rauding through these years is a line of

ue. Long may you remain, revered Father, to Long may you remain, revered waters, to guide our posterity by your wise counsels, and to lead us in the upward path, and through the newly-opening cycle, as through the one now closed; may the nohlest en-deavors of our alma Mater be directed by the heart and hand of our beloved pastor.

A PAGE FROM THE ANNALS OF ST MARY'S ACADEMY. By M. A. McHugh.

and improvements in the convent were made. Mother Elizabeth, the former asso-ciate of Mother Oliver, succeeded Mother Euphrasis as Superior pro tem, and was joyfully welcomed by the few pupils who had remembered her as the loving, gentle, and indulgent mistress of studies of former years. Mother Rosary followed Mother Elizabeth, and inaugurated further im-provements in the convent, among others provements in the convent, among others the introduction of the present systems of heating and lighting. Mothers Felicitus and Dolores filled the office of Superior during succeeding intervals, which bring us to the present incumbent, Mother Im-

maculate. Contemporaneous with the founding of the academy was established a parochial school, certain divisions of which have always been under the control of the Sis

always been under the control of the Sis-ters, and largely attended. That will not permit me to mention the names of the able, zealous, and devoted teachers who have been connected with teachers who have been connected with St Mary's since its foundation. The reputation which this Academy has at-taned reflects the highest credit on the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. It is recognized as an institution in which seen'ar instruction in everything that constitutes a liberal education, is effi-ciently and conscientiously imparted. Its mission has been of a still higher char-acter; it has always recomized the supremission has obser of a still light char-acter; it has always recognized the supre-macy of religion, and the paramount neces sity of its inculcation as the ground work of education. The young ladies educated within its walls are instructed in the arts and sciences, painting, drawing, music and domestic economy, but primarily in the truths of Christianity, and the duties and bijections, which is increased by here obligations which it imposes Nor have the labors of the good Sisters been unre-quited. The convent, founded in the humble manner referred to, and attended at first by only a few pupils, has been re-placed by this model structure which anhadded by this inder structure wind an-nually attracts large numbers of young ladies, not only from various parts of the province but also from distant cities of the

province but also from distant cities of the neightoring republic. There are few things in life which make a deeper and more lasting impression on the mind than the associations of girlhood days. The recollections of the relations between pupil and preceptor, and between fellow-pupils, are the pleasantest memories of the happiest days of our lives. The presence to day of so many ladies who have been pupils of St. Mary's is an assurance that in severing their connection

assurance that in evering their con with their Alma Mater they carried with them the kindliest feelings toward the community, and they have come (in many instances from distant homes) to renew those endearing ties of friendship, which time and separation have partially severed, to congratulate the Sisters on the success that has marked the career of St. Mary's that has marked the career of St. Mary's during the twenty-five years which have elapsed, and to wish them a still brighter future of usefu'ness and prosperity in the years to come. I am sure these are the sentiments which animate the minds of the pupils of St. Mary's, whether present or absent, to-day. I cannot conclude this brief and imper-fect sketch without referring to one who

I cannot conclude this brief and imper-fect sketch without referring to one who has endeared himself in an especial man-ner to the Sisters and pupils of St. Mary's by his earnest and unremitting efforts to promote their weifare and happiness. In the Very Rev. Dean Wagner the Sisters and pupils of St. Mary's have always found a predent counsellor, and friend, who was ever ready, regardless of personal sacrifice, to further their spiritual and temporal interests. The debt of gratitude emporal interests. The debt of gratitude which the pupils of St. Mary's owe the de-voted pastor of St. Alphonsus can never be repaid, but, like the labors of the good Sisters, his zealous ministrations have not been performed for human recompense, but for the glory of God, Who will reward hem.

"When shall we all meet again, When shall we all meet again? When shall we all meet again? Though the deep between vs rolls, Friendship shall unite our souls; Still in Fancy's ricu domain Oft shall we all meet again.

"When the dreams of life are fled, When its wasted lamps are dead. When its wasted lamps are dead, When in cold oblivion's shade, Beauty, power and fame are laid. Where immortal spirits reign, There shail we all meet again."

We mingled and regret with all this joy as we missed the familiar figure of the venerable chief priest who for over twenty years honored with his presence and his

episcopal benediction every grand fete at St. Marg's Academy, Windsor.

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gentle and gifted Sister Gabriel-a rela-tive of Gerala Giffin-came as assistant Sister Gabriel has long since gone to her final reward, leaving a benediction with her memory to the pupils whom she taught. Mother Elizabeth was called to taught. Mother Elizabeth was called to a more enerous post of duty than in Windsor, but in 1878 returned as tem-porary Superioress, to be replaced in August, 1879, by Mother Rossry. For seven years the latter remained in Wind-sor. She was replaced for a brief period by Mother Felicita; then Mother Dolores was appointed. The latter

period by Mother Feilota; then Mother Dolores was appointed. The latter was a polished lady who had been for many years previous Superioress at Portland, Oregan. She had for assistant Sister Passion, a nun distinguished for her ability as a teacher as well as for her power to make warm friends for her community. to make warm friends to her containing, was obliged to resign her position in Windsor, to be replaced by Motner Immaniate, the present Superiorese, whose name will be enshrined with the foundress as one who ensbrined with the foundress as one who paid an historic tribute to her community by celebrating in a manner worthy of the event the Silver Jubilee of S. Mary's Academy. The number of pupils attending the academy for the current year is about sixty five, the average num-ber of boarders being fifty. There are twenty Silters in charge, three of whom teach the Catholic public school. For about a year and a half a Sister of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary had charge of the school established by Dean Wagner for the colored missions. The

Wagner for the colored missions. The wagner for the concreat missions. The gentle little nun did much practical work to teach the gospel of Christ to the colored children. She was an untiring toiler in the Master's vineyard, where the harvest was great and the gleaners were few. I cannot pass over without notice, even in this brief sketch, the kind and liberal friends that came for ward and gave the community two acres of ground—the site of St. Mary's Academy

-and subsequently augmented the gift by two additional acres given at a owinal price. These friends were Mr. Vital Ouellette and his plous wife. This sged couple have long since gone to their final reward. Peace be to their ashes! ST. MARY'S ACADEMY.

The present structure is a large, commo-dious building of brick, three stories, with basement and mansard roof. It is com-

PROGRAMME. Overture-Inst. duct. "Chasse aux Lions" Planisis: Misses K. Brossoit, K. Collier, J. Maisonville, J. Campeau, L. Prait, S. Hosson. Canta'a-"Silver Jubilee,"...... Accompanists: Misses J. Onellette, L. Min'haa. "A Page from St. Mary's Annals"....... Composed and delivered by Mrs. M. A. McHugh, graduate of 1879. Vocal solo-"Dear Home,"......Tito Mattei Vocalist Miss E. Maddon, Acc. Miss L. Jacquemain. ST. MARY'S JUBILEE, Drama in Three Acts.

Drama in Three Acts.

han, G. Kambia, F. Kambia, B. Suart, L. Crossiey. Composed by Miss L. Monaghan and deliv-ered by Mrs. M. A. McHugh. RevEREND AND DEAB MOTHER-IL is with the keenest regret that we, the former pupils of this beloved school, wilness the close of a day which bears into cleranty a rich, rare burden of happy reminiscences. We have lived again in the past few hours the life of our happy school days, and the dear familiar faces and well-known voices have awakened fond memories which hov-r ness uslike the deep thrill which lingers o'er a harp after the first full chords have died away. To your kindness and delisate courtesy, Reverend Mother, wo owe the sweet privileges we have to-day erjoyed. Permit me, then, in the name of the favored ones assembled here, to offer you a heartfelt "Thank you," and ask of you to accept a

Composed by Miss Kittle Ralpho. Worthy Chaplain, Rev. Chergy, Teach Ers LOVED and Friends of Yore-

We would sound the harp of Zion 1 Ring sweet chines from siver throats, Sing eternal songe of triumph. In most grateful, gleesome notes. Five and ewen's years are glowing On the dial face we see, Five and twenty years the era of this Silver Jubilee.

Oh! how oft has fancy painted Pictures of a crimson ray; With prophesic fairty pencil Traced the image of to-day. For whate'er the span of years be That has fixed our paths apart, Close as fondest links could bind them, Twined each memory in our heart.

As we count the consummation Of her years unto to-night, What a crowd of convent memories Comes replete with sad delight! Lot us lift the mistv curtain Screening scenes of vivid hue, Sip in spirit from youth's flowerets, All their trausient morning dew.

Wander back with Fancy's fleetness To our lonely entrance here,

REV CLERGY, BELOVED SISTERS, DEAR

Rev CLERGY, BELOVED SISTERS, DEAR FRIENDS — We are assembled to day to commemorate in a befitting manner the founding of St. Mary's Academy in Wind-sor twenty-five years ago. In the autamn of 1864 four devoted Sisters of the Order of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary left their peaceful home at Hochelaga, in response to the invitation of the late Right Rev. Bishop Pinsonnault, to found a convent in Windsor. They were Mother John the Baptist, at present Mother General of the community; Sister Mary Alphonse, who has since been called to her eternal reward; Sister Mary Matilda,

to her eternal reward ; Sister Mary Matilda now Mistress of Novices at Oakland, Cali-fornia : and Sister Mary Thomas, who has been continuously associated with the institution she assisted in founding.

The good Sisters arrived in Windsor or The good Sisters arrived in Windsor on the 20th of October, and, after a period of three weeks, during which they were most hospitably entertained by the late Mrs. Janette, proceeded to carry out the object of their mission by opening a day and boarding school in a humble dwelling on Goyeau street. After a residence of nine months in the new mission, Mother John the Bantist returned to Hochelana and the Baptist returned to Hochelaga, and was succeeded by Mother Oliver, who was accompanied by Mother Elizabeth as assistant

The obstacles which these pioneer Sisters encountered at the inception of their labors might well have discouraged them had they not been sustained by the con-soling hope that divine Providence in the

fullness of time would crown their efforts

fullness of time would crown their efforts with success. Though their earliest en-deavors were but inadequately recom-pensed, they had only been in Windsor for a short time before they received earnest assurances that their zealous labors were recognized and appreciated. Among the more substantial gits which they received from generous benefactors may be men-tioned the beautiful arounds on which St

tioned the beautiful grounds on which St Mary's Academy stands, the munificient donation of the late Mr. Vital Ouellette. In the month of November, 1865, the foundation stone of this handseme edifice in which we are assembled was laid, and such progress was made toward its com-pletion that the main building was ready for occupation on the 20th of November,

Mother Oliver remained Superior for seven years, and five years later was raised to the exalted position of Mother General of the community. Mother Eaphrasia succeeded Mother Oliver as Superior, and retained that office for six years, during which time many alterations Mother Oliver remained Superior for seven years, and five years later was raised to the exalted position of Mother

Very Rov. Dean Wagner presided. at Father Cashing, vice-President at the right Father Cashing, vice-President of As-sumption College, Sandwich. There were also present Father Abonlin, C. S. B., Father Samond, C. S., Father Contols, Father Samond, C. S., Father Contols, Father Stanlan, Fathe: La Pierre and Father Renaud, C. S. B. Such was the varied beauty of the

Such was the varied beauty of the entertainment it would be difficult to express our high appreciation of it. We will, however, notice the following parts as deserving of special commendation: The solo, "Dear Home," by Miss Eliza. Madden, accompanied by Miss Jacque-main; the drama, "S: Mary's Jublice;" the costumes of the four young ladies taking the most prominent parts... Dawn, Religion, Science and Night... Dawn, Kellgion, Science and Night-were eleborate and most effective; the instrumental duct. "Oberon," and the poem "St. Mary's Silver Jubilee," by Miss Rulph. After the address Very Rev. Dean Wagner feelingly responded to the personal alludon. He referred, as spirit-nel director of the house to the harminger personal alusion. He referred, as spini-ual director of the house, to the happiness he enjyed for nearly twenty five years, by being present at this Silver Jubilee. The presentation of an address, with offer-ing of a silt of silver dollars he the pureing of a gift of silver dollars by the pupils of Mother Superior, was gracefully to Mother Superior, was gracefully acknowledged by the recipient. A tela-

gram from Mother General was received. It was addressed : To the President of Jubilee Committee of St.

) the President of St. Mary's Academy : Mary's Academy : November 12th, 1889. "May the ellver light of St. Mary's Jubilee reflect on each of you rays of purest happiness."

MOTHER M. J. BAPTIST, Superior General.

Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in St. Alphoneus church at 6 o'clock was the final service of the day. The soloists at Banediction were Mrs. J. A Kilroy, Miss Eliza Madden and Miss Monaghan. With thanksgiving and benediction night closed around the hallowed shrine of St. Mary's Academy, leaving a glorious memory of its happy Silver Jabilee, <u>M</u>O.K.

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Branch No. 4. London, a on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of month, at 8 o'clock, at their hall, Block, Blohmond street. Martin President; Wm. Corcoran, Rec.

# C. M. B. A.

We are pleased to notice that our esteemed contemporary Le Monde, of Montreal, has commenced the publication of a C. M. B. A. column. This will be continued once a week. Our Freuch Brothers hall with satisfaction this new arrangement.

<text><text><text> Guelph, Ont., November 19th, 1889. Hogan, John McGrath Marshal—Patrick Oskley Assistant Marshal—John Malone

A Warm Reception in Store.

A Warm Reception in Store. The Montreal Branches have decided to spend \$1,000 on the reception to the Grand Connell next September. It is expected that about fitteen hundred members of the society w!!! te in line of march ; as the society weilt to in Grand Construction lister Branches from Quebec. Three Rivers, Lachire and other places will participate Three or four new Flench Branches, it is ex-pected. will be organized before another vear. Mr. Vansse, the talended editor of Le Monde, has become a member.

At the last regular meeting of branch it	
Nenstedt, the following officers wer	re
cted by acclamation for the ensuing year	. :
Spiritual Adv Very Rev. Dean Laussie	
Spiritual Auv - very nov. Dean Laussie	
Chancellor-V Lang	
President-A P Mc trthur	
First Vice. President-W J O'Relly	
Second Vice-President-B Oberle	
Decond Vice I Tondont Donotic	
Treasurer-D Schwan	
Recording Seconding-J J Weinert	
Assistant Secretary-P Herch	
Financial Secretary-B Herringer	
Marshal-M Karl	
Marshal-M Kall	
Guard-A Stroeder	
Representative to Grand Council-A PM	C.
rthur	
Alternate-V Lang	
Transford V Lang, B Oberle and V Kirc	h.

BUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF THE DRUMM FUND.

4 65 2 25

Amount in last statement...... 53 99 143 10

Total amount received to date... \$149 85 A. P. MCANTHUE, Pres. J. J. WEINERT, Rec. Sec. Nov. 20th, 1889.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Resolutions of Condolence. Richmond, Nov. 8, 1880. Moved by Brother C. N. Dessuhiere, seconted by Recording Secretary H. Pear seconted by Recording Secretary H. Pear for an estemmed Brither H. Pearlo, and re-move therefrom by the hand of death als brother, who was accidently killed, beit Resolved, That, while submitting to the holy will of God, we exteed to Brother H. Begin and family our sincere and heart-let sympathy in this their sellotion; That a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother H. Begin and to the Carnet. Record, That, while submitting both the sent the the mainter book. H. PEARSON.

At the close of the meeting the mem-bers of the newly-organ'zid branch, to gether with a number of invited guests, repaired to the spacious dining hall of the Windsor House, where a spread, gotten up in Mrs. Reilly's well known excellent style, awaited them. The newly-installed President occupied the chair, with the guest of the evening at his right, Mr. John O'Rielly in the vice chair, and M. sars. R J. Dowdall, Dr. Lynch and J. M E. Lavaliee occupying seats of honor. After justice had been done the many good things with which the tables were iaden, the following toasts were proposed and responded to in an enthusiastic man-ner: ner "His Holiness Leo XIII.," Mr R J Dow

THE SUPPER.

At the close of the meeting the mem

Brennan.

"His Holiness Leo XIII.," Mr R J Dow-dall. "Her Gracious Majesty, the Queen," "God Save the Queen," by the company. "The Parliament of Canada," Mr John O'Reilly. "The Provincial Legislators," "For They are Jolly Good Fellowe." "The Army and Navy," Mr E J Cloutler. "The Legal Profession," Mr E J Dowdail. The "Medical Profession," "They are Jolly Good Fellowe." Dr. Lynch being call.d away. "The Prees," Mr. J M E Lavallee. "Ireland," Mr. T McAuliffa. "The Lavallee. "Our Guest," the Grand Organ. Lavallee. "Our Guest," the Grand Organ-izer. "The Host and Hosters," Mr. P.

Reilly. Mesere. Giroux, McAuliffe, McGregor Mesere. Giroux, mcAuliffe, McGregor and Cloutier contributed largely to the pleasure of the evening by sloging a number of songs, Mr. Cloutier's song, with guitar accompaniment, being ap-plauded and encored in a vociferous men-ner. The singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close, and the company dispersed at 12 o'clock, sli highly delighted with the evening's pro The organizers hope shortly to have the

pleasure of reporting the organization of ber branches.

I have great pleasure in stating that the recently formed branch in London is in a most satisfactory condition, and by the prompt manner in which their officers

forwarded the assessments shows they have elected men that attend to their duties. W. LANE, Grand Secretary.

NOBLE WORDS FROM A PROTEST. ANT EDITOR.

"DON'T LIKE THEM JESITES."

With pleasure we give place to the following article from the Winnipeg Free Press the editor of which is a Protestant

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

derived from it. The origin and pro-grees of the association was dwelt upon in an eloquent and pleasing manner, and instances pointed out where the society had exercised its great influence for good, proving beyond a doubt that its funda-mental principles are founded upon that greet precept of the Church, "Charity," and that its worth cannot be properly estimated by a cursory glance over its constitution. The rules and regulations were stated in detail, and all necessary in formation required by the mombers of the

readily join in it. This is the purpose of the political leaders, otherwise they would not lose time over it. If we are to go on in the agitation let us be honest enough to admit that it is a propaganda of Protestantism in which we are ergaged; that we are jealous of the privileges enjoyed by Roman Catholies and determined to deprive them of such, in the interest of our own faith and especially to the gratification of our own prejudicea. Let us have the courage to asy that we "don't like them there Jesites," and our action then will be un-derstandable. Neither the Roman Cath-olion or their separate schools have been doing any harm in Mauitoba; neither have given cause, intentionally or other wise, for interference, much less persecuformation required by the mombers of the new branch cheerfully given by the Organ-izer. The installation of officers was then proceeded with by the Grand Organizer, the officers for the ensuing term being as the officers for the enening term being as follows: Chaplain-Very Ray Canon Foley, P P President-Timothy McAuliffe Vice-President-R McGregor Recording Secretary-Chas E Leaney Financial Secretary-E J Cloutier Treasurer-Benjamin Bolton Stewartz-James O Donoghue, Michael Hogan, John McGrath have given cause, intentionally or other wise, for interference, much less persecu-tion. Their schools are what our Leg-islature has mide them, and on the Legislature, therefore, must the re-sponsibility be placed for anything that is effensive or inharmonious. That they are privileged to give religious instruction in them is in accordance with the Christian spirit which, it is hoped, per-wades all Canadians. It need not necesvades all Canadians. It need not neces-sarily interfere with the efficiency of the Assistant Marshel-John Malone Messenger-James Oakley Charter Members - Danlel O'Keefe, Michael O'Leary, Robert Johnson, James Nolane, James A Malone, John J O'Neil James E Malone, John Flynn, Henry M Grace, Reuben Dreper, Francis Carson, Lawrence Mesgher, John Bowes, Michael Mesgher, John O'Heare, Peter J Malone, Patrick L Dow-dall, James Williams, John J Smith, Pat-rick O'Brien, Thomas D. O'Grady, Francis S Laclaire, Joseph F Bolton and William J Brennan. schools of educational institutions, nor is it in any sense a menace to Protestantism.

schools of educational institutions, not is it in any cense a menace to Protestantism. Take away that privilege, and their chil-dren will be no less Catholic than they are now. Then why interfere with them? What good is to be served by it? We have shown over and over again that the efficiency of the schools can be secured without taking from them the privilege of giving religious instruction. No one will claim that the religious instruction makes the children more Catholic than they otherwise would be, or that they would be less Catholic if they were abolished. For will any one dave claim, in this free colony of the Bittsh Empire, that their religious convictions are to be tampered with under any pretext what-ever. If, then, the schools can be made to conform to the recognized standard in the Province, and no injustice to any other Conform to the recognized statutation to Province, and no injustice to any other class of the population is being done by, or through, or in consequence of, them, why this on-laught? We all know well why the one or two prime movers in the agita-ation have taken it up ! but why, through the taken is up in the second without the second s out the country, are there so many who have suddenly given it their adhesion 7 They cannot think the public interest is impedied, for there have been separate schools during the past nineteen years. If there was dauger we would have heard of it before this. Then why is it? We are afraid that there is but the one true answer-too many of our people express the beginning and end of their creed in "sying that they "don't like them there Jesites."-Free Press, Winnipeg.

> Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD, A scientist speaks

Good-bye, all the cares of daytime, As I leave the noisy town Through the tenderness of Maytime Is the darkness falling down.

In my fancy coming, going, I can see young faces bright, Lighted by hope's ardent glowing As my words are connea to-night As the easer hands cutreaching For the paim fair science bears. Sees the giory of her teaching. Touch the garment that she wears.

All her beauty she discovers To these hearts that throb with mine, And the youngest of her lovers Sips her oldest, sweetest wine.

O that life could last forever! As I near my happy home Little hearts which miss me never With their joyous welcome come.

'Twas from these men caught the vision Of the angels in the sky-Taougn I laugh out in derision, Yet, the laugh conceals a sigh.

For I daily see them growing Farther off from childish things, And can find no bala, in knowing Why men gave their angels wings.

When their langhing lips have told me All the samn) day's delight, Then do loving arms enroid me, Kisses speak their fond good night.

Such a scene to men has given That old dream of garden fair, With a Father wos from Heaven In the evening lingering there.

THE JESUITS. The Rev. Father Drummond delivered his lecture on "The Jesuits" in the Cath-olic church last Sunday evening to a large audience of all religions denominations. Commencing with a brief notice of the agitation now going on in Outario the lecturer proceeded to give a concise re cital of all the facts that led up to the organization of the Odder of the Jesuits by St. Ignatius Loyols in the seventeenth century, premising his account with a remark or two anent the divine origin of religious orders, as stated by the remark or two auent the divine origin of religious orders, as stated by the great Apostle to the Gentiles. With unfailing interest and unflagging elo-quence the speaker swept along the ages, deftly intervening the striking features of his order as standing identified first and foremost with discovery, development, learning, and entire devotion to man and to find at avery newlod of their avitance.

to God at every period of their existence. His review of the circumstances which led up to the suppression and expulsion of his order was made to tell strongly in favor of its stern devotion to the prinfavor of its stern devotion to the prin-ciples of true liberty. His cannest denial of all the charges hurled at the Jesuits was sharp and forceful and fell among his hearers with the precision of rifle shots. His sharp criticisms of the men and women who have been expelled from the Catholic Church for improper conduct, and their spiteful attempts at retaliation against the character of its priests were listened to with deep silence by his large audience. With a most withering contempt at the ignorance of those who undertook the work of writing about the Jesuits, and ignorance of those who undertook the work of writing about the Jesuits, and smiling at their being denounced at the same time as "contemptible and dangerous men," a most par-adoxical assertion, he showed that the greatest historians knew very little concerning the order. The assertion that "there are 100,000 Jesuits in Cacada and the United States all forsioners" followed and the Uolted States all foreigners," fell with a crash when he gave the exact figures as 234 Jesuits in Canada, 200 of figures as 234 Jesuits in Canada, 200 of whom are astive born, and that in all the world there are only 12 000 Jesuite, and that a lay Jesuit or a female Jesuit never existed save in the imagination of those who pretend to tell all about something of which they knew nothing. For upwards of two hours the lecturer spoke in an earn set, collected and thoughful manner, the cadence of his voice rising and falling with the character of his subjec', but never rhing to enthusiasm; his uiter ance at all times clear and distinct and his a words carefully chosen to convey directest words carefully chosen to convey directest neaning, he was listened to throughout by his large audience with wrapt atter-tion and at times with a silence almost death-like when not the slightest sound could be beard in the church save the clear, ringing musical voice of the speaker. As a review of the Jesuits from a Catholic stand point, the lecturer made out a strong case, in which the one fact blazing from beginning to end was, I bizing from beginning to end was, I am Jesuit, converted and devoted to G.d. learned, patient, earnest and self-denying, therefore the world hateth me, and my bitterest foes, filled with envy at my eminence, and jealous of my suc-cesses, are those of my own household The novel point being explicitly stated and abundantly proven that it is the Catholic Caurch, and not the Protestants,

which has endeavoured to crush th Jezuits. Rev. Father Drummond is an eloquent man, a most graceful speaker, and dressed in another robe than that of a Jesuit priest he would be a most popu lar man, - Algoma Pioneer.

NEW BOOK-"The Great Truthe." Short Richard F. Clarke S J Published by Buziger Bros, 36 & 58 Burclay street, New York. Price 15c.

LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

There are about four hundred priests in Cardinal Manning's diocese. The new cathedral in San Francisco will be dedicated by Archbishop Riordan next

spring.

OBITUARY.

**Mrs. M. Shannon, Napanee.** Det, at Nepanee, on Monday, the lith over a number of years, Mary M., belowd ite of Dennis Shannon, at the ripe accord awarts one years. The deceased was bond of the county of Fermanash. Ireland, and he county of the set of the set of the head of the county of the head of the set of the set of the set of the head of the set of the set of the set of the head of the set of the set of the set of the head of the set of the set of the set of the head of the set of the set of the set of the head of the set of the set of the set of the head of the set of the set of the set of the head of the set of the set of the set of the head of the set of the set of the set of the head of the set of the set of the set of the set of head the set of the set of the set of the set of the head of the set of the set of the set of the set of the head of the set of the set of the set of the set of the head of the set of the set of the set of the set of head of the set of the set of the set of the set of head of the set of the set of the set of the set of head of the set of the set of the set of the set of head of the set of the set of the set of the set of head of the set of the set of the set of the set of the head of the set of the set of the set of the set of head of the set of the set of the set of the set of the head of the set of the set of the set of the set of the head of the set of the set of the set of the set of the head of the set of the set of the set of the set of the head of the set of the set of the set of the set of the head of the set of the set of the set of the set of the head of the set of the set of the set of the set of the h Mrs. M. Shannon, Napanee.

Peter McDonald, Parkhill. Peter McDonald, Parkhill. A sad and fa'ai accident occurred at Bertie, near Buffalo, on Monday, Ith in-suant, on the Grand T. and Rallway, result-instat, on the Grand T. and Rallway, result-inst. of Peter McDonald, son of John B McDonald of Parknill, Oararlo. The de ceased was employed as brakeman and while coupling cars at Bertie, ne was caught between the deadwoods and terribly grushed. He was taken to the hospital at Buffalo, where, siter receiving the holy sac-raments of the Catho ic Chu ch, which he loved, he departed this life to appear before the ribural of nis Sovereign Jadge His corpse was brought home to his father's residence in Parkhill, from which, on Phursday morning at nine o'clock, the fus-ors, fields and sequalatances, to the Catholic church of Parkhi', where asolemn Requiem High Mass was off ref by the ktev. Father Dillon for the rep we of the decassed. Too remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery of At Coumbal's church of West witham. Requeed in pace. William O'Halloran, McGillivray.

withmans. Requestat in pace. Withiam O'Hallorau, McGillilvray. We regret Daving to chronicle the death of Mr. Withiam O'Hallorau, McGillilvray. We regret Daving to chronicle the death of Mr. Withiam O'Hallorau, son of Wm. O'Halloran, of the seventh concession Mo-Gillivray, County Middless. Son the most in sight esteemed man left home over three years so to seek his fortune in the far dis-tant west, first in the prov.nc. of Manitoba, in and around Winnipes, but, not meeting the success he expected there, he moved further west and them into the Western Ter-ritories of the United States, and latterly to Batte. Aontasa, U. S. Young William O'Hallors was a cose reader, a nevout and estness Catholic, who practiced his religion wherever the violasitudes of circumstances placed him. It his letters sent home to nis father and mother, sisters or brother, he alway quoted the most beautiful sentiment, estracts of sermons and in-tractions which he beard in different Catholic cources in the far off Western traritories of the United States and Canada. The should cource in his heart and sould be admired and could so the beautiful were always uppermost in his heart and sould the admired and could so far wom which are, and, in his late letter to his people, spoke in glowing terms of the grats faulture thereat. Shortly after attending this mission he was taken size with a sto his atte, dance thereat. Shortly after attending this having a related hereat is nutel-into he seventh one disease of meannons which here and the reactions of disease, turned into the seventh one disease of meannone of his atte, dance thereat. Shortly after attending this mission here, the eard, in his last letter both facilities to the end. He died on the both shore are bortler who here alway at sover here are droither who here alway attending the south as to his attend sealthes to the requires they deal the there are bortner who here an early has a the search for the repose of the south as to his here are droither who here and mean and sover and the wi

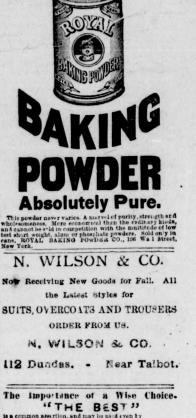
KINGSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.

KINGSTON BUSINESS COLLEGE. We take much pleasure in calling the at-tention of our readers to the advertisement of the Kingston Basiness College Co., 82 Princess street, Kingston, Ont. A glance through this well-known institution shows one the best-equipped business college in the Dominion. Here the visitor will see a bank, post office, insurance office, commission and merchanis' emporium, etc. In each of these stadiishments the student in his turn is placed in darge, and transacts business in precisely the same manner common to such places; so that after a short time he - btains a practical business education that will enable him to fill the most responsible posi-tions in the commercial world. Besides this actual business department, pupils are in-structed in telegraphy, typewriting, short-hand, commercial torms and papers, business correspondence, book-keeping, penmanship, etc. The well-deserved reputation of this college is by no means a local one, many of the pupils coming from a long distance, etc. The well-deserved reputation of this college is by no means a local one, many of the pupils coming from a long distance, while the firm constantly receive letters from many parts from business men, asking them to send one or more of their graduates to fill various responsible positions. This school has received the most flattering testi-mo. Ials from well-known merchants, whose employees have been pupils, while the Canad-ian press speak in the highest terms of the excellent education imparted. Besides the education given, every effort is made to cul-tivate musical and it: erary tastes among the pupils: and for this purpose a society has been formed, that meets weekly, in which essays, readings, debates, vocal and instru-mental music, etc., form the chief feature. Pupils will be assisted to find comfortable boarding houses, on very feasonable terms. Mr. J. B. McKay, one of the Prine pals, ob-tained first prize at the penmanship compe-tition recently held in New York, open to application.

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LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.



"THE WORST"

scheols, but in elauming superiority the Kingston Business-Goligy Company gives first to prove it. The Youlege is highly recommended by His Grace Archithshop Guery, Faul information sent to any address. J. P. McDONALD, Sec.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, A TEACHER HOLDING A second or third class certificate. Ap-plicants are requested to furnish tostimon-lais of character and qualifications and state salary. Duties to consume of An 1st. 579-39 P. MCCARENN, Sec. Treas.

**FACCATHOLIC SEPARA E SCHOOL Tat La Salette. ao experienced female** teacher Daties to commence Jan. 2nd. Send testimoniais and state salary required. Address, Schoo. Trustees, La Salette P. O. Ont. 5794w

578-3w Secretary. Male TEACHER FOR R. C. SEPAR-aTE school section No. 5. Sombra, County Lambton; one holding 2nd or 3rd class certificate; state salary; send testi-monials and state experience; duties to commence Jan. 1, 1880, Apply to John Mc-Carron or P. Murpuy, Sec., Wallaceburg. 579 4w

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED, FOR THE YEAR 1800 BY A young lady experienced in teaching and holding a third-class certificate, a situ-ation as to-cher in a town or village. Capable of acting as organist and leading choir, Address, "Tescher," Catholic Record office, London. 579 2w



TORE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DUBABILITY, WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

WILLIAM RAADS & CO., BALTIMORE, 22 & 24 East Baltimore Street. New York, 148 Fifth Avenue. WASHINGTON, 817 market Space. SERVANT WANTED.

VOLUME Catholic London, Sat.,

ROWDYISM

At the reception Archblahop of Toron dies who were gath dral grounds made throwing brickbats carriages in the pr same time the disgr ts to commonly Young Briton gal missles struck the o Frank Smith, injur and another crashed of the carriage in seated. His Grace on the arm. We . respectable people sympathy with the norant and nigoted natural consequen which they hear in which they hear in brands as Dr. Wilt training the Toron tentiary or the g public teaching as may be shot down honored by his d made president of Conference of the Conference of the the doctrine incul tionalist pulpit wh bishop be attacked way to his residen easily learned, and tice ; but the grave reste not so much who act upon th ruffishly teachers of teaching Christ lcate brutality a On the morning reception Chief of the representative heard no official re above related. La forced to admit the themselves been e windows in the emashed in with b the occupants e occurred only on Church streets, 1 flid and escaped diately, and no a Such is the sum t the Mayor of Ton ascertain from the It is now ascert outrages were per called on Friday 1 vents on Bond sti in the immediate The front windo had been all des stones from four found in ments. It appeared to en the Bishops an stopped by Re-closed the door police, who were then cleared the In rage at not I the church or cre of "fire," they r emptied their po were carrying by the convent wing consternation of It looks bad f order in the city outrages can be ing and almost i stables. The on be given is that not all, are oath True Blues and donbt, being sont The Toronto d violators of law name of hood! public have com public have com the perpetrators rages, which so city and this wh bers of secret lo True Blues, Son Britons. These evening lecture Rev. Dr. Wild, Hugh Johnston make a weekly and fancy they when their infla pulpit are rece and clapping o have no idea mischlef they ar spread and pot their sermons and the minds of badly influence in the home circ Those so called matter how pil surely stop their make some effor Christ rather th peace, good-wi the knife; to but never to hate. The day public opinion and a general d civic order and hurches of tho them that hon Christian teach are the surest disposed audien The results stoning of Arcl of a most sati day followin Campbell, with at the palace very confiden Grace the Are

NOVEMBER 30, 1889.

### H. PEARS Rec. Sec. C. M. B. A. B: anch 102.

B: anen fi2. Richmond, Nov. 8, 1880. Moved by Brother C. N. Dessuinier, see-onded by Hecording Scoretary H. Pearson, that whereas it has pleased Almighty God our estevened treasurer, Br.-ther L. Jutras, and remove therefrom by the hand of death his infant daughter, be it Resolved, That, while submitting to the holy will of God, we extend to Brother L. Jutras and family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in this their sfilletion. That a copy of this resolution be sent to Brother L. Jatras, and recorded in minute book. H. PEAKSON, Branch 102 doing Satan's work in our midst.

At a meeting of the C. M. B. A., held at 8t. Agatha. Ont, Nov. 9th, 1889, the follow-ing resolutions of sympathy were moved by Brother Henry Dietrich, seconded by Brother sumon Lenhard, and carried : Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God In Hisdivine wikdom to visit the home and fam-ils of our worthy Brother, Joseph Schwartz, and take away his second oldest daughter, Rose, who died after a short illness, be it Resolved, That we, the members of Brauch 55, C. M. B. A., do hereby tender our hearth est, sincere sympathy to Brother Schwartz and family in their sad bereavement. Be it forther

and family in one) on these resolutions Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Schwartz and published in our official organ. Bigued, JOHN NoLL, President, P. E. HENES, Secretary,

E. B. A.

Organization of St. Mary's Branch, No. 24.

enough to be perfectly sincere in their professions; but deep down in the hearts For some time past efforts have been put forth by B. Bolton, T. McAuliffe and a number of the Catholic citizens of of most of those who are determined to impose secular or "Godless" schools on the Almonte towards securing for that town Roman Catholics of this Province, there is a branch of the Emerald Beneficial Asso ciation, and on Saturday evening, 16th November, their work assumed a practical form, when Mr. G. H. Glroux, Grand Organizer of Eastern Ontario, and a restdent of Peterborough, visited that town and formally installed the officers of the are innecent of such a feeling. In this respect we are neither better nor branch, henceforth to be known as new branch, henceforth to be known as St. Mary's Branch, No. 24. The meeting, which was held in the romewnat historical building known as Reily's Hall, brought out a large attend-ance of Catholic citizens. Mr. Patrick Daly was elected to the chair protem and Mr. J. M E Lavallee to the position of Sciences to the meeting. The abelian new St. worse than our neighbors in Ontario. worse than our neighbors in Ontario. There, too, the crussde, although ostensi-bly on the higher ground of constitutional freedom and equality, is really wag-d against the Roman Catholic religion. The rank and file of the crussders are bigots, fighting for intolerance. They know nothing about the merits of the larger quantion valued by the leaders of the

Secretary to the meeting. The chairman briefly explained the object of the gather question raised by the leaders of the briefly explained the orject of the gather ing, after which the Grand Organizer stepped forward and explained in a full and explicit manner the object and aims of the; society and the benefits to be aimed against Catholics generally, they

Helen's tireless feet are walking In the chamber overhead, While their voices mingle, talking Still by bolsterous Archie ied. We hope his words will sink deeply into the hearts of our honest and well-

meaning separated brethren. The time 'Twas but yesterday I brought her All the task of many days Finished-and with pride I sought her, Hoping surely for her praise. has surely come when our fellow-citizens should one and all condemn and denounce

She, the gentlest of all creatures, Laid my precious volume down With a look in all her features Far too sad to be a frown, in unmistakable terms the lay and cleric firebrands who have been for months past

For she tells, like most of mothers, (And my boy delights to near) Tales of One who died for others And a love which conquered fear. How many of us in Manitoba are like the member of the old Parliament of

Canada whose religious creed was summed up in the declaration that he "didn't like them there Jesties ?" We are As enchanted in the moonlight By the fountain danced the lay. In the broader, clearer moonlight Must these phantoms rade away afraid the number is greater than would

appear creditable to us, if known. The fact is that much of this suddenly I remember when that failing Poets cail the "Angel Desta" Hushed her baby's fretful waling, Closed the eyes, and stilled the breath. developed opposition to separate schools is owing to hatred of Roman Catholicism.

Something (though 'twas self-deserving) There is far more bigotry, intolerance, "fleshly antegonism," still rematolog in the minds of Protestants than they are In her clouds made rifts of blue I was glad for her believing, Wished that I believed it too.

willing to admit. We hear on all sides of us the remark made Sofily I can hear them singing Hymna my mother same with me; They have left their sweetness ciloging, Perished fancies though they be.

that there is no enmity to the Catholics or Catholic religion intended in the crusade against separate the Catholics or Catholic religion intended in the crusade against separate schools; it is out of pure love for them that they are to be compelled to accept the Little Nellie's heart revealing Woman's nature in the child, Overflows her heart with 'eeling Like a forest warbler wild. they are to be compelled to accept the broad, Christian Protestant system of

Ah! how well men told the story Of the untaught human heart! Making ignorance its glory— Learning all the sadder part. schools, to the great edification, and glory, and future advantage of their children. There are men among us large minded

To the sunlight of the garden Would I wander back sgain Would I wander back sgain, But the fire sword of its warden Flames in knowledge that is pain.

Mother cesses from her singing.

Koman Catholics of this Province, there is no higher or better motive than hatred of their religion. This will not be openly confersed, of course; but let those who bastly doubt it seriously examine their own heats and see how many of them are innecent of such a faeling.

FRANCES M. SMITH.

A very striking miracle is reported to have taken place at La Bonne Ste. Aone, on the 3rd inst., in the presence of a large pilgrimage, the benefictary being a woman who had been bed-ridden for years and who had to be carried into the church on a stretcher. Suddenly, towards the close of the service, she arose to her feet without assistance, and exclaiming that she was cured walked out of the church with a strong, firm step. Hundreds were eye-witnesses of the incident. Cologne.

Rev. Francis Carhucci, an apostate priest, has publicly recanted at Bari, Italy.

Mgr. Bosse, Vicar-Apostolic of Labrador, makes a strong appeal to the people of Canada to assist the famine-stricken people on the coast of Labrador. A pamphlet has been extensively circa-

lated at St. Petersburg recommending re-union with the Holy See as the only means of eaving Russia from Socialism, Nihilism and ruip. The Hon, John Lee Carroll, Chairman

of the Baltimore Oatholic Congress, was, in 1875, elected Governor of Maryland by a majority of 12,700, which is large for the State.

Zola's efforts to become a French Acad-emician will be fruitless. Toe members of the Academy have too much self-respect to admit a panderer to the

a statesman.

be 53, 0sans, 0ash., 100 to 1.3; buck wheat, PRODUCE.-Eggs, 23 to 24; butter, best PRODUCE.-Eggs, 23 to 24; butter, store presed drkin, 16 to 17; cheste, 10, wholesate, 1(2 holf; dry wood, 4.25 to 4.50; green wood, 4.50 to 4.73; soft wood, 2.50 to 3.50; honey, 10, 13 to 15; tallow, rugg, 3; tallow, prime 4; tallow, wake 4; lard, No. 1, 10, 12 to 13; hard, No. 2, 1-, 10 to 11; straw, 10 add, 5.00 to 4.00; hay, ton, 7.00 to 8.50; flax seed, buck, 1.44 to 150. VE 4ETABLES.-Potatoss, per bag, 75 to 55; turinps, per bag, 40 to 55; celery, dow, 40 to 50; cabreges, per doz., 40 to 69; onions, per bush, 60 to 75; cauliflowers, ped doz., 60 to 10 MEAP.-Beef by carcass, 350 to 6.00; mul-ton by qr., 7 to 8; mution by carcass, 4 to 7; pr. 40 to 69, dacks, pr., 60 to 85; dow, 10 625; purch, per qr. 7 to 8; POUL rKY (dressed) - FOW, per 10, 7; fow], pr. 40 to 69, dacks, pr., 60 to 55; dacks, 10. 6 to 7; geese, each, 50 to 75; geese, 10, 6 to 7; turksys, 10, 90 to 1; turksys each, 80 to 1.75 LIVE S O'K.-Horses; 95.00 to 200.00; milch nows, 35.00; to 45.00; fat beeves 2.50 to 5.50; pgs, pair, 5.00 to 6.50; fat beeves 2.50 to 5.50; pgs, pair, 5.00 to 6.50; fat beeves 2.50 to 5.50; pgs, pair, 5.00 to 4.00; young pigs, per pair, 4.00 to 6.00. Toronto, Nov. 28 - WHEAT-Manitoba, No., 1, hard, 91 v092; No. 2, 81 to 85; to 45 buff and 91 v092; No. 2, 85 to 45; No.45 buff and 91 v092; No. 2, 85 to 45; No.45 buff and 91 v092; No. 2, 85 to 45; No.45 buff and 91 v092; No. 2, 85 to 45; No.45 buff and 91 v092; No. 2, 85 to 45; No.45 buff and 91 v092; No. 2, 85 to 45; No.45 buff and 91 v092; No. 2, 85 to 45; No.45 buff and 91 v092; No. 2, 85 to 45; No.45 buff and 91 v092; No. 2, 85 to 45; No.45 buff and 91 v092; No. 2, 85 to 45; No.45 buff and 91 v092; No. 2, 85 to 45; No.45 buff and 91 v092; No. 2, 85 to 45; No.45 buff and 91 v092; No. 2, 85 to 45; No.45 buff and 91 v092; No. 2, 85 to 45; No.45 buff and 91 v092; No. 2, 85 to 45; No.45 buff yr, No.1, hard, 91 v092; No.2, 85 to 45; No.45 buff work was carried.

malarial fevers have decreased amazing-

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffaio, N. Y., Nov. 28.-CATTLE-Offsrings, 75 heads. Incre were a few loads of export mandy bulcher's lat cows and fair inidide weight shipper on sais. The local is a shipper of the shipper of the shipper is a shipper shipper on sais. The shipper is a shipper shipper shipper shipper shipper as the shipper shipper shipper shipper shipper is a shipper shipper shipper shipper shipper shipper of which 9 were left over. The demand for good ancep and lambs outlined active and as made higher, but the common were not wanted particularly, m st of these left over from posteridy being of the common grades, mon. A cable despatch makes the statement that the Volks-Leitung, of Cologue, says "the Pope is willing to arbitrate the Irisn question if saked to do so by the English Government or the Parnellites. While it Government or the Parnellites. question it asked to do so by the English Government or the Parnellites. While it is very possible that the Holy Father would willingly do this, if asked, it is ex-tremely unlikely that he has thus ex-tremely unlikely that he has thus ex-pressed himself; and still more unlikely that the intelligence should come via Colorne.

A MALE SERVANT. TO DO GENERAL wors in church and bouse. Address-Rev. Jos BAYARD, Sarnia 577-if

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TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES 1890.

The undersigned will receive tenders up to noon of MONDAY, DE EMBER SFH, 1889, for the supply of Batchers' Meat Butter, Flour, Oatmai, Fostines, Cordwood, etc., to the following institutions during the year 190, viz.

The Asylums for the Insane in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton and Orliba; the Coutral Prison and Reformatory for Fermies, Toronto; the Leformatory for Boys, Peastanguishene; the Institutions for the Dest and comb in Belleville, and the Bilad in Brantford. London, Nov. 28.-GRAIN-Red winter, 1.36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; white, 1.36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; spring, 1.36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; corn, 85 to 90, 73 e, 1.00, to ...05; barney, malt, 80 to 90; barley, feed, 65 to 75; cars, 80 to 82; peas, 85 to 91; beans, bush., 1.00 to 1.32; bucxwheat, cental. to.

PRODUCE.-Eggs, 23 to 24; butter, best PRODUCE.-Eggs, 17 to 20; butter, Blicd in Bratford. <sup>4</sup> wo stilled in surfies will be required for the dus fuldiment of each contract. Specifications and thrms of tenser can only be had on masing application to the Bursars of the respective institutions.

N B.-Tenders are not required for the supply of meat to the Asylums in foronto, London, Kingston and Hamiton, nor to the Central Frison and Beformatory for Fe-males, Toronto. The lowest or any fender not necessarily accepted. W. T. O'RIE'.LY.

Recepted. W. T. O'RIE',LY, R CHRITIE, Parliament Bu Idings, Toronto, 25th Nov., 1889.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

GENTS - My daughter had a severe cold and injured her spine so she could not walk, and suffered very much. I called in our family physicisn; he pronounced it infammation of the spine, and recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT to be used freely. Three bottles cured her. I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for a broken breast; it reduced the inflammation and cured me in ten days,

MRS. N. SILVER. Hantsport.

BENZIGER'S CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC FOR 1890.

Can now be had by sending Twenty-five cents to THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London. Also to be had from our travelling agents.

It is confidently stated that Emile

vilest tastes to this honor, which is enjoyed by the most refined intellects in France, many being fervent Catholics.

The Civitta Cattolica says that good progress is being made in preparing for publication the correspondence of Pius IX with the leading politicians of Europe. These are expected to cause great consternation in diplomatic circles, as they will ruin the reputation of many

On 31st ult. a meeting was held in Manchester to consider the desirableness of promoting a memorial to the late Father Damien, by helping the estab lishment of an institute in Belgium for training men for work among the lepers of Molokai. A resolution to aid the

Fifteen years ago Trappist monks planted eucalyptus trees in the Roman Campagna. Taero are now several hundred acres covered with them and

ly, though they were before very com-