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The Grave on the Hill.

There's a spot on the hillside far away,
When in summer the grass grows green.
Where, beneath a rustling elm tree's shade,
A moss covered stone is seen.
Tis a quiet and unfrequented spot,
A soluted lone and wild;
Yel—somebody's hopes are buried there—
*fis the grave of a little child.

In the winter, also i that mossy stone
is hid 'neath a suroud of arow;
But around 't, in apringtime, fresh and
sweet.
The daisies and violets grow;
And o'er it the summer breezes hum,
with a fragrance soft and mild.
And the Autumn's dead leaves thickly strew
That grave of a little child.

And every year there's a redbreast comes.

When the month of May is bigh,
And builds her ness in this quiet spot,
'Mid the elm tree's branches bigh;
With her melody sweet, by the hour sh
irilis.

And if by the scene beguiled,
Perusps—who knows? 'tis an angle comes
To the grave of that little child.

Yes, som: body's hopes lie buried there, Some mother is weeping in vain, For though years may come and years may

To it never come back again,
Yet blessed are they who die in youth,
The pure and the undefiled;
Some road to Heaven, perchance, runs through
That grave of a little child.

In the course of a rainy day spent in everhauling the library of a priest in the discess of Antigoniah, I came across an eld brochure on the cover of which was serawled in faded writing : "On Sunday, 24th June, the Right Reverend William Fraser, Bishop of Tauen, and Vicar Apostelic in Nova Scotia, was consecrated at Antigonish by the Rev. Dr. MacEachern, assisted by Rev. Pere Vincent, and Pere Francis of Tracadie. Rev. Colin Grant of Arisaig, and Rev. James Grant of Susborough, attended. Over two thou sand were present at the ceremony." This little note is valuable as having been written by one of the aforementioned two thousand spectators.

Nowadays when one speaks of Bulls and Bears, the money making part of those haunts sacred to brokers and to the fluctuation of the stock exchanges. But down in Eastern Nova Scotia, where money is scarce and bucket-shops under scarce and bucket-shops under the scarce and bucket-shops under the scarce of the fluctuation of the stock exchanges. But down in Eastern Nova Scotia, where money is scarce and bucket-shops under the scarce of creation, in cities at least, allow their as to how they were to be conveyed to the hands of Father Fraser. The mail would not leave for several days, and Father Fraser, then in Antigonish, was about returning to his parish at the Grand Narrows, Cape Breton, and might be expected to leave any day. Father Laughlan looked anxiously about him for some means of sending the important documents by private hand. He was fortunate in finding a man from Antigonish who had been in Halifax on business and was on the eve of starting for home. He consented to be the bearer of the "despatches." The journey was long and tedious. It was early in the spring, and snow was beginning to fill when the traveller reached Mount Tom in Pictou County. New a mountain familiarly dubbed Tom would suggest a radiant friendly hill, thickly settled and having a neighborly aspect. Not so, however, with this wrongly-named spot. The road climbed over a bleak mountain in the heart of a dense forest nine miles from any human habitation. The traveller was plodding along under a large and stout umbrella, when looking up he saw, not far distant from him, s huge black bear. What was to be done? He cast about for a climbable tree, and spied a beech near by, in which he decided to take refuge if pursued by Mr. Bruin. However, thinking it well to shew fight, he advanced a step or two and shut, then suddenly unfurled, his large umbrella in the bear's face, the meanwhile shouting in Gaelic at the top of his voice. Now, the bear had not been brought up in Scotland, and although his ancestors at one time lived near the Garden of Eden, it was

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO it were, become naturalized there. So the bear may be excused for not admiring what was being said to him. But OLCVES, UNDERCLOTHING, judge of the amazement of the traveller when Bruin rose on his bind legs and stood with his fore-paws placed over his ears, as if to say "Co tha So." After gasing at the man, or rather at the umbrella, for some seconds, Bruin made up his mind that discretion would be for him the better part of valor, and leisurely lowered his paws, turned about and slowly trotted off, pursuing the tracts on the scent of which he had been interrupted by the bearer of the Bulls. The latter kept on his road unmolested and arrived in safety, to find Father Fraser gone from Antigonish to the house of one Angus MacDonald, distant about two miles from the village, where be and his boats crew were in readiness to leave early the next morning. The father was awakened by the arrival of the messenger who brought him the unexpected news of his elevation to the episcopal dignity. His first words after reading his letters were to thank and compliment the courier for his diligence and faithfulness to his trust-as the date of Father Loughlan's letter shewed that no time had been lost on the way from Halifax What his Lordship said, when in later

days he heard how the Papal Bulls came

near being devoured by a polar bear-

history does not divulge.

In one of the remote parishes of Antigonish diocese, there dwelt many years ago a good old pries', who being very zealous, as well as jealous, for the prestige of his Church, was most anxious that its slender stock of vestments should be augmented by a new supply. This good old father had a young nephew living with him in the capacity of curate, and the latter was employed to write to the then Bishop of Arichat, and entreat his Lordship to order some vestments from the society of "l' Œuvre du Tabernacle" in Antwerp. Just as the good father was expecting his parcel from Europe, via Antigonish, it chanced that his house. keeper went bome for a day and on her return in the evening brought her little neice aged four years to remain with her for a visit. The good woman was in the habit of having first one and then another sort of letter" he had written to the Bishop to clicit so extraordinary a reply. The curate took in the situation at once and summoned the house keeper, wheeplained that the parcel must be fo her, as Caristina Ann's mother had pro-mised to send over the poor child's clothes by the mail carrier without fail.

The Pope's Face.

Christian Reid, in her exquisite novel, "Hearts of Steel," thus speaks of the

Sovereign Pontiff:
"If ever a human countenance was ex "If ever a human countenance was ex-pressive of intellectual and moral force, that of Leo XIII. is. And in his shadowy thinness—in that look which he has of being more spirit than matter—with the courage of a lion in his calm glance, and the sweetness of a saint on his lips, his is just the type a great painter would select if this epoch were thrown back a thousand years, and he wanted to embody a helma-man fit to steer the bark of Peter through raging seas."

"it is impossible to imagine anything more majestic than the voice and the utterance of Leo XIII. In listening to him one feels elevated into a region as far above the mad cries of revolutionaries and the vague dreams of theorists as the eter-nal heaven is above the earth. And in the ability of a great ruler, in diplomatic eagecity and profound wisdom, no one in all the long line of illustrious Pontiffs, has surpassed him."

A Heaven-Sent Greeting.

During the Jubilee Mass of Sunday, January 1st, it was noticed with admira-tion and delight that at the elevation, at the moment the Pope raised the chalice to public adoration, a ray of sunlight piercing the cloud of gilded dust floating through the air fell as if a heaven sent message directly on the white ascetic brow of the Vicar of Christ, forming as it lived near the Garden of Eden, it was before Eve arrived there to talk Gaelic with Adam. The family had been for many centuries in America and had, as brush of an old master.

MR. PARNELL. IMPORTANT INTERVIEW WITH THE IRISH LEADER.

Dublin Freeman, January 16th. Mr. Parnell left Avondale on Friday evening and, travelling to Kirgstown, went on board the mail steamer Connaught I accompanied him to Holy head on Satur day meraing, and as far as Coester. The Irish leader accorded me the bonour of the following interesting and important interesting.

the following interesting and important interview:—

Mr. Parnell said that he was going to Eugland for a few days, but that if his health continued good he hoped to return in time to summon a meeting of the Irish members in the City Hall just before the opening of Parliament. But that other wise he should invite them to meet in London.

wise he should invite them to meet in London.

Having introduced the subject of the Marquis of Salisbury's recent pronouncement in Liverpool, Mr. Parnell said—

Lord Salisbury's statement that in the event of a hostile vote of the House of Commons the Government would have to consider whether they should follow the constitutional custom of resigning or dissolving is, I believe, entirely without precedent on the part of a Minister in his position. Lord Salisbury suggests that the reversal of the ordinary course would be dictated on account of the great magnitude of the questions and interests involved, and that he would be justified in continuing to carry on the Government of the country as a minority in face of a hostile vote, and would refuse to treat such vote as one of want of confidence. But it is precisely because the importance that a division in reference to such interests is universally treated as a question of confidence. If the matter were a small one it would be different Then a Minister, although defeated, need Then a Minister, although defeated, need not necessarily treat the question as one of confidence. In fact, the greater the question and the larger the Imperial interests involved the more does it become a question of confidence. This statement of Lord Satisbury's, to my mind lod cates the existency of grave dissonations, perhaps in the Cabinet, certainly in the party. These dissensions, Mr. Parnell continued, are more likely to arise out of questions connected with a representations. tinued, are more likely to arise out of questions connected with proposed English legislation than upon the Irish question, although the extraordinary exhibition that Mr Balfour has made of himself in the Irish Office will undoubtedly have a disintegrating effect upon his followers. We may, therefore, expect the Munsterial crisis at any time during the session arising out of, as I have said, some English rather than the Irish, question.

With these considerations in view, Mr Parnell went on to say, it would be politic, I think, for Irish members and English Radicals to do everything they possibly

moted from Lord Salisbury's speech— Mr. Shaw Lefevre wrote to the paper to say that there was reasons to believe that in the autumn of 1885, that was when a C neervative Government was in

that in the autumn of 1885, that was when a Conservative Government was in office, there were eminent members of Lord Salisbury's Government including Lord Carnarvon who were favourable to some form of Home Rule for Ireland, but that the policy had been rejected by a majority of the Cabinet. Mr. Shaw Lefevre continued—"I continue in this belief, in spite of the recent very guarded denials of Lord Salisbury."

Now, notice the terms of Lord Salisbury's denial:—

"I do not know what he calls a guarded denial. It appears to me that unless one is exceedingly peremptory in one's lan guage, and unless one's English is absolutely monosyllable, Mr. Shaw Lefevre does not consider it otherwise than a guarded statement. I don't wish to say anything—I don't wish to use any lan guage—that would be at all offensive to his feelings; but in language as peremptory and a distinct as it is possible to use, I begt to say that the assertion that there were other members of the Cabinet of 1885 besides Lord Carnarvon who had expressed feelings in favor of Home Rule is an utter, complete, and absolute falsehood.

"You will see," Mr. Parnell pointed out, "that he does not deny that eminent members of the Cabinet were in favor of

"that he does not deny that eminent members of the Cabinet were in favor of Home Rule. He merely denies that they had expressed themselves in favor of it We may take this as Lord Saltsbury's own We may take this as Lord Saltsbury's own admission that eminent members of the Cabinet were in favor of Home Rule in the autumn of 1885, although they were more guarded in the expression of their opinions than Lord Carnarvon. It is very possible also that this admission applies to Lord Salisbury's own state of mind at that time, and that he also was in favor of Irish autonomy, but had not settled on the precise form or mustered up sufficient resolution to take the jump. We remember his remarkable statement at Newport during that autumn when referring to the international arrangement between Austria likely to permit him to accompany Lord Ripon to Irishaud, and trusted that he alous would have a magnificent reception. Short of Mr. Gladstone it would be difficult to find two men deserving of higher to Irishaud, and trusted that he alous was a magnificent reception. S

and Hungary he expressed a hope that some such solution of the Irish question might be possible, but that he did not yet see how it could be so. His appointment of Lord Carnaryon, an avowed Home Ruler, as his Irish Viceroy, and his assent to my interview with the latter in 1885, and the knowledge on his part, as the result of that interview, that Load Carnaryon and I were in complete agree-

and the knowledge on his part, as the result of that interview, that Load Car narvon and I were in complete agreement upon the question of an Irish Parliament, is also strong evidence of Lord Salisbury's favorable state of mind with regard to Home Rule."

Upon the question of the schedule of Land Rent Reductions, Mr. Parnell expressed a very strong opinion, "I consider," he said, "that the reductions in judicial rents only smounts to one half of what the fall in prices alone entitles the tenants to, leaving out of the question altogether the reduced yield from the effects of the drought during the past year. I think it would be good policy for the Irish members to press for the shortening of the judicial term from fifteen years to five, or at all events, that the Sootch term of seven years should be adopted, so that the whole question of judicial rents may again come under the notice of the Sub commission ers free from the ingenious mathematical problem contained in the Act of last session. Otherwise I can see nothing but increased confusion and anarchy, as the prospects likely to attend the future relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland."

Mr. Parnell then spoke of the Irish

"Colorless" schools and filthy newspapers owe their prosperity to the existence and rapid growth in all countries of culture, and therefore seeks form the types simple entertainment of any kind. He would be avery wise man who could tell how this class is to be cut off from what it finds the cheap est form the types simple

in setween landlord and tenant in Iteland"

Mr. Parnell then spoke of the Irish
members who had gone amongst the Euglish constituencies

'From all sides I hear of the success
attending those Irish members who have
gone amongst the Euglish constituencies.
The demand for Irish speakers is enormous, so great is the interest taken by
Euglishmen in the state of Ireland, and
the anxiety to see and listen to the representatives of that country could not be
exceeded. The only trouble is that there
is not a sufficiently large number of Irish
speakers to supply the demand, and this
want will be very much felt in the event
of a general election."

Mr. Parnell had now spoken to me for
a very considerable time, when he said—

Mr. Parnell had now spoken to me for a very considerable time, when he said—"In conclusion, I would make one observation regarding Mr. Balfour's administration in Ireland. It appears to me to have been marked by great meanness. Witness his attempt to put down the liberty of the Press by arresting the newsvendors, his proceedings against the foreman printer of the Cork Examiner, instead of against the editor of that news paper, his attempt to embarrass the operations of the organizing committee of the National League by proceeding against Mr Harrington, the accretary, on a technical charge, for it is well known, and indeed it was abundantly proven at his trial, that Mr. T. Harrington had no connection with or control over the paper for many years.

and the outer world, and then write a letter to the newspapers containing a series of mistatements and misrepresentations of fact in jurious to the honor of his prisoner?

I hear, Mr. Parnell said, that the results of the recent revision, which has been one of the chief works of the National League, have been very favorable to us, and that there can be little doubt that while hold in the chief works of the Ather constituencies. there can be little doubt that while hold ing our own in the other constituencies we shall win three seats in the north of Ireland, vis—North and South Tyrone and South Derry, which would give a Nationalist representation of eighty nine, and leave the Tories in Ireland with only

fitteen seats, including Trinity, as com-pared with eighteen.

Mr Parnell expressed his great pleasure Mr Parnell expressed his great pleasure at the successful results of the mission of Mr. Arthur O'Connor and Sir Thomas Esmonde to America, and his gratitude for their services. He regrets to hear that Mr O'Counor is suffering from illness. Sir Thomas Esmonde writes him to say that never has the feeling of all classes and all nationalities been so unanimous in favour of Ireland and of Mr. Gladstone's great work, and that the ranks of our countrymen have never been so solidly knit together.

Mr. Parnell elso expressed great anxiety about Mr. Sexten's health, of which the reports that he contantly received were not as encouraging as he could wish He paid a high compliment to Mr. Sexton's "great genius and position in the House of Commons and in Ireland, his energetic and laborious

in Ireland, his energetic and laborious disposition, and the brilliancy and finish of his work." Mr. Parnell exmestly trusts that Mr. Sexton will soon be

restored to convalescence.

Mr. Parnell bade me say that he is very glad to see that Mr. Morley's health is glad to see that Mr. Moriey's health a likely to permit him to accompany Lord Ripon to Ireland, and trusted that he would have a magnificent reception. Short of Mr. Gladstone it would be diffi-cult to find two men deserving of higher recognition or a more cordial welcome than the gentlemen who are to be our

CATHOLIC PRESS.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The New York Evening Post says, with an unexpected frankness from a journal which does not disapprove of religiously "colorless" schools. "The fact is that both filthy books and filthy newspapers

The Right Rev. Dr. Moran, Bishop of Dunedin, New Zealand, replying to an address from his people, in which reference was made to his well known Irish Nationalism, said: "I cannot feel that I am entitled to the credit you are disposed to give me for my patricism as a son of to give me for my patriotism as a son of holy Ireland. . . To me it appears the most natural thing in the world for an Irishman to be an Irish patriot and Home Ruler, and the most unnatural thing were he not both "

Our esteemed contemporary, the Catholic Review, of Brooklyn, pleasantly rebulkes the absurd new fashion of designating Catholics as "our Roman fellow citizens," etc. "This reminds us," says the Review, "of the reply of a Catholic gentleman to a lady who was an advanced Ritualist, of the kind who call themselves 'Catholics,' but not 'Roman Catholics,' but not 'Roman Catholics,' He was presented to ther at a dinner-party, and she promptly asked him if he was not a 'Roman.' 'No, mad m,' said he, gravely, 'I was born in Ohio.'"

Joseph Cook, who used to be criminal Our esteemed contemporary, the Catho-

Joseph Cok, who used to be original and amusing, whether knocking out the English language on the platform, or pulverizing a railroad man in his personal and pugilistic capacity, has lost his old-time individual imbectility, and tamely follows in the wake—we use the work 'wake" advisedly—of poor Brother Burchard. At a meeting of Evaugelical ministers in Biston last week, ne look up the case of the Evangelist Davis, who, he said, and he ought to be a judge, was no crank. "We are all," continued Mr Cok, "in jail in his person. What may be done to him may be done to us. The quertion is: Shall Evangelical Christen dom in the United States be ruled by rum, Romanism and red tape?" We Joseph Cook, who used to be original

Western Watchman.

The question is often a-ked, especially by Protestants, who celebrated the first mass, and where was it celebrated, and in what language? The most distinguished ancient writers sustain the opinion that the holy sacrifice was first offered by the chief of the Apostles, St. Peter, and that the cenacle was the place selected for this holy purpose. As to the language ambely purpose. As to the language em-ployed, we find that Eckins, a German divine of the sixteenth century, held that it was in the early days of the church celebrated everywhere in Hebrew. This celebrated everywhere in Hebrew. Phis opinion is not sustained by the liturgical writers, who hold that in the Apostolic days mass was celebrated in the language of the places at which the Apostles offered it; so that at Jerusalem it was said in Syriac, at Autioch, Alexandria, and other Grecian cities, in Greek, and at Rome in Latin. It is, therefore, believed that the first Mass was celebrated in Syriac.

Denver Catholic.

Denver Catholic.

A Christian home-what a lovely spot A Christian home—what a lovely spot is a true Caristian home! Can we say enough in its praise? E logies are written in praise of many places, holy convents, solemn monasteries, lonely retreats; let us eulogise Caristian homes. Angels dwell in that home, therefore, it is the home of angels; still more Jesus dwells there. God is in that home in a special manner. Our dear Lord dwells in the hearts of the little ones; His Holy spirit is with them, and with the parents too. Are they not performing a great work; are not their lives, when led in conformity with the will of God, most pleasing to Him; is not their union an image of the union of our Lord with His Church? union of our Lord with His Churchi Are they not instruments God makes use of to create beautiful sonis, and to people this world with those whom His love calls the children of God?

The High Courch Anglicans of England lie practices and sentiment as to have sung a rousing Te Deum in the city of London in honor of the Pope's Jubilee. The wonder in our mind is, when the atmos-phere is found by them to be so warm and genial within Catholicity, how these Anglicans can content themselves to re-main in the cold outside.

It is worthy of commendation that one Mayor in the country has both conscience and nerve enough to endeavor to save the

movals of the young and old from periffrom the exhibition of certain theatrical posters. Recently all over Chicago the dead walls were covered with laseivious pictures of a blonde burk-sque zompany to the annoyance of innocent women and the danger of children. Mayor Rocherevoked their license and ordered the bills to be removed.

St. Louis Catholic World.

The Scotten correspondent of the Dublin Freeman, in the following words speaks of a fact that must make John Kuox and the founder of the Kuk almost turn in their coffins: "The great festival of the Christian world was observed this year in Scotland with increasing

val of the Christian world was observed this year in Scotland with increasing marks of honor. Until recently the achiversary of the birth of our Lord received no respect from the people of this country generally. To celebrate the day was considered to do something that savoured of Popery! But this narrow-mindedness is now becoming a thing of the past, and Scotland is beginthing of the past, and Scotland is beginning to join with the universal Curistian world in honoring the birth day of our Lord.

AN IRISH P. P. ON THE IRISH CONTROVER-IES.

Written for the Tablet at the editor's request, by Rev. N. Murphy, P. P.

The views of the Itish priests on the

The views of the Irish priests on the Irish political controversies, as far as I can judge, are as follows:

1 We are loyal, obedient subjects of the Pope and of our local superiors, and anxious in every respect to conform ourselves to their wishes and commands, as far as they may be made known to us.

2. Whilst prepared to justify our teaching and conduct on Catholic principles before any competent tribunal, we refuse to be lectured or dictated to, especially by our traditional enemies and political opponents.

by our traditional enemies and political opponents.

3 We regard the Coercion, or Crimes Act, as not binding in conscience. It has not the essential conditions of law. It was passed, or rather forced through Partiament, in the interests of a class, for the purpose of helping rack renters like Clauricarde, to rob and exterminate their unfortunate tenants. It was forced through Parliament in spite of the almost unaumous opposition of Ireland's prelates, priests, and Parliamentary representatives. Its tendency is not for the general good, but rather to foster disunion and hatred amongst the different peoples and different classes of people in the United Kingdom.

3 As to the Plan of Campaign, we hold by the well reasoned then togetal judgments of the Arabidan of Dather Chapter and Compaign, we hold by the well reasoned then togetal judgments of the Arabidan of Dather Chapter and Campaign, we hold by the well reasoned then togetal judgments of the Arabidan of Campaign, we hold by the well reasoned the Dather Chapter and Campaign, we hold by the class of the Arabidan of Campaign, we hold by the class of the Arabidan of Campaign, we hold by the class of the Arabidan of Campaign, we hold the Arabidan of Campaign of o

3 As to the Plan of Campaign, we hold by the well reasoned the doctor! judgment of the Archbishop of Dubin, that is, it may be adopted, with the proper safeguards, as an extreme remedy in extreme cases. Its great justification is its necessity. Of this necessity, we Irish priests ought to be the best judges, as we have and are bound to have, a thorough knowledge of all the circumstances relating to our people. our people.

4 We do not sanction boy cotting, other

than that approved of by the National League, that is, leaving obnoxious individ-uals severely alone. This we take to be the same as the Catholic doctrine of frathe same as the Catholic doctrine of fra-ternal correction. We are constantly denouncing the practice of boycotting, if accompanied by outrages, as really "politi-cally stupid and morally wrong," and as certain to do immense harm to the Irlan cause It can be proved to a demonstra-tion that wherever legitimate boycotting prevails, murders and agrarian crimes of every kind have all but dis-appeared ameagst our people. The exterminator and the grabber are the great causes of agrarian crime and dis-order in Ireland. We also regard them as oppressors of the poor and unjust possessorder in Ireland. We also regard them as oppressors of the poor and unjust possessors of their neighbor's property. We deem it a great mercy for such people and a great advantage to the country to have grabbers and exterminators kept in check. Hence, the weapon of boycotting, in the sense of fraternal correction, is exerted against those disturber's of law

exerted against those disturber's of law and order.

Her Gracious Majesty boycotts all those who avail them-elves of her own law (?) in the Divorce Courts, for the purpose of violating the sixth and ninth Commandments. We follow her exatted example, when boycotting those who avail themselves of the tyrannical Crimes Act, misnamed law, in order to violate the seventh and tenth Commandment of the Decalogue.

and tenen Commander.

5. In the heat of the conflict, we may of course make some mistakes. Still, we are engaged in a great and noble mission—to preserve the deposit of pure faith and morals—and preserve in their own humble and virtuous homes the most moral and faithful Catholic people in the world. We are not faultless, would that we might be From every stain of sin, and folly free!

Well, then, so be it—if it must be so— But on the path of duty we must go; Our glorious task is to uplift our race From all that tends to make them mean

From all that tends to make them mean and base—
To light them up from griefs and pains untoid.
And make them ireemen, honest, strong and bold,
We shail not sit inactive and await
The coming chances of mysterious fate.
No I we shail strive, unknowing truce or pause,
Through pain and peril, for our rightful cause;
Strive on and ever till our task is done,
Our siavery ended, and our freedom won;
Then shall true peace make glad our native sod And Ireland prosper in the sight of God.

The murderer of the late beloved Archbishop Seghers has been found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with a fine of \$1,000. His escape from the gallows is due to the opinion of some of the jury that the man was crazy when he committed the sacrilegious crime.

Archbishop Oroke, writing to Mr M. Wa'sh, the editor of the Sunday Democrat, says: "We are as you know, in the midst of a social war hero. May God defend the right."

H. W. L.

y and homesick and distressed wander east, they wander west are baffled and beaten and By the winds of the wilderness of doubt; To stay at home is best.

Then stay at home, my heart, and rest;
The bird is asfest in its nest;
O'er all that flatter their wings and fly
A hawk is hovering in the sky;
To stay at home is best.

ONE MOMENT TOO LATE.

The scene of my tale, says a writer in an exchange, opens a little cabin in the Allegheny mountains in West Virginia, twenty-five years ago. A woman was anxiously bending over a sick child toes ing and muttering in the unrest of fever. Bvery now and then the word "father" escaped the child's lips.

"That child grieves powerfully after her father," said one of the neighbors who had come to help the mother nurse the ill child

"That she does," replied the poor mother, with a weary sigh. "He always set a world of store by her. It almost broke her little heart when he went to the war, and since she has been sick she has begged for him the pitifullest you ever heard."

were heard."

"Can't he come to see her?" asked the neighbor.

"No," replied the woman; "his colonel said he couldn't be spared now. He had a furlough last summer. If he just had known about this and waited. Seems to me she might get well if she could just see her father, and it wouldn't fall so hard on me, either, if he was here."

Several days went by, and little Sallie, the sick child, grew worse. At length the mother wrote an urgent letter to her hus band, out of the agony of her heart, imploring him to come home at all costs if he wished to see his little daughter alive again. Once more he asked for a furlough, and again he was refused. An engagement was pending. The enemy's force was greatly superior to ours, and not a man could be spared.

force was greatly superior to ours, and not a man could be spared.

John Ball was a brave man; he had proved that in many an engagement. Nothing could have tempted him to swerve from his duty as a soldier, except his frantic desire to see his child once more. Under the pressure of this feeling he left the camp without orders and fied to his rude cabin among the Alleg hanies, just in time to see little Sallie's face light up once more with a gleam of joyful recognition and to receive her parting kiss. To do this he had incurred the brand of deserter and had taken his life in his hands.

terred than he, without waiting to com-fort his sorrow stricken wife, started back to camp, intending to throw himfort his sorrow stricken wife, started back to camp, intending to throw himselt on the mercy of his commander for exculpation of an offence committed under so overwhelming a pressure, or if the worst came to met his fate like a man. But a new complication had arisen. During the few days he had been absent the men on either side had changed their position like figures on a chess board, and the enemy's troops had come between him and his command. He had travelled through a cold, drenching rain, sleeping at night in a forest to lessen the risk offalling into the enemy's hands. He began to feel a strange stupor creeping over him and was just able to drag himself to a house of a friendly countryman, who took him in and kept him for the next few weeks, during which time he lay ill of pneuself on the mercy of his commander for exculpation of an offence committed under so overwhelming a pressure, or if the worst came to met his fate like a man. But a new complication had arisen. During the few days he had been absent the men on either side had been absent the men on either side had changed their position like figures on a cheas board, and the enemy's troops had come between him and his command. He had travelled through a oold, drend to enemy's hands. He began to feel a strange stupor creeping over him and was just able to drag himself to a house of a friendly countryman, who took him in and kept him for the next few weeks, during which time he lay ill. Of pneumanna. Just as he was beginning to convaience, and before he had time to decrease the had the had travelled whether had been absent to the men or either side and the sanctifying grace of the Holy Ghost is the spiritual life of beautifying which time he lay ill. Of pneumanna. Just as he was beginning to convaience, and before the morning,"

So saying, Hermann raised it in his did warn him sclock and warn him sclock and warn him selves off from union by charity with our bivine Lord, and through time who up to? And the rich have influence, and can selves off from union by charity with our Divine Lord, and through time who up to? And the rich have influence, and can the selves off from union by charity with our Divine Lord, and through time who up to? And the rich have influence, and can selves off from union by charity with our Divine Lord, and through time who up to? And the rich have influence, and can selves off from union by charity with our Divine Lord, and through time who up to? And the rich have influence, and can selves off from union by charity with our Divine Lord, and through time who up to? And who tree who, by mortal sin, have cut them salves of from union by charity with the part our control of the same fields of the interior of the same fields of the mitting to be a ming the cold hands in his bosom. The same fields of the mittin liver himself up, he was arrested as a deserter. His wife followed him to camp and pleaded for him, telling the cause of his desertion with all the rude elequence that strong emotion could dictate, and taking all the blame on herself. In vain; he was tried and condemned by every rule of war as a deserter. The commanding officer, how-ever, made this concession to the ever, made this concession to the agonized wife—he would defer the ex-ecution for three days, so as to give her time to go to Richmond and implore the elemency of President Davis, which was now the sole hope for the prisoner's

Lke Jennie Deans going to plead before the queen for her sister's life, the simple mountain woman went to the Con-federate capital and pleaded her husband's cause before Jefferson Davis. She had it in her power to prove that he had shown himself a brave soldier; that he had not left the camp from cowardice or from detection to the cause, but from his overwhelming love for his dying child and his intense desire to see her once more before the passed away. Davis finally granted the man's pardon and drew up a paper to that effect, which he gave to a messen-ger, directing him. ger, directing him to take the next train and carry the dispatch to the prisoner's commanding officer. He, moreover, gave the woman a duplicate paper, to make her husband's release the more certain.

Joyfully she started with the precious document that was to carry life and libercy to her beloved husband. The cars seemed all too slow for her burning impa-tience. The train was elways heavily loaded in these days, there was so much traveling to and fro, so much shifting of the troops from one point to another.

From hard and constant use during the war the railroads got into very bad order, se that accidents and detentions were quite frequent occurrences, especially towards the close of the war. On this fareful trip one of these frequent accidents occurred during the night. It was not a Very disastrous accident, but still it occa-sioned the detention of the train until day before the necessary repairs could be

made.
It seemed as if "the stars in their courses fought against" the condemned prisoner. His wife wrung her hands with frantic His wife wrung her hands with frantic impatience during the detention, but there was no help for it. She had to endure it, though each moment seemed to her an bour. At length she was speeding en her way again, and in a few hours more she reached her destination. She and Davis' messenger started together in Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

the children.

Then they sat down to supper, each child contributing part of its portion for the guest, looking with admiration at its clear blue eyes and golden hair, which shone so as to shed a bright light in the room; and as they gazed it grew into a sort of nalo round his head, and his eyes beamed with a heavenly lustre. Soon two white wings appeared at his shoulders, and seemed to grow larger and larger, and then the beautiful vision vanished, spreading out his hands as in benediction over them.

Hermann and his wife fell on their knees, exclaiming in awe struck voices:

knees, exclaiming in awe struck voices:
"The Holy Child Jesus!" and then embraced their wondering children in joy and thankfulness that they had entertained the Heavenly Guest,

The next morning as Hermann passes The next morning as Hermann passed by the place where he had found the fair Child, he saw a cluster of lovely white flowers, with dark green leaves, looking as though the snow itself had blossomed. Hermann plucked some, and reverently carried them home to his wife and children, who treasured the fair blossoms and tended them carefully in resumprassure of that wonderly in remembrance of that wonderful Caristmas Eve, calling them chrysanthe mums; and every year as the time came round, they put aside a portion of their feast, and gave it to some poor little child, according to the words of Christ: "Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

"Death has so Many Doors to let ont Life,"
sang an old time poet. In those days they had not discovered remedies that shut these doors. How different is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, from the old time doses. Consumption or lung scrofuls, is one wide door that it shuts, if taken in time. Don't waste a moment then, lest life slip through that open door.

To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of disease, use Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all diseases arising from Impure Blood, such as Pimples, Blotches, Bilionaness, Indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Thomas Smith, Elm, writes: "I am using this medicine for Dyspepsis; I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."

open door.

is in them still—unless by infidelity they have rejected it—and where faith is hope will linger, so that potentially—virtually—they are still united to the Divine Head in heaven by faith. As in the Prodigal Son, when he came to himself, there was a learn of he came to himself, there was a gleam of the recollection of his father and of his the recollection of his father and of his home, so even in those members of the fourch who have fallen into mortal ain there is still a union by the knowledge and the light of faith with our Divine Redeemer; but being dead members, they are dead as regards eternal life. And what is the life they lead? They live by the life of the world, not by the life of the Holy Ghost, which was in them: life of the Holy Ghost, which was in them; they live by the mind, and the spirit, and the ways, and the will of the world; being conformed to the world. Our Lord has said that we cannot serve two masters. We cannot serve God and Mammon. We must make our choice, for again He says, "He who is not with Me is against Me." Take a second class—those who are just spiritually alive and

for there is a fibre still remaining; the amoking flax is not quenched, for there is a gleam which only shows itself in smoke. It is the lowest condition of spiritual life, and there are multitudes spiritual life, and there are multitudes in it. They have the least possible conformity to the mind and the spirit and the life of our Lord Jesus Christ; and they have a great and close conformity to the mind and the spirit and the life of the world. Is it not true to say that though spiritually alive they are members of the world? Their mind is for the world their heart is for the world and

THE CAINOLIC RECORD.

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A RICH MAN IS A DEMIGOD IN THIS WORLD, something to be admired, to be looked up to? And the rich have influence, and can do all manner of things that the poor caunot do. And why? Because the world worships riches, forgetting that our Lord has said, "Woe unto you rich, for you have received your consolation." There is another world—worship—the worship of great names, titles, privileges, And what are they? They sometimes represent great deeds performed by the ancestors of those who now bear or possess them in days long gone by. They are to be respected still, but it is very humbling to see the way

PROPLE WILL RUN AFTER A NAME OR

they talk of them. What a littleness is this! Then, again, any one who prospers in the world, the world flocks to. You will see some men who, starting life with nothing, gradually acquire possessions, rise in society, and they are followed and flattered, not for the low, wugar purpose of getting money, but from a strange fascination which makes the world worship them, forgetting this, that those who go before a fair wind and a flowing tide often only come faster upon the rocks. Have we not all in our lite seen the fall and ruin of prosperous men? Have we not had examples of the uncertainty and instability of worldly men? Have we not had examples of the uncertainty and instability of worldly prosperity? And those of whom the world thinks least are those to be most revered, namely, those who are sflicted, "For as many as I love I rebuke and chastise." How utterly contradictory are those words of the worldly worship of the sigh and the great and the pros-

of the rich and the great and the pro-perous. And, lastly, there is THE WORSHIP OF PASHION. THE WORSHIP OF PASHION.

The claims of the world and the rights of God are often put in the balance, but they who have the spirit of the world in them regard the claims of the world without weighing the rights of God. They are guided by what everybody does, what everybody says, and what everybody thinks. These three considerations govern multitudes who have not ventured to renounce their faith. What does this mean? It means that their heart is in the world. "Where your treasure is, there your heart will be your treasure is, there your heart will be also." Moreover, they live by the spirit of the world as far as they dare. We talk about society. And what is society? It is a sort of mutual agreement among

JESUS IN HISTORY.

set for the fall and for the resurrection of many in Israel, and for a sign which shall be contradicted." "—St. Luke, i., 34. Father McMahon said in effect: "The further we advance on the road of

"The further we advance on the road of time the more do we experience the fact that the joys and sorrows of life are never widely separated. The angel announced the 'good tidings of great joy,' and in the very same chapter of the gospel the sad prophecy of my text is uttered by a man who was 'just and devout,' and who 'bad received an answer from the Holy Ghost, that he should not see death before he had seen the Christ the Lord. We know too well that the prophecy of holy Simeon too well that the prophecy of holy Simeon uttered in the temple of Jerusalem as he held the infant Saviour in his arms, has been and continues to be too sadly verified. Our Lord came on earth to be the resurrection of those who are led by good will, but he will prove the ruin of those who reject him. Among some it is fashionable to speak against the divinity of Christ. It is wonderful how blinded men, otherwise intelligent, become when they enter the lists against their Creator. While we cannot make converts by cold argument, we may, beloved brethren, remove some of the obstacles which men place in the way of divine faith. We should often pray that none wilfully reject grace and that we curselves seek to be worthy of our vocation and to possess at least sufficient knowledge to give a reason for the faith that is in us. Our opponents, se a ruie, are very bold. They assume that Christians are afraid of history and of logic. The Catholic is neither afraid of the one nor the other. the one nor the other.

though spiritually alive they are members of the world? Their mind is for the world, their heart is for the world, and St. Augustine says, "there are those who are in the body within the unity of the Church, but in heart they are outside of the world, but in heart they are outside of class of men—and they are a large class—who are exceedingly jealous of the claims of the world, and exceedingly in iggardly with regard to the rights of God, for while they give to the world everything that the world demands of them, when it becomes a question of what God has a right to demand, they minimise, as we say; they reduce compliance to a minimum. They begin by RDUOING TO A MINIMUM THAT WHICH THEY ARE BOUND TO BELIEVE.

They say, "I believe dogma but nothing else. I believe that which I cannot deny under the pain of mortal sin." They claim for themselves intellectual itself to far it is innocent. If the fact of going to the theatre does you no harm—

We talk about society. And what is society? It is a society? It is a society? It is a society? Truth is often the 'pearl of to meet together, to give and exchange invitations, to go to the the great price. Those who love it are willing to make great actrifices in order to the theatres, how careless! I am always afraid of speaking of these things always afraid of speaking of these things docter, do not read too much of such leaves the world, neither the things that are in the world, for if any man love the world, the love of the Father is not the world, the love of the Father is not the world, the love of the Father is not the world, the love of the Father is not the world, the love of the Father is not the world, the love of the Father is not the world, the love of the Father is not the world, the love of the Father is not the world, the love of the Father is not the world, the love of the Father is not the world, the love of the Father is not the world into the claims of the world into the claims of the world into the claim of the world into the claim of the world into the cl

fact that before Cirist came the whole world was anxiously expecting the Saviour. It is also a historical fact that after our Lord came the expectation ceased. We must therefore conclude that all mankind was deceived or that Christ is truly the 'Desired of Nations.' Every prophecy is justified by its fulfilment By innumerable prophecies and their verification in the person of Christ, God made certain that no man of 'good will' could fail to recognize Jesus as the long promised Messiah. But these

JESUS IN HISTORY.

FATHER MCMAHON OF CLEVELAND REPLIES TO A JEWISH RABBI.

Toledo Columbian.

One week ago to-day, the Plain Dealer published the report of a lecture delivered the previous day, Sunday, in the Huran street Hebrew temple by Dr. Hahn, the rabbi of Tiffereth Ierael corgregation, upon "Jesus Christ in the light of modern history." That lecture prompted the sermen which Rev. William McMahon preached yesterday forenoon to a very large coagregation in St. Bridget's Catholic Church on Perry street. The text was "And Simon blessed them and said to Mary, his mother; Behold this child is set for the fall and for the resurrection of Jerusalem. But the temple has been of Jerusalem. But the temple has been destroyed, hence he must have come. Six hundred years before Christ was born in Bethlehem the Prophet Isaias, in the following words, foretold how the Messiah would manifest his power: Then shall the eyes of the blind be open and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped Then shall the lame mau leap as a hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall be free.' When the precursor sent to Christ to ask if he were the Messiah Jesus answered: "Go and relate to John what you have heard and seen; the blind see, the lame walk, the lepera are cleansed, the dead rise again, the poor have the gospel preached to them.' people. There hath stood one in the midst of you whom you know not. The same is he that shall come after me who same is he that shall come after me who is preferred before me; the latchet of whose shoe I am not worthy to loose.'

—St John, I., 27. In the face of this some have the boldness to represent Jesus as a mere follower of John. A miracle is 'an effect produced by the extraordinary intervention of the creative power in the order of things.' Hence only the Creator can of himself perform miracles. But Christ did perform miracles of himself and he appealed to them in proof of his divinity. Yet we are told that the Essenes had a school in which the pupils were taught how to perform miracles. After Christ had raised Lazarus to life, the Pontiffs and the Pharisees held a great council and fully decided on the death of Jesus because they cried 'This man performs innumerable miracles and the whole world is heavening. This man performs innumerable cles and the whole world is bec cles and the whole whole is becoming subject to him.' They falsely accused Christ, incited the people and overswed Pilate with the cry: 'It thou release him thou art no friend of Cærar.' They filled thou art no friend of Casar. They filled
the streets of Jerusalem with the cry,
'Crucify him! crucify him!' To the declaration of Christ's innocence they answered by the imprecation: 'His blood
be upon us and upon our children.' We
know from the history of Christ's passion
and death that the inscription on the
cross: 'Jesus Rex Judæorum,' did not
indicate

medicate
THE CAUSE OF THE CRUCIFIXION.
We also know that the Jews who had proclaimed 'We have no king but Cosar' could not prevail upon Pilate to remove or change it. We seek our historical information on this sacred subject from a higher and purer source than English deists, French infidels or German rationalists. The stability of the insti-

served until the end of time as wit of the truths they still deny. No man has ever given evidence of wisdom, purity of soul and maje character as belongs to the life of Christ. Considered as a whole, a Drach, the celebrated rabbi conto the Catholic Church, the propform a most perfect picture. The to the Catholic Church, 'the prop-ferm a most perfect picture. The ancient prophets sketch the firs-lines; as time rolls on they comple-traits which were left imperfect to predecessors; the nearer they ap the event, the more their colors br-and when the picture is finish extists disappear. The last, Mal on retiring names the person (Jo Baptist), who is to raise the cur-it.'"

Master! our need is not yet over pa Though long Thou hast ascended We know Thy love is ever infinite. Still dost thou shelter from the Still dost thou shelter from the biast; thou shelter from the And, while Thy world does in its of The little children, in their woeful Melpless, and crying for some kind To lit the heavy burdens on them We must, like them of old, bring the state of the

We must, like their shelter from Thy srms.
We cannot turn aside all mortal have every sorrow, every pitfall see, when human strength and hur despair,
Take them, dear Lord, Thyself,
them in thy care.

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISI THE PAPAL JUBILER

London Tablet, January
The Jubilee of the Sovereig
Sas celebrated on Sunday at
Cathedral, Kensington, with a
and impressiveness well befitting
there of the archdiocese on an
at once so auspicious and so unidecorations were of an exc
elaborate character, and extende
the exterior of the building, the
especially displaying a cieveriarrangement of Papal and o
emblems. The Cardinal Archbish
at the High Mase—which was a Bishop of Amycle— which was a Bishop of Amycle— and officing to Down and Benediction, by was immediately followed. Twas preached by his Eminence. words: "Simon, Simon, S desired to have you, that he you as wheat; but I have pray that thy faith fall not, and converted, confirm thy brethree

converted, confirm thy brethre

A DAY OF JUBILEE.

To-day, said his Eminence,
Jubilee, a day of gladnese,
throughout the world—it is a
in the whole Catholic unity
versal Church. And why
event of which the world—
understood it—would perhaps
account. It is the day on
years ago, our Holy Father
effered up for the first tim
Sacrifice of the Mass—that
tion" which is offered up from
to the sunset. It is the cu Church, when a priest has be that after his first Mass he sathe altar and the faithful c kies the hands which have b to offer the Holy Sacrifice.
of congratulation and of pre and one which brings a spiri tion upon themselves. A priest has offered the Holy priest has effered the Holy fitty years, morning by more day of joy that I can compabut to making a good deal be aday of Jubilee for a prie a day of Jubilee for a Pormember who a Pontiff is.

VICAR OF CHRIST AND

PETER.

He is the Vicar of and he stands in the Divine Master. As Lord was Head of the Peter and his successors are of the bishops and priests of Gur Lord gave to all His priesthood, the power of a aniversal commission to tea aniversal commission to tell in these things they were Peter. But there were t which Peter stood alone, words with which I began of Peter, and in Peter to succeed him, a stability chaving once failed, as it faince never failed. Once fell away from his Divit that in following Him affor a moment in denying that day to this hour the been verified—he has been that day to this hour the been verified—he has been and has "confirmed his bithe Pontiff is not only Vibut successor of Peter. this: He is the pastor of God upon earth. Aft tion, our Divine Lord "Feed My sheep, feed My sheep," To no other say these words. Though hearing and presence of they were addressed to P whole flock is committed the bishops of the Chut that jurisdiction which I and supreme power, co and supreme power, co This Primacy was grant Master to Peter, whose s TO DAY IN THE CIT

There is another reason of joy the Jubilee should the world: To day in the alms of the whole the feet of Leo XIII., as apostles in the beginning their offerings. And no but there is a maniest and of the joy of all for there are offerings o manners of arts, every craft, while from Italy i of the earth, and of the field are, I doubt not, is Leo XIII., as they were IX. Further than this, IX. Further than this, made to-day of a kind n Germany and England feet of the Sovereign have been written by the last fifty years, numerous in the Cath the seal of study—lay XIII, a number of when the seal of study—lay XIII, a number of when the seal of study—lay XIII.

as of Christ has verified many pro-ce. The Jews find themselves in modition predicted by the prophets, ut an altar, dispersed among all us yet confounded with none, rewithout an altar, dispersed among all nations yet confounded with none, reserved until the end of time as witnesse of the truths they still deny. No mere man has ever given evidence of such wisdom, purity of soul and majesty of character as belongs to the life of Jesus Christ. 'Considered as a whole,' says M. Brach, the celebrated rabbi converted to the Catholic Church, 'the prophecies form a most perfect picture. The most ancient prophets sketch the first outlines; as time rolls on they complete the traits which were left imperfect by their predecessors; the nearer they approach the event, the more their colors brighten, and when the picture is finished the artists disappear. The last, Malachias, on retiring names the person (John, the Baptist), who is to raise the curtain on it.'"

"Forbid Them Not."

Master! our need is not yet over past, Though long Thou hast ascended out of we know Thy love is ever infinite. Still dost thou shelter from the storm; blast;
And, while Thy world does in its orbit last,
The little children, in their woeful plight,
Helpless, and crying for some kindly might
To litt the heavy butdens on them cast,
We must, like them of old, bring up to

And ask their shelter from Thy tender We cannot turn aside all mortal harms, Or every sorrow, every pitfall see, When human strength and human love Take them, dear Lord, Thyself, and hold them in thy care.

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP ON THE PAPAL JUBILEE.

R T. C.

London Tablet, January 7. London Tablet, January 7.

The Jubilee of the Sovereign Pontiff was celebrated on Sunday at the Pro Cathedrel, Kensington, with a solemnity and impressiveness well befitting the chief shurch of the archdiocese on an occasion at once so auspicious and so unique. The decorations were of an exceptionally elaborate character, and extended even to the exterior of the building, the entrance energially displaying a cieverly designed especially displaying a cleverly designed arrangement of Papal and of national emblems. The Cardinal Archbishop assisted emblems. The Cardinal Archbishop assisted at the High Mase—which was sung by the Bishop of Amycle—and officiated at the To Deum and Benediction, by which it was immediately followed. The sermon was preached by his Eminence from the words: "Simon, Simon, Satan hath desired to have you, that he might sift you as wheat; but I have prayed for thee that thy faith fall not, and being once converted, confirm thy brethren."

A DAY OF JUBILEE

converted, confirm thy brethren."

A DAY OF JUBILEE

To-day, said his Eminence, is a day of Jubilee, a day of gladness, which runs throughout the world—it is a day of joy in the whole Catholic unity of the Universal Church. And why? For an event of which the world—even if it understood it—would perhaps takes little account. It is the day on which fifty years ago, our Holy Father Leo XIII. offered up for the first time the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass—that "pure oblation" which is offered up from the sunrise to the sunset. It is the custom of the to the sunset. It is the custom of the Church, when a priest has been ordained, that after his first Mass he should sit at that after his first Mass he should sit at the altar and the faithful come up and lies the hands which have been anointed to offer the Holy Sacrifice. It is an act of congratulation and of prayer for him, and one which brings a spiritual benediction upon themselves. And when a priest has offered the Holy Sacrifice for fifty years, morning by morning, it is a day of joy that I can compare to nothing but to making a good death. And it it be aday of Jubilee for a priest, surely it is a day of Jubilee for a Pontiff For remember who a Pontiff is. He is the VECAR OF CHRIST AND SUCCESSOR OF PETER.

effer and his successors are in the midst of the bishops and priests of the Church. Our Lord gave to all His apostles the priesthood, the power of absolution, the aniversal commission to teach all nations. In these things they was a likely and the second priesthood, the power of absolution, the universal commission to teach all nations. In these things they were all equal with Peter. But there were two powers in which Peter stood alone. First in the words with which I began, He promised of Peter, and in Peter to all who should succeed him, a stability of faith which, having once failed, as it failed in him, has since never failed. Once in weakness he fell away from his Divine Master, and that in following Him sfar off, and then for a moment in denying Him; but from that day to this hour that promise has been verified—he has been "converted," and has "confirmed his brethren." And the Pontiff is not only Vicar of our Lurd, but successor of Peter. Further than this: He is the pastor of the whole flock of God upon earth. After the resurrection, our Divine Lord said to Peter: "Feed My sheep." To no other apostle did He say these words. Though uttered in the hearing and presence of the other spottles they were addressed to Peter alone. The whole flock is committed to his care, and the bishops of the Church exercise just that jurisdiction which he, in his wisdom and supreme power, concedes to them. and supreme power, concedes to them.
This Primacy was granted by his Divine
Master to Peter, whose successor he is.
To DAY IN THE CITY OF ROME.
There is problem.

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There is another reason why on the day of joy the Jubilee should run throughout the world: To day in the city of Rome the aims of the whole world are laid at the alms of the whole world are laid at the feet of Leo XIII., as at the feet of the apostles in the beginning the faithful laid their offerings. And not only the alms, but there is a mani estation of the love and of the joy of all Caristian nations, for there are offerings of every kind—all manners of arts, every kind—all manners of arts, every kind of skill and eraft, while from Italy itself the products of the earth, and of the herds, and of the field are, I doubt not, laid at the feet of Leo XIII., as they were at the feet of Pius IX. Further than this, there are offerings made to-day of a kind never made before. Germany and England have laid at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff books that have been written by Catholic hands in the last fifty years. Germany—learned, number of which I am afraid to

state. Poor England, which has been robbed and impoverished, which until thirty-six years ago had no Church, I may say, has laid at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff over a thousand volumes which Catholic hands have written—the fruit, the intellectual and spiritual fruit, of the restored Church ir this land. And all these manifold oblations are only a token of the love and veneration of the whole flock on earth for the Caief Shepherd of the sheep But why should there be at this moment a special joy in the Jubilee of Leo XIII. If There was indeed a filial outbreak of juy at the Jubilee of Pus-IX In like manner there is to day—and, I will say, with some reasons and motives of a special kind.

PHUS IX AND LEO XIII.

I have read some very wonderful

reasons and motives of a special kind.

PIUS IX AND LEO XIII.

I have read some very wonderful attempts to contrast our Holy Father Pope Pius IX., of blessed memory, with our Holy Father Leo XIII. The world has drawn these contrasts in order to disparage the one and praise the other. Catholics praise both, and thank God for both; for they know this, that every Pontiff from the beginning—and there have been two hundred and fifty seven of them—has been diverse from his predecessor and from his successor. And why? Because the transitions and changes of the world cast on the Pontiffs a different kind of warfare and of duty; but they have all been identical in themselves, immutable, without a shade of change—for the office of Peter is unchangeable. That office is:

To be the guardian of the faith and morals of the Christian world—to be the guardian of the liberty of the Church. To be the guardian of the faith and morals of the Christian world—to be the guardian of the liberty of the Church. And this has been fu filled in every age. The vestment, the apparel, the raiment external to the person, may vary according to the vicisitudes of the times, but the Pontificate is always the same. The whole revolution of Europe was beating upon Pius IX. For thirty and more years he stood invincible, without swerving, without receding, without withdrawing his foot, Pius IX. bore the whole brunt of the world's enmity until he was robbed of all things. That was his office.

LEO XIII. IN SPIBITUAL WARFARE. His successor entered into a new period, and that period is one in which it is the office and the duty of the Pontifit to advance, to leave behind him all that his predecessor had lost, as lost for a time, and to toil for the salvation of souls. Leo XIII., from the first moment that he held his spiritual power, began to rouse the faith and zeal and energy of pastors and peoples throughout the

of pastors and peoples throughout the world. He became militant—not in of pastors and peoples throughout the world. He became militant—not in a temporal sense, but in the field of our spiritual warfare. More than this: He saw that the world stood in need of another sowing of the great truths of the supernatural, and even of the natural order, and with a wonderful insight he has taught the whole Church on earth, and taught the world too. The world has departed from even the truths of the natural order, those truths which men ought to know by the light of nature; and Leo XIII, began by calling on the pastors of the world to teach the priesthood and the people the true philosophy—that is, the truths of nature upon which the whole society of the world rests; and then to teach with the most precise and zealous care the true rests; and then to teach with the most precise and zealous care the true theology—that is, the explanation of the holy faith; and once more, the history of the Christian world. He has thrown to the sunset. It is the custom of the Church, when a priest has been ordained, that after his first Mass he should sit at the altar and the faithful come up and kies the hands which have been anointed to offer the Holy Sacrifice. It is an act of congratulation and of prayer for him, and one which brings a spiritual benedic tion upon themselves. And when a priest has offered the Holy Sacrifice for fifty years, mon'ng by morning, it is a day of joy that I can compare to nothing but to making a good death. And it he adsy of Jubilee for a Pontiff For remember who a Pontiff is. He is the VICAR OF CHRIST AND SUCCESSOR OF WICKLESSOR OF CHRIST AND SUCCESSOR OF HEIST. AND SUCCESSOR OF HEIST. AND SUCCESSOR OF HEIST AND SUCCESSOR OF HIS Divine Master. As our Divine he stands in the place of his Divine Master. As our Divine Lord was Head of the apostles, 20 Peter and his successors are in the midst of the bishops and priests of the Church. and being once coan and being once the strength of the whole Church; Peter is the infallible teacher of the whole world, and Peter lives for ever. Therefore all the nations of the world who know the name of Jesus Christ, and are in the unity of the one faith, are rejoicing to day as on a day of Jubilee.

THE PAPACY IN THE PRESENT AND THE PAST.

which had been abandoned lifted up their hands to him, and by the time of St Gregory the First be reigned with an informal sovereignty over the willing hearts of the people of three-and twenty petrimonies. But even then there was no Europe. Europe, we know it, began on Christmas Day in the year 800, when St. Leo III. consecrated Charlemagne Emperor of the West, and out of that Empire have sprung Germany and France, and from these again have sprung the other civil powers. Europe then began to spring up And who was the Sovereign that was before all Sovereigns? Who was the Sovereign that consecrated the beginning of Christian Europe, that is, of the Caristendom of which we are a part? It was the Vicar of our Lord. And from that time on wards medieval Europe was in relations of unity with him—unity of faith, unity of communion, unity of submission to his suppreme pastoral authority. And he of communion, unity of submission to his of communion, unity of submission to his supreme pastoral authority. And he sustained toem all—that is to say Coristian law and the administration of Christian justice, and the spiritual decrees by which he maintained the peace of the world sustained the work which had sprung from his Pontificate.

THE DECARROR OF SURPER.

sprung from his Pontificate.

THE DECADENCE OF EUROPE
And what is Europe now? Desolved,
disintegrated, and threatening, East and
West, the most terrible destruction that
the Christian world has ever known
How came it about? Precisely by
revolt against the Vicar of Jesus Carist.
What is called the Renaissance, or the
restoration of intellectual culture, sowed
the seeds of the Reformation, and the
Reformation is precisely the rejection Reformation is precisely the rejection of the supreme and divine authority of the Vicar of Jesus Carist as the teacher and pastor of the whole flock upon earth. And the Reformation a upon earth. And the R-formation a hundred years ago was translated from religion into politics, and was the cause from which the revolutions that deso lated Europe sprang and are spreading at this day. And the last great achieve ment of the revolution has been the usurpation of Rome by the King of Sardmis, or, as he is now called, of Italy I'nat usurpation is an act in which every civil power has by tacit connivance made itself a partaker.

ONLY TWO POWERS THAT CAN GOVERN MANKIND

MANKIND There are only two powers that can govern mankind, and these two powers are the moral power and the material power. There is no alternative but that. power. There is no alternative but that.
The Caristian world was governed by the
moral power, the Vicar of Jesus Carist,
until the revolution, which until the levolution, which has broken up the Christian unity, of Europe, intro duced the supremacy of the material power, which at this day is represented

y some fourteen millions of armed uen. I am not going to dwell on that Every day lately you have been reading that the clouds are fully charged with Every day lately you electricity, and that they are approaching one another, and the flash and flame f war may come any day.
THE ISOLATION OF THE HOLY FATHER

Secondly, the Holy Father is not only in absolute isolation, but he has been robbed of all things The patrimony. which still remained to him, narrowed as it was, was occupied long ago. Then followed the usurpation of Rome itself which had been in his possession first by the providence of God, and secondly by the providence of God, and secondly by prescription, and thirdly by the consent of Europe, and by the Christian law, and by the principle of justice which reigned among men, Leo XIII. is the oldest sovereign in Europe. All others are but of yesterday, and they have risen and tallen and passed away and are forgotten. talien and passed away and are torgotten. There have been I know not how many Europes The Europe of yesterday is not the Europe of to day, and in all probability the Europe of to day will not be the Europe of next century. He has, therefore, been despoiled of all means of sustenance. He has returned to the poverty of his Master, and the poverty of the Apostles. Do I fear it? No; it is my confidence, for in this poverty he has been restored to the absolute liberty which Peter had in the beginning when he said "whether it is better to obey man rather than God, judge ye." The world has made itself merry over

and being once converted, confirm thy brethren." That is, Peter is the strength of the whole Gurch; Peter is the infallible teacher of the whole world, and Peter lives for ever. Therefore all the nations of the world who know the name of Jesus Christ, and are in the unity of the one faith, are rejoicing to day as on a day of Jubilee.

THE PARACY IN THE PRESENT AND THE What is the special condition in which the Holy Father finds himself at the present moment? Until the other day there was never a time when some of the civil powers of the world were not in obedience to, and in annily with the Holy See. There has never been a time when there has not been some warfare or hostility on the part of one or other of the civil Powers of the earth against the Vicar of our Lord and the Holy See; but there never was a time when the whole circle of the civil rulers of the world had conspired together to hide the surfaces from him, and leave him without help and in absolute isolation. And what makes this abandonment, this forsaking of the Sovereign Pontifi, like that of his Divine Master upon Calvary —so craimal, I will say? It was he who created and consecrated them all. There was no Europe, there were no civil powers, as we now understand the term, until Peter and the successors of Peter held the supreme spiritual power which the possess to this day in the city of Rome. No sconer was Constantine a Christian than, finding Rome to be heathen, and the suncessors of Peter held the supreme spiritual power which the typosees to this day in the city of Rome. No sconer was Constantine as Christian than, finding Rome to be heathen, and the senate to be heathen, and the suncessors of Peter held the supreme spiritual power which the typosees to this day in the city of Rome. No sconer was Constantine as Christian than, finding Rome to be heathen, and the suncessors of Peter held the supreme spiritual power which the city? And if reports that have the heather than the provision of God, the throne became who has since held it to this day "THE PRISONER OF THE VATICAN. believe so little that comes in the way of rumor from abroad—we have a significant fact like a thermometer to take the temperature of the city of Rome. The Mayor of Rome, a man of Catholic spirit, the other day went to the Cardinal Vicar and expressed his congratulation upon the Holy Father's Jubilee, and we are now told that by order of the King and advice of his Minister, he was removed from the mayoralty. I would ask any honorable man is it true or not true that Leo XIII, is at this moment confined by a moral necessity within four

come down and reason upon the level of human interests and human criticism

UNITY OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD

Thirty nations of the world were represented in the last great Council of the Vatican, and smid all that diversity of tongues there was not one who did not know the Voice of the Good Shepherd. They are united to him in faith, which is the mightiest power that can bind the intellect and the will of men; and they are bound to him by love, which is the bond of the indissoluble unity of the Church; and they are bound to him by the consciousness of the fact to him by the consciousness of the fact that his office is to teach the bishops and the pastors of the Caurch, to guide them, and to confirm them in "the faith once delivered to the saints." Throughout the delivered to the saints." Inroughout the whole Catholic unity there are certain sayings of Holy Scripture and of the saints, which are axioms. One is this: "Where Peter is there the Caurch is." And another, "Jerusalem which is from anove is free." The Church depends and home a human power, and is our Mather. apon no human power, and is our Mother And agair, "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

THE LIBERTY OF LEO XIII. -CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.

If the poverty of Leo X(II be great,

his liberty is greater than his poverty.
And at this moment he reigns with a
greater power than ever Pontiff reigned
before. The antagonists of the Church
—where are they? Those that have where are they? Those that have been the most hostile are so troubled and harrassed in their own territory that they can do him no harm. And the spiritual animosities and superstitions which once afflicted men, as they afflicted England, are disappearing. The people of England are casting their idols of silver and gold to the moles and to the bate; they are coming now to know and to understand what the Catholic Church is. They know, too, that the Catholic Church will accept no man who cannot make an act of faith with all the freedom of his intellect, his conscience, and his will; that there is no legal constraint, no civil obligation impared. science, and his will; that there is no legal constraint, no civil obligation imposed upon the freedom of a man; and that the Catholic Caurch appeals to the intellect, the heart, and the will of men if haply they will receive the truth.

THE GROWTH OF THE CHURCH.

And it is to be noted that the growth

and progress of the Catholic Courch to day is greatest in those lands and among those people that are above all the freest upon the face of the earth. Look at the upon the face of the earth. Look at the United States. The progress, the growth, the expansion of the Church in the United States within the last century is, as tar as I know, without a parrallel in the history of the Church upon earth And so it is in Australia, which is itself. And so it is in Australia, which is itself but of the other day. The history of the feith in Ireland, again, is witness that the Church of God needs no human authority, no Establishment, which is but the crutch of the lame and the fore-runner of downfall. Invinsible in its own intrinsic life and power, it is dependent only on the Vicar of Jesus Corist in this world and on its Divine dependent only on the Vicar of Jesus Carist in this world and on its Divine Head at the right hand of His Father in heaven. Why, then, should we be auxious for the Holy See, even if it be isolated and impoverished? Leo XIII. reigns over a larger Christendom than was ever known before. The Christendom of the heainning was even in the heainning was even the beginning was even the property of the heainning was even the property of the property of the heainning was even the property of the heainning was even the property of the dom of the beginning was cooped up in the Roman empire. The Christendom of the Middle Ages was the Christ

of Europe,

THE CHRISTENDOM OF TO DAY.

The Ciristendom of to day is the
Caristendom of the new world, over the
Atlantic and in the Southern seas. And
it is entering into the far East, and bearing the light of the Gospel among the ing the light of the Gospel among the millions, and myriads of millions of the Eastern world. And even Africa, that dark land, is now intersected by waterways which are carrying the Evangelists that the state of the carrying the Evangelists and the carrying the Evangelists. of the faith from the north to the south. Never did the world know such a Christendom as that over which Leo XIII. reigns to day. Therefore let us have great courage, great confidence, and great gratitude to our Divine Master. Our duty is to believe with the Church to feel with the Caurch, to think with the Church. And I will say, let us believe and feel and think with the believe and feel and think with the Head of the Caurch Let us pray in the presence of our Divine Lord in the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament for the intentions of our Holy Father. And as we pray let us remember that though the world may be dissolved, the Church of God is eternal—for this is the victory that overcometh the world—our faith.

There's a blessing in the bottle on whose label we can read
Dr. Plerce's Favorite Prescription, for the woman who has need
Ola remedy for troubles none but women ever know.

'Tis her best and truest friend, and happy thousands call it so,
As they think of years of suffring that were theirs before it came,
Bringing them the balm of healing, and

bringing them the balm of healing, and they bless the yery name

of this wonderfully, and deservedly, popular remedy for the various ills woman is heir to. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

A Great Sufferer. That person who is afflicted with rheu-matism is a great sufferer and greatly to be pitied if they cannot procure Hagyard's Yellow Oil. This remedy is a certain cure, not only for rheumatism but for all external aches and internal pains.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. ST. JOHN, N. B.

January 17th, 1888.

A large crowd assembled at the Intercolonial station, January 13th, and awaited the arrival of the evening train from Halfax, on which was Sir Thomas Henry Gratan Esmonde, the youthful and distinguished member of Parliament, who has for some months been lecturing through the United States and Cauada. Mesrs. Jas. Barry, Plesident; Frank Mc C fferty, Richard O'Brien, J. Keefe, Patrck Gleeson, J. Nugent, T. Kickham and R. F. Quigley, of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, met Sir Thomas at Hampton and accompanied him to St. John, where Vice-President R. Coleman, Secretary T. O'Brien, Mr. James Colland President R. J. Walsh of the Father Mitthew Association, and many others joined the party, which proceeded to the Ryal Hotel.

joined the party, which proceeded to the Ryal Hotel.

Sir Thomas Henry Grattau Esmonde held a recaption Saturday afternoon, in the Royal Hotel, where a large number of persons call-d upon him. At noon he went out for a drive in company with several gentiemen who undertook to show bim the principal places of interest in the city.

in the city.

A very large audience assembled in the Mechanica' Institute in the evening, to hear Sir Thomas talk upon Irish affairs. He was introduced to the audience by the President of the Irish Literary and Benevitation. President of the Irish Literary and Benev-olent society, who took occasion to thank those present for their attendance and their interest in the affairs of Ireland. The Irish people at the present time needed all their sympathy, because of the inhuman treatment accorded them by the present government. Sir Thomas received a very warm we'come which be acknowledged a gracefully. His address occupied edged gracefully. His address occupied about fifty minutes, and was a very deliberate and calm statement of the Irish question and the efforts of the nationalist party to obtain homerule. He talked in a conversational way, received a very attentive hearing, and frequent and enthusiastic applause. He said he had heard of the warmth of the Irishmen of St. John, but his reception was warmer than he had anticipated.

President Barry said the following resolutions had been handed him to submit to the meeting: edged gracefully. His address occupied

to the meeting :-Resolved, That this meeting heartily Resolved, That this meeting heartly approves of the constitutional agitation for the amelioration of the unhappy condition of Ireland so vigorously and effectively maintained by the Irish parliamentary party under the able leadership of Mr Parnell, expresses its hearty sympathy with that work and its warm regard for the Irish leader whose constancy and faithfulness have been unmoved amid the severest tests and whose fidelity to his severest tests and whose fidelity to his country's cause has been unshaken country's cause has been unshaken through anxiety, suffering and peril. That it approves of the broad and comprehensive policy of the great English statesman, William Ewart Gladstone, whose noble efforts to secure to the Irish people such a system of self government as will relieve their present ills and give them contentment and happiness is proof alike of his fairness as a man and of his patriottem in the interests of the empire; and this meeting expresses the hope that, by the blessing of Divine Providence, he may live to see his efforts crowned with the fullest success. the fullest success.

That this meeting observes with regret, and condemns the arbitrary measures of coercion which have been adopted towards the Irish people, in order to prevent them from giving expression to their grievances, and of making known their desires for the improvement of their country, measures by which freedom of speech, freedom of publication, trial by jury and personal liberty have been for the time almost suppressed, and the constitutional rights of free men taken away in the vain hope that thereby a peaceful agitation may be crushed. That these proceedings are not in accordance with the ideas of British liberty entertained in this city, and deserve the disapprobation of all lovers of freedom and of justice.

That this meeting cordially welcomes to St John, Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, whose honored name, whose descent from an eminent Irish patriot and That this meeting observes with regret,

descent from an eminent Irish patriot and uescent from an eminent Irish patriot and statesman, would entitle him at any time to the warm consideration of our people, but who is doubly welcome as the earnest and eloquent advocate and supporter of Irish liberty; that it heartily congratu-lates him on his devotion to the cause of his fellow-countrypen and trusts that he lates him on his devotion to the cause of his fellow-countrymen and trusts that he may speedily witness the full realization of his hopes and aspirations in the accom plishment of the work in which he and plishment of the work in which he and his colleagues are engaged, so that, under a generous system of home rule, such as Canada enjoys as a matter of right, the Irish people may have all the blessings that flow from the full enjoyment of constitutional liberty.

stitutional liberty.
Sheriff James A. Harding delivered an Sheriff James A. Harding delivered an eloquent address upon the resolutions which reselved frequent and enthusiastic applause. He referred to the struggle in New Brunswick for responsible government, and the similarity of their position to that of Ireland to-day. The New Brunswick delegates had to go to England then; the Irish delegates occupy a reat in England's Parliament to-day. He did not suppose, or had the honorable speaker given him any reason to believe that Ireland wishes to dissever herself from the mother country. mother country.

Notice—No, no.

She wanted a vote in her own government, (hear, hear,) and could her right to write and speak in favor of this be gain-sayed? He heped that Gladstone would sayed? He heped that Gladatone would be spared to give Ireland what she wanted, home rule. He referred amid great cheers to the career of Hon. D. Arcy McGee in Canadian parliament, and con-cluded that there was no class of people in the world better able to govern them-selves than the Irish. He moved the adoption of the resolutions, which were seconded by Dr. Travers, who said that adoption of the resolutions, which were seconded by Dr. Travere, who said that they were such as every free man must endorse. The resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously. It was further resolved that a collection be taken up in aid of the nationalist fund. The following telegram was received by Sir Thomas during the meeting:—

Fredericton, Jan. 14. Irishmen of Fredericton regret your inability to accept their invitation to lecture here. They would have given you a most generous welcome. Need it be said

that they are in hearty sympathy with your mission, and with your noble (fforts in Ireland's cause.

P. McParke, chairman,
M. McDade,
Sec'y to committee of arrangements.
Sir Thomas left for Portland, Me, by

Sunday evening's western train. He was heartily cheered by many persons in the

THE ATTACK ON THE WINCHES-

PROFESSOR GALBRAITH DEMOLISHES SOME

United Ireland.

We go to press before the result of the fight at Winchester is known. The contest was expected to be exceedingly close. The Rev. Professor Galbraith, close The Rev. Professor Garage T C D, went over specially to speak for Mr. Vanderbyl, On Saturday he for Mr. Vanderbyl, Unsequenters of an spoke for about three-quarters of an hour. He said—I do not wish to appear here either as an orator or a pleader, but simply as a witness liable to examia-ation and to cross-examination. My ation and to cross-examination. My qualifications as a witness rest on the fact that I have been an active Home Ruler from the first day of its organization in May, 1870, when I was one of those who, with Isaac Butt and Alexander Sullivan, imposed the name of Home Rule on that remarkable movement, and I acted as its honorary secretary for the first reight years of its progress. The I acted as its honorary secretary for the first eight years of its progress. The two questions to which I desire to address myself are the question of separation and the question of Catholic ascendancy, these being the questions on which I have been uniformly interrogated by Englishmen who are always at the catholic and the catholic assert the secretary and the secretary and the secretary and the secretary and the secretary are secretary as the secretary and the secretary are secretary as the secretary and the secretary are secretary as the secretary and the secretary as the se formly interrogated by Englishmen who are disposed to sympathise with our cause. With regard to the question of separation, I have to say from my knowledge of Ireland that there are not more than a handful of extreme men who dream of such an event. It is the strong conviction of all Irishmen, both Catholics and Protestants, that such an event would only bring min upon our interests as an industrious ants, that such an event would only bring ruin upon our interests as an industrious people; finally, even if it were possible to cherish any such hope, that it would be utterly futile, as no force we could bring to bear would enable us to cope with the forces of the Empire for the space of a month. Utter ruin and defeat must of necessity be the result, a result which means map could contemplate exact with necessity be the result, a result which same man could contemplate except with horror. Every Irlsh leader who has appeared on the stage of politics, either O'Connell, or Butt, or Parnell, either O'Connell, or Butt, or Parnell, has repudiated such a doctrine; nor do I know any period of Irish history in which it prevailed, except in the last few years of the eighteenth century, when such leaders as Theobald Wolfe Tone and Lord Elward Fitzgerald, utterly despairing of obtaining common justice for the people, and flushed with the great revolutionary movement in France, were led into insurrectionary movements, the object of which was te movements, the object of which was to found an Irish Republic. The names of these men hold a place in the affections of the Irish people. Their motive and their methods are forgotten. With re-gard to religious ascendency and perse-cution, I have to say that what there is is a miserable remnant of that Protestant is a miserable remnant of that Protestant ascendency, which for so many generations have hunted and oppressed Catholics. There are none so timid, none so cowardly, as the slaveholder whose slave has been emancipated, although I am sure, and history proves it, that the emancipated are ready to extend more generosity than they have experienced. There is a hatred against the men you have miured that is proexperienced. There is a hatred against the men you have upured that is proverbial. After giving his own experience as to the feelings and conduct of his Catholic fellow countrymen, Professor Galbraith read to the meeting several interesting testimonies written by Protestant Irishmen living among 6 tholic neighbors in the South and West of Ireland, and concluded an able speech by asking could any man in his senses believe that in the present condition of the world religious persecution was even the world religious persecution was eve a possibility.

THE CROSS.

Washington Church News.

How men can reject that emblem of Christiauity which was sanctified by the death of our Divine Lord is a mystery totally incomprehensible to every Cathelic. * * * The cross has ever been the emblem of Christianity, and to love the ones is to love the One who died upon it. It was left to Protestantism fiteen centuries after the tragic scene of Calvary to tear down the cross from Christian churches. * * * Why de Catholics love the cross? Because heaven was opened by the cross alone, and from was opened by the cross alone, and from the fact that Christ loved it.

NOT OPPOSED TO SCIENCE.

Catholic Sentinel

Catholic Sentinel.

The idea that the Church is opposed to science or learning has been exploded; the idea that the Caurch is a menace to civil government and human liberty in its best sense has been dispelled by the history of the Church in this country; the notion that the Church is not progressive in the highest sense is belied by her present boundless activity in every field of intellectual effort, and thus the lying and slanders of the reformers are being slowly but surely undone.

The Great Dismal Swamp,

of Virginia, is one enormous quagmire of decayed vegetation, a region of gloom and desolation; but not more so than the human system when blocked up by decayed animal matter, which poisons the blood and brings gloom to an otherwise happy household. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets remove all waste matter, and give Nature a chance to build up.

In a Dangerous Condition.

In a Dangerous Condition.

Any person troubled with irregular acting kidneys or any form of kidney complaint, however slight it may seem, is in a dangerous condition if the trouble is neglected. Burdook Blood Bitters should be taken at once; it is the best regulator of the kidneys, liver and blood known to the world.

FOR NETTLE RASH, Itching Piles, Ring-worm Esuptions, and all skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

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Catholic Record

Loudon, sat., Feb. 4th, 1888.

WITH the deepest feelings of regret we ounce that Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere hear General and administrator of the cese of London, is, at the present writ ing, very seriously ill. Our readers will we know, join us in fervent prayers to our divine Lord that this most useful life in the service of his Master may yet be prelonged for some time.

THE CASE OF MR. WILFRED

The Most Honorable the Marquis of Ripon, the Right Honorable James ld, M P, the Right Henorable J Shaw Lefevre, M. P., and W. J Evelyn, Esq. M P., have formed them elves into a committee for the purpose of conducting the legal defence of Mr. Wilfred Blunt, Mr. Secretary Balfour's first English victim under the tyrannical cion Act. They advertise in the London Daily News for subscriptions to Defence Fund," to be sent to the Hop. Secretaries of the Home Rule Union, Westminster. They state that a legal opinion has been given by four nent lawyers that Mr. Blunt's action seserting the right of public meeting at Woodford was legal, not only by common law, but even under the Crimes Act and that the conviction ought to be set saide on the appeal. It is therefore their intention to institute a series o actions against all who are responsible for suppressing the meeting. For this purpose, they state, "funds are urgently needed"

The four lawyers whose names given are Sir Charles Russell, Q. C., M. , and Messrs. H. T. Ried, Q C., M. P. H H. Asquith, M. P., and W. S. Robson

Toe bigh administrative position have been held by members of the Committee, the character which they all bear as noble and generous minded men, and their undoubted ability, all combine in assuring us that what they deliberately andertake is no wild project without hope of success The eminence of the counsel whose opinions they have taken leads to the rational conclusion that even with the powers conferred by an Act which makes the Irish Secretary as absolute as the Shah of Persia, he has overstepped the bounds by his arbitrary conduct in the case of Mr. Blunt,

When the Crimes Act was passed, the ance that it would be used only for the purpose of repressing crime more effectually. It was not to be used for the creation of new crimes ; still less for the purpose of preventing political discussion. If this promise had not been given, it is probable that even the subservient majority which supports the Government would not have given the enormous powers granted in the atrocious Act. However, once these powers were obtained, the Government began to use them for the purpose of repressing free speech, and of inciting the people to resistance so as to create crimes, and thus afford the excuse for using their powers more arbitrarily than ever.

The meeting which M: Blunt attended.

and for which he was sentenced, was held on 23rd October, 1887. It was to be held under the auspices of the English Home Rule Union, and to be addressed by Englishmen exclusively. The object of the meeting was to protest against the iniquitous proceedings of the Marquis of Cunricarde, who, in his insatiable greed was bringing ruin and desolation on his tenants occupying a large tract of country. Even Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Chief Baron Palles acknowledged his tyranny to be inexcus. able, and it was in praiseworthy sympathy with the oppressed tenantry that Lr. Bunt intended to address the meeting Even the Crimes Act did not make such a meeting unlawful; but if it had done so, Englishmen whose aucestors fought the butle of popular rights on the plains of Runnymede are not willing to yield them easily: nor ought they, or Irishmen either, to do so. Mr. Blunt, therefore, resolved to test the question of this right of meeting. Mr. Balfour proclaimed the meeting under the Crimes Act, on pretence that it would 1 ad to disorder and crime. There was really no danger of this. People who are all of one mind are not apt to fight each other for expressing their opinions.

and there could be no danger of disc except such as Mr. Balfour's p would cause by interrupting the n would cause by interrupting the ming, and bludgeoning the assemb multitude. There could be no crim disorder unless Mr. Balfour him would create it through his officials.

The meeting did not even interfere with public traffic, for it was held on private property. It should, therefore, we been just as free from interference as if it were held by Mr. Blunt in his own rarden. He therefore went to the platorm accompanied by his wife. Lady Ann Blunt, Mr. Rowlands, M. P., Mrs. Rowlands, an Anglican elergyman, and some other friends. Hereupon the police stepped in and ordered the meeting to disperse. Mr. Blunt was seized and knocked down, and Ledy Blunt was also naltreated. The police did not intend o arrest Mr. Blunt, but he challenged them to do so, and goaded by the chal-lenge they did so and brought him to It was for attending this meeting that

Mr. Blunt was santenced to two mouths' imprisonment. On appeal, the sentence was sustained, but after some of the most extraordinary proceedings that have ever disgraced a law court in modern times. The prosecuting Attorney, it would seem, was conscious that the Government had exceeded their powers in proclaiming the meeting as unlawful and actually, on the appeal, only suc ceeded in austaining their case by getting the partisan judge to regard the meeting of the 23rd October as a continuation of a meeting held on 16th of the sam month. The meeting of the 16th Octo ber was a National League meeting, and it was only by connecting the meeting of the 23rd with it that Mr. Henn, the Recorder of Galway, could find Mr. Blunt guilty of defiance of the law. Nearly the whole of his speech in deliver ing judgment is taken up with the evidence that the meeting of the 16th was an unlawful and insurrectionary (!) assemblage, and the evidence of this wa that Mr. Wm. O'Brien had burned, then the proclamation which prono that meeting unlawful. thus concluded his speech, remarkable for its manner of interpreting the law, even in Ireland, where the law is admin istered neither in accordance with its spirit or letter, but according to the will of Dublin Castle:

"Mr Blunt left the meeting of the 16 n—himself a law breaker—the friend of law breakers, an active participator in their evil deeds. Such he was when he left the midnight meeting of Wood ford—such he was when he stood on the not what the magistrates declared he had, deliberate and premeditated inten-tion of defying and resisting the law and therefore, with pain, with the deepest pain, I am constrained to con firm the sentence which they have pro

It is no wonder that "murmurs o astonishment were heard through the court when the judge had concluded.' Still when it is con men are appointed to the bench in Ireland, the wonder ceases. The Mar quis of Ripon and the gentlemen who are with him on the Committee have certainly a good case for punishing all finally settled by such judges as Mr. Henn, there is not much likelihood of ustice being obtained.

However, Mr. Balfour has in this case made a serious mistake which he undoubtedly feels keenly now. If Mr. Blunt had been an Irish patriot, he might have relied with some security on the apathy of the English public in vindicating free speech for his prisoner. But Mr. Blunt is an Englishman highly respected in his own country. The attack made upon him in violation of free speech will be resented by his country nen, who cannot but regard it as an attack made upon their own liberties; and they will undoubtedly make ties; and they will undoubtedly make their resentment felt both inside and outside the walls of the Parliament House. Hence there is little doubt that were it not for the humiliation of backing down, Mr. Balfour would have been very glad to have let Mr. Blunt's appeal prove successful

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland said, while preaching in the Queen's Avenue Metho list Caurch in this city on Sunday, 22nd ult., that "it was a significant statement out he would make it, knowing full well the responsibility he assumed in doing so, that the next twenty years will decide whether this Dominton is to be ruled from Ottawa or from Rome. In fact, he was not sure but that it is even now ruled more from Rome than from Ottawa.'

While the "sermon" was being delivered member of the Dominion Cabinet was present in the Church, and heard the statement, which, of course, gave rise to considerable discussion among the congreation, the generally expressed conviction being that the Rev. Dr. must have a "bee

It is remarkable that the doctor has been in the past and is yet a resolute supporter of the Conservative ministry which he now virtually accuses of being sold to Rome. His absurd accusations, therefore, come from him with a pecuBELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

The Toronto Ministerial Association met on Monday, the 16th ult., with the President Rev. D. J. Medonnell fa the shair. The chief subject under discussion was "The Bible in the schools." ence with which this subject has een brought up by the various bodies of Protestant clergy, especially during the past two years, is an evidence of the strong diseatisfaction which exists among them at the present system which does not make religion compulsory in the school room. We have before now called ttention to the earnest language used by many among them while treating on this sufject; and judging by the unanimity with which the various speakers urged religious teaching, and especthe introduction of the Bible into school room, it would seem to be their intention to persevere in agitating this

Rev. John Burton read a paper in which he entered a "decided protest gainst the system of Separate Schools.' He continued: "The State has no right to acknowledge religious caste, thus legalzing division and perpetuating alienation. Therefore I must be pardoned for refusing to speak of Protestant Schools. Our Public Schools belong to the public, not to a maj rity, nor to the sects; and we cannot cure one evil by creating another: therefore, build up our Public Schools. As a Christian, I would follow unbesitate ngly Christ's teachings, let ecclesiasticism ad politics say what they will."

Further on he adds : "Then let Jesus, as teacher, facile prin eeps, speak to our children of God and truth. The Caristianity He taught is the Christianity we need; that of Nice, Gen-iva, Canterbury, Trent, may be left to the

As the consequence of these views be eclares that "we only need to unite upon a text book of ethics based upon Christianity as thus defined, which ought not to be an impossible task to Christian teachers of good-will. Of course the bible must form the basis; there is no other source: besides we should gain noth ing by substituting the Vedas, and for us the Christ of history is a more important fact than the shadowy 'Light of Asia.'"

These passages constitute the cream of Mr. Burton's paper. This gentleman's views are widely distant from the intolerant and aggressive positions which were taken by many of the ministers present, if we are to judge from the synoptical reports of the discussion which appeared in the Toronto journals; and we recognize In his statement some desire to deal fairly by ali: nevertheless his views cannot prevail with us, and their adoption towards Catholics would be a grievous wrong.

As Catholics we agree so far with what Rev. Mr. Burton says, that the schools should teach Christianity as Christ taught When he infers that ethics only, and not dogma, must be taught, we must part company with him. As far as Protestants are concerned, we are quite willing to let them agree to teach whatever system of Christianity they please, to their own children, without interfer ence from us, but we cannot allow such a

ethics and doctrine, and we maintain that such is the Christianity of Christ. Our convictions are settled in this matter, and as we do not wish to interfere with the character of the Christianity which Protestants agree to impart to their children. we must be equally free to teach, without interference from Protestants, the Christianity we believe in. From our point of view the Christianity which Rev. Mr. Burton proposes to teach, is of a very low type. little bet ter than the system of the Vedas, or of the Agnostics. He himself seems to be of this opinion, even, from the very apologetic manner in which he makes the com

Our position is this. The parents, not the state, must settle the character of the religious training to be given to their children. The State may very properly facilitate the way for the parents in imparting such education. It may insist upon a proper standard of secular training. but it has no right to dictate to us the character of the religious training to be imparted. It seems to us that Mr. Burton himself acknowledges this when he says: "Our public schools belong to the public, not to a majority, or to the sects." It is only in Catholic schools that we

Catholics can carry out our views respecting religious instruction. We are, therefore, in earnest about having schools which are truly Catholic. Is it just, then, that we should be constantly threatened with the abolition of Catholic Schools? But the threats will not avail. Catholic schools we must and will have. Our earnestness on this point may be seen in the course of Catholics of the United States, who though compelled by the law to educate Protestant children, educate

the Catholics of Quebec, in this, have dealt fairly with the Protestant minority. Let the Protestant majority in Outarideal with us with equal fairness.

Further, the Catholic Separate School

annot be abolished without reconstru ng the Confederation Act. If this Act is to be recon-idered, the Ontario Protestants might bear in mind that the position of the Ontario Catholics cannot be assailed vithout placing the Protestants of Quebec in a position equally precarious with our own. They cannot possibly bring us to their feet, without at the same time bringing the Quebes Protestants to the feet of the Catholic majority in that Province. Do they wish to do this for the mere sake of having it in their power to tyrannize over the Catholic minority here?

We have too high an opinion of the that they would wish either to inflict on their Catholic fellow-citizens the injustice with which some are constantly menas ing us, or to deprive their brethren Quebec of the guarantees they enjoy for the religious education of their children. Be it not forgotten :
The Separate School systems of Ontar

and Quebec STAND OR FALL TOGETHER. We leave for future consideration the more aggressive anti-Catholic views which were ventilated at the ministerial meeting. Before concluding, however, we must protest against Rev. M: Barton's statement that Catholic teaching begets alienation, or even division, meant in the sense of dissension or uncharitableness. The teaching of th Catholic Catechism is that we must love our neighbor as ourselves : love even ou enemies; and the term "our neighbor" is expressly declared to include "manking of every description . . . even those who injure us, or differ from us in religion."

CRIME IN IRELAND

Judge Waters, whose jurisdiction extends over Waterford and the two adining Counties of Cavan and Leitrim remarked at the last assizes in Waterford held on the 3rd inst., that the area over which he presided has a population of 332,616, in which the number of committale was 114, most of which were for very trivial offences. This is one committal in a population of 2918. In England and Wales the number of committals was, according to the latest statistics 13,856, which gives one committal to 1911 persons, while in Scotland there were 2535 committals, or one to 1473 persons

His Lordship stated that he had "specially procured the last published statistics in all the above parts of the United Kingdom, for the purpose of comparing the crime in this representative area of Ireland with that of England and Scotland." He points out that the crime of the three counties of Ireland above mentioned shows only 63 per cent. of the amount in England and Wales and 50 per cent. of the amount in Scot-

For the City and County of Waterford there was no bill whatever to go before the grand jury, and the judge said:

system to be taught to Catholic children.

The only Caristianity which Catholics are past year, and I am glad to be able to tell you that the account of the crimes of the County and City of Waterford investigated in this court during the year 1887 is very light, indeed I may say insignificant. It consists altogether of fitzeen cases. These are made up of five cases of larceny, six of assault, two of embezalement, one of arson, and one of attempted burglary."

In the county of Kerry the calendar was lighter still: There were no criminal cases whatever, and judge Curran was presented with a pair of white gloves, according to usage. There was one equity ase of no public importance. The other usiness consisted of two hundred and forty-nine civil bills and one hundred and nineteen ejectments.

Such are the counties of Ireland which have been proclaimed under the iniquitparison between Christianity and "the ous "Crimes Act" which the Salisbury government declared to be necessary for the suppression of crime. Every one is aware that the pretence was hypocritical, but facts like these proclaim its utter iniquity. The crime is all on the part of the Government, which permits, nay protects and authorizes the wholesale evictions which are to take place in this peaceful and crimeless district.

It is sometimes pretended, by those who wish to account for the apparently glorious." peaceful state of Ireland by any explanation but the right one, that the Irish juries will not convict criminals, even on the clearest evidence, and that therefore the number of committals is no test for the actual amount of crime. This pretext is entirely taken away by Judge Waters, who says, precisely in answer to this

"I find that the rate of convictions in England and Scotland is nearly the same, seventy seven per cent. of the committals, and strange to say, the rate of convictions in Waterford is almost identical, differing only by an inconsiderable decimal; in Leitrim the rate of convictions in a sight-two per cent. to educate Protestant children, sducate their own children also, but at their own capense. We maintain that the State does not act honestly in this; and Ontario would not act honestly in imitating the United States. All are well aware that verdict."

On the facts as he states them His but any one may see the gross injustice luflisted upon the country under fals pretences, and upheld by the brazer felsehoods of the Cabinet and their sup porters. The Cuercion Act was not passed to suppress crime. Mr. Gladston said well at Dover:

"It was not directed against crime. It had for its aim and purpose—and it is now working out that aim and purpose—the narrowing and abridging, and the taking away of the rights of the Irish people."

Its aim was to good them to the com-

mission of crime that there might be ome excuse for repressing them with the bludgeon and the bayonet.

EPISOOPAUY AND CHRISTIAN DNION.

The Rev. Dr. Neely has an article the Methodist Review on the Union of the various Protestant sects. He states that every Protestant church is willing to recognize the Protestant Episcopa Church and the Church of England as "true Churches," and he asks if the sentiment be reciprocated, "Why does not the recognition and union exist as an accomplished fact" between all these bodies? "Why does not the mutual ecognition take place at once without any further waste of time ?" He assert that the fault does not lie on the side of the "other communions," for in every case or almost every case, they will accept Protestant Episcopal ministers on their ministerial standing in that body, and their members on their good stand ing in that communion; but there is no reciprocity on the other side." He

"The Protestant Episcopal Church practically denies the ministerial stand-ing of the minister who comes to it from another Protestant Caurch, and practically denies the church membership of the Christian who comes to it from an other Protestant Caurch, for it insists other Protestant Cource, for it mests upon re-ordaining the minister, and upon confirming the member. This is the situation. One side recognizes the other, the other side does not recognize it. All that is needed, then, is for the one that holds aloof to make a similar

The difficulty which is raised by the church of England and the Episcopal church of the United States is this : the bishops of these churches have declared that "the historic episcopate, locally dapted in the methods of its administration to the varying needs of the nations and people called of God into the unity of the Church" is "essential to the restoration of unity among the divided branches of Christendom. lence the Rev. Mr. Neely inters that the claims of the Episcopal churches are too high to be conceded by the other churches. They could not do so with. out sacrifice of their self respect. He says that practically they say : "We are he church and have the true ministry. and the other communions are not churches and have not a valid ministry." Rev. Mr. Neely claims, of course, that

Episcopal ordination is not necessary for the Christian ministry. As a matter of fact, he says "most of these denomina- trines which they have so pertinacionally tions, at their start, received their ation from bishops, or from those who had received episcopal ordination, and they were no better or worse for that,"

Some have proposed that in order to get rid of this obstacle in the way of nion, all the ministers of other Protestant bodies should come to the Protes tant Episcopal bishops for ordination, Mr. Neely points out that even if they did this, and retained their present forms of church Government, their Presbyterial and Congregational polities they would still be in the same difficulty, as there would be no bishops among them to continue the succession. Must they then adopt also episcopal government with bishops consecrated by bishops of the Church of England, or of the Pro-testant Episcopal Church? To do this would be to confess that hitherto "they had not a true ministry and were no true Churches." To ask for ordination at all from these bishops would be an acknowledgment "that they were without valid orders." A conces these Churches are not likely to make without casting a painful reflection upon a record which in many instances is most

Hence the only way which Rev. Mr. Neely can see for a union to be brought about between these various Churches, is for the Church of England to give up her claim to an exclusively valid ministry. That is to say, as the other Churches are ready to recognize the clergy and bishops of the Church of England, as clergymer and bishops, so the Church of England should recognise the ministry of the Presbyterians, Methodists, Congregationalists, etc., as valid.

In all this there is much that would be ludicrous, were it not on so serious a subject as the essential constitution of Christ's Church. It is a matter of surprise to thoughtful minds how persons professing to be the representatives of Christ's Church on earth, and accredited ambassadors of Christ, can speak seriously of giving up, or compromising, even

for the sake of peace, what He has estab. In the name of the English Church,

"It is a wicked error to say that any of the Thirty nine Articles are in any part superstitious or erroneous, . . and whoever shall sfirm that such as

Among the forms which, under this severe penalty, it is prescribed to admit, we find the following :

we find the following:

"It is evident unto all men diligently reading the Holy Scripture and ancient authors, that from the Apostles' time there have been these Orders of Ministers in Christ's Church; Bishopa, Priests, and Deacons. Which offices were evermore had in such reverend estimation that no man might presume to execute any of them except . . . by public prayer with Imposition of hands he were approved and admitted thereunto by lawful authority . . . and no man shall be accounted or taken to be a lawful Bishop, Priest, or Deacon in the United Church of England and Ireland, or suffered to execute any of the said functions, except he be called, tried, examined, and admitted thereunto, according to the form hereafter unto, according to the form hereatter following, or hath had formerly Episce

Even the Pre-byterian Catechia teaches that the Sacraments are to be administered, and the word of God to be preached only by the "ministry daly approved and called to that office," and that it is a duty arising out of the Second Commandment to "keep pure and entere the ministry and maintenance thereof."

The Episcopacy is therefore of vital importance to the Courch. That the

Courch of England has always held it so is evident, not only from her own practice but from the testimony of the "ancient Authors', that is, the Fathers of the Church to whom appeal is made in the above extract from the form of ordina-tion. As, therefore, Dr. Neely says that if Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregationalist ministers would by accepting episcopal ordination, acknowledge that they have not had a valid ministry in their Churches, so the Church of England by agreeing to a union with these denominations, without their adoption of the Episcopacy, would acknowledge that she has taught falsely a vital doctrine of Christianity. The very fact of these various denominations uniting into one oody, whether they all adopt one form of Church government, be it Presbyterial or E iscopal, or agree to tolerate in the United Church the various forms of Government now in vogue, would be an acknowledgment that they have hitherto beer in error regarding the essential constitution of the Church. It would be tantamount to a declaration that the true dectrine of Christ had disappeared from the world, not withstanding His promise to remain with His Apoetles to the end of the world while they were fulfilling the mission he gave them to 'teach all nations." St. Matt. xxviii.

Not only on this point, but on other natters of doctrine of equal importance there are divers teachings in these various Courches. Should the Union take place, it would be an admission that these docmitted by Christ to His Apostles to be taught to all nations, are but the inventions of men, which men are free either to

accept or repudiate as expediency dictates. When the Esstern Church in the 18th century reunited with the Catholic Church, it was on no such terms as these which are proposed as the basis of union among the Protestant sects of to day. The Orientals accepted the teaching of the Catholic Church without reserve, and at the Council of Florence signed the decree which declared the essential unity of the Church, under the Supremacy of the Pope. It is only on such terms that the true Church of Christ could possibly accept union. If the union of the various Protestant denominations be brought about at all, it can only be by virtually admitting that the Protestantism of the past has been a huge fraud.

IRISH SENTIMENT.

A resolution passed by the Drumkeerau branch of the National League, County Leitrim, will serve as another comm ary on the statement of the Mail's London correspondent, that the "rank and file of the Parnellite party" entertain "a strong feeling of gratification that an Eng-lishman," namely, Mr. Blunt, "should have been sent to an Irish jail."

Drumkeeran branch met on the 8th alt., Rev. Father Keany presiding. It was unamimously agreed.

was unamimously agreed,

"That at this, our first meeting of the
New Year, the best reply to Balfour and
Co. is to repeat our candid appreciation
of his sincere and valiant prisoner, Mr.
William O'Brien, on his approaching
release, and that as, a mark of that expression of feeling our houses and hillsides shall be illuminated on that
occasion: also that we heartily sympathize with Mr. Blunt and Lady Anne
Blunt for the cruel sentence passed on a Blunt for the cruel sentence passed or gentleman of such distinguished quality for merely trying to sesure the right of free speech in Ireland, as in England, knowing as we do that his incarceration will only rivet the bonds of friendship still more closely between England and Ireland."

In fact, out of thirty-one reported

es in Ireland during the week, nine ed resolutions quite similar to the and others included them in the expression of sympathy with political prisoners." was expressly named in the intions at only two of these meetings ese facts speak for themselves, as to

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FATHER BRENNAN'S SILVER JURILER.

We learn from the Picton Times of Jan b, that the past week was one of un recal interest in that town. Special serandversey of the Rev. Father Brennen's dvert to the priesthood were held on Wednesday, in St. Gregory's church. Very Rev. Vicar-General Farrelly, of Belleville, presided, and delivered a most elequent address, which commanded the All the clergymen of the dio esse were present. Rev. Father Brennan was presented with a highly complimentary address, together with a halice valued at \$200, from the congre ration; this was followed by an appro riate address and presentation from the tar boys. In the evening the pupils of the Separate School, in presence of a large seemblage of parents and friends, also resided over by the Vicar General, preented the Rev. Father with a most efectionate address. The whole proceed ngs were of the most pleasing and interng character.

The CATHOLIC RECORD sends its warm congratulations to the good pastor of on, and hopes he will be spared to elebrate at least his golden jubilee in the nidst of his devoted flock.

OHECK TO LORD LANSDOWNE.

Lord Lansdowne has obtained another ch of ejectment writs against his tents on the Barrow bouse estate near Athy. Mr. Valentine Kilbride has been ngaged as solicitor on behalf of the tennts to dispute the actions.

On Wednesday, 11th ult., the case of Whelan vs. Lansdowne and others was rought up in the Exchequer Division ore the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Baron lowse, and Mr. Justice Andrews. This ction was brought by Mr. Edward Thelan, a blacksmith, against the High seriff of Queen's County, Lord Lans wne, and an Emergency man named utchens, for damages for trespass, Mr. helan having been illegally dissessed of his forge during the Luggarran evictions. By consent the aintiff accepted £70 damages and full

ALFOUR'S POLICY OF MURDER.

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MORE RESULTS OF COERCION.

The prison doctor states that Mr. Lane . P., is subject to delusions, owing to n. Thus is the English Bombs' licy of torture and murder being gradu developed. The case has made a dee apression on the public mind, and will thout doubt be made a subject of par nentary investigation. Meanwhile ording to Sir Chas. Dilke, writing in e Fortnightly Review, defects in the milli ary system have become so glaring as t absolutely alarming. The army i deficient in field artillery and horses, th efficers insufficiently trained, the volunteer are bad shots, and altogether, officers an men are imperfectly instructed in th tactics of war. The Government has their hands so full in their futile effor to create crime and repress free speed and the press in Ireland, that they canno and time to keep the army in an efficien condition. Probably they imagine the alienating Irishmen both in the arm d at home, they will so increase th yalty of the army, and the enthusias recruiting its ranks, that they wi afficiently counterbalance in this way eficiencies that their incompetency wi

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MGR. AZARIAN, the Oriental Patriarch, represented the Armenian Catholics at the Pope's Jubilee.

THE Trappist missionaries in South Africa are making great progress in converting the Zulus. One of the first that has been seen in Great Britain.

A THEATRICAL troupe in Milwaukee has been obliged by the Mayor to cover up the immodest posters which they had pasted on the fences and other conspicuous places in that city. They were given the alternative of tearing them down, but they chose to adopt the former method of removing them from sight.

PRESIDENT CARNOT had an escape from being murdered on Wednesday, 25th ult. A man presented himself at the Elysea and insisted on delivering a letter into the President's hands. He was arrested, and a loaded revolver was found on his person. His name is Gresel, and he is evidently

THE Anglican bishops of Bath and Wells, Liverpool, Manchester, Rochester, Sodor and Man, Truro and Winchester; the Archbishop of Dublin, Archdeacon Farrar, Canone Brooke and Wilberforce, join with Mr. Spurgeon, Dr. Bonar and Rev. Newman Hall in a request that prayers for Christian Union be offered by the various denominations which they represent.

THE Pope has written an autograph letter to the Czar thanking him for the expression of good-will sent to him on the occasion of his jubilee. In reply to the Czar's hope that his Holiness would aid him in harmonizing the needs of the Catholic Church with the principles of the Russian Empire, the Holy Father says he is prepered to do all in his power to meet the desires of the Russian Government.

A LAY member of the Anglican Synod at Wellington, New Zealand, declared that "Catholics have set a bright and noble example in promoting religious instruction for their children." The synod declared strongly in favor of denominational education, which, it was argued, would effect a very important saving. A clerical member thought it a good sign that Catholics are determined to get some alteration in their

BISHOP CLEVELAND COXE, the so-called Bishop of Western New York, has a special autipathy to the Jesuits. It is not very long since we reviewed a slanderous lecture delivered by him in Toronto. and he has now been at the same work in New York. He thinks the proposition to establish a University at Washington under the direction of the Jesuits to be a menace to the State. The Jesuits have done more towards the education of good cit zene, and the propagation of religion, than all the P. E Bishops together since their establishment by Henry VIII.

WHEN the French President visited the hospital of Val de Grace in Paris on the presentation of the Superiorcharge, he decorated her with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Her name in the world was Mile, de Moissac, She is eighty-two years of age, and was fiftyfour years tending the sick. Mr. Sadi-Carnot had not the insignia with him, but he asked Dr. Balfour, the head physician, to give his, and in return pre sented to the Doctor the officer's rosett of the Legion, saying smilingly, "You will not object to the exchange." sick soldiers were deligated at the distinction conferred on their kind mother

A CARLE despatch states that it is the intention of the Government to introduce more stringent rules of Parlia mentary procedure. Closure by a bare majority is to be one of the new features. Some of the more timid members of the Cabinet urged that if this were adopted, when the Liberals returned to power the Tories would be helpless to resist the most radical measures. Lord Salisbury replied: "True; but the change is inevitable. If we do not establish closure by majority, the Liberals will. They will be eager for legislation, intolerant and obstructive, and far less considerate of minorities than ourselves. The country will never acquiesce in the permanent paralysis of Parliament by the Irish. Let us therefore recognize the inevitable. We may as well have the credit of a Reform which both parties know to be necessary, and the benefit of it while we are in power." These arguments pre-

It is also stated that automatic closure will be adopted. Under this method midnight debates will be sus pended without a motion, and either the main question will be put, or if called upon, the Speaker will without debate take the sense of the House whether the main question shall or shall not be put. These new rules will revolutionise proafficiently counterbalance in this way all cedure. They may not crush obstruction, but they will compel the invention of some new obstructive machinery.

the day in the Austrian and Russian Courts, but the two Governments are said to be ready to strike on the first chance afforded them. It is thought that Bas sia's first blow will be in the occupation of Bulgaria, though she is endeavoring to lead Austria to believe that Galicia is the point which needs to be guarded Russia Fathers is now in London, England, has obtained a loan of £4,500 000 from accompanied by a converted Zulu, the Amsterdam, and Austria 29 000,000 forins from the Frankfort Rothschilde The new army bill for Germany increases

the strength of the army by 700 000 men

at an initial expense of \$70 000 000.

This manifests the acuteness of the

feeling that a great war is imminent.

Peaceful assurances are still the order of

THE London Times is very much troubled at the influence which the Irish have acquired in the United States, and it reommends that to counteract it the Eng lish should become citizens and meet the Irish at the polls. This wail is rather late. A generation ago the Times gloated over the fact that the Irish were being driven out of their own country by the legislation under which they were suffer ing, and boasted that they "were going with a vengeance." The English policy has borne its fruit and the Times now feels aggrieved. There are undoubtedly many good English residents in the United States, but if they were to act on the Times' advice and make war upon the Irish in America, they would soon come to grief, and this would come to pass with the full consent of the Native Americans. The Irish in the United States are quite able to take care of them-

In Madrid the Pope's Jubilee was celebrated with a magnificence that probably was not excelled anywhere outside of Rome itself. The Papal Nuncio sang High Mass, the Queen and Royal family and court officials assisting in their gala robes. The crowd was so immense that the Papal Benediction was given by the Nuncio outside the Cathedral as well as inside. A despatch of congratulation sent to our Holy Father, and the city was decorated and illuminated. The Carlists had intended, it is said, to make the demonstration somewhat their own, but they were completely lost sight of in the enthusiasm and unanimity of the people. The republican deputies could not let the occasion pass without making an exhibition of their weakness and insignificance, which they did by leaving cards of condolence at the Italian legation.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

On Wednesday, the 18th ult., His Grace Archbishop Lynch visited Thornhill. He administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to forty candidates. There were present Father Egan, the pastor, Fathers McCanp, Hand, McGuire and Lynch, His Grace gave a lucid explanation of the doctrines of the Catholic Caurch and expressed himself highly pleased with the answering of the children,

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH OUESTION.

The Council of the Liberal Federation will contest the legality of the arrest of Mr. Cox, M. P., in London, under the Crimes' Act. It also condemns the treat-ment of political prisoners in Ireland as unworthy of the Government of a free

people.

Mr. Balfour's murder policy did not quite succeed in Mr. O'Brien's case. Dr. Kenny reports that he has suffered terribly sonment so that a very slight at by his impresonment so that were signs at tack now might have the most serious consequences. The public indignation which compelled Balfour to mitigate the barbarous treatment he indicted just saved Mr. O'Brien's life.
The tenants of Donegal have resolved

withhold payments of rent while Mr. Blain, M. P. for Armagh, and Father McFadden of Gweedore are kept in pri-

United Ireland has opened a fund to aid the news vendors prosecuted under the Crimes Act, heading the list with £100—Balfour's attack on the liberty of the Press having assumed the glorious

the Press having assumed the glorious dimensions of a war on the newsboys.

From St. Petersburg it is reported that Lord Randolph Caurchill in private conversation made remarks which indicate that it is his intention to open a campaign against Lord Salisbury, so that Eagland may be induced not to join the triple alliance. It is also very postitively stated that he disapproves of Mr. Balfour's Irish policy. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, however, will give no help to any such enterprise should Lord Randolph resily mean to attempt it. He explained that the inferences drawn from his Clifton speech were attempt it. He explained that the inferences drawn from his Clifton speech were without foundation. He will join in no attack on the Irish Administration and give no support to Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Irish autonomy.

In reply to an address presented at Florence Mr. Gladstone said: he hoped it with the large God to tarminate at an early state.

might please God to terminate at an early hour the controversies now dividing Great Britain in the manner most in ac-

ordance with truth and justice.

Mr. Cox, M. P, has been sentenced to Mr. Cox, M. P., has been sentenced to four mouths imprisonment. The charge against him is that he made speeches at a League meeting. He appealed, and was released on bail, whereupon he was arrested on another charge of making speeches to the tenants at Kildysart. His crimes are all manufactured by the Coer-cion Act.

The Municipal Council of Dublin intend to confer the freedom of the city on the Marquis of Ripon and Mr. John Morley.

The greatest orjection against the Catholic Caurch, that I had always har bored, was, that she has ever been an un relenting persecutor of all that differ from her in faith. I had been taught to believe that her horrid butcheries have stained with blood the pages of history; and that, had she the power to day, she would not asilow a Protestant to live. The persecution of heretics is with her ascared work; their extermination, by brute force, is her great aim and object. This is no exaggeration; it is distinctly affirmed churches; that which cools every bonest man's Z-al for their cools every bonest The greatest or jection against the Catholic Cource, that I had always har This is no exeggeration; it is distinctly afficmed by many prominent Protestants. And the speakers and writers that cast against her this crowning reproach of sanguinary persecution never forget to dose their dupes with the ridicul ous offset that Protestantism is essentially tolerant. If I once believed such an abominable rever-sal of the truth, is there any excuse for me? I offer the only one I can give; it is that I was the simple dupe of those that have a bread and butter interest in perverting history. But how do they so completely blind people! They could do tin no way but by giving all they say a religious colouring. When one of these self dubbed divines counterfeits the sanctity of a saint, and interlands his discourse with the pictistic phraseology of a dying mystic, he obtains the credit due to a special messenger from heaven. Ose of his ostentatious picty must speak the truth. To discredit his statements, however extravagant and vindictive they may be,

would be rank blasphemy.

But the time came when I concluded I But the time came when I concluded I would study for myself the subject of religious persecution. Perhaps, though, I took the wrong books? There may be something in this. Had I confined my self to books issued by a society whose existence depends upon the maintenance of Protestautism, or to the ponderous lucubrations of some superannuated Sunday school teacher, or splay footed colporteur, I might be still one of those that "love truth for truth's sake." But even in selecting books of history. I gave that "love truth for truth's sake." But even in selecting books of history, I gaye full play to my way ward nature, by taking standard, and mostly Protestant, authors I had two questions to solve: Has the Catholic Church been the persecutor that her enemies declare her to have here? And have Protestants here the been? And have Protestants been the

charitable, tolerant saints, that so many of their admirers so roundly assert? When the Caurch first appeared in history, she appeared as a helpless sufferer. The world arrayed itself against her, to destroy her. For century after century, she gave to martyrdom the ablest and best of her children. Fathers, Saints, and Popes, submissively, but triumphantly, endured excruciating tortures and agonizing deaths; and, instead of resist ing or reviling, they prayed for the conversion of their persecutors. Exile was the mildest punishment for the defenders of the faith, against Arianism; in Africa the Circumcellions visited with death all the Catholics beyond the protection of the imperial guards, and Milman says that even Nestorius in Constantinople "when in power, scrupled not to persecute" in short, history when carefully examined, shows that almost the first move of those that go out of the church is, when they are strong enough, to wage against her actual war-fare. The early heretics did so; the Manichean heretics of the Middle Ages did so; and it will be seen whether the

has acted sontrary to her solemu profes sion. Again, I ask where is the plain, positive proof that she has been a perse-cutor? I have searched for it in vain. Milman, in his Latin Christianity, says: "The blood of the Spanish bishop, Priscil lien the first marker of heave as well lian, the first martyr of beresy, as usual had flowed in vain. He had been put to death by the usurper, Maximus, at the instigation of two other Spanish prelates, Ithacius and Valens; but to the undisguised horror of such Churchmen as Ambrose, and Martin of Tours (Bii. civ.) It can hardly be said that the of this, unless it can be shown that all the sions of Catholics are counten-her. Whenever Catholics have persecuted, they have acted in direct con avention to the lessons of Christian for-earance and mercy, taught by the church others." In Vol. 1, p. 300, he says, "In the church has so thirsted for the blood of heretics, how did Gotteschalcus and Berengarius, both arch heretics, escape at a time when her authority in temporal matters was at its bighest? When her

ect But I read everything within my reach that bears on them, and I was not able to see that the Church has been a persecutor. Catholics have persecuted, I know; but

tory: "The patriot reformers were ambitious of succeeding the tyrants whom they had dethroned. They imposed with equal rigor their creeds and confessions; they asserted the right of the magistrate to punish heretics with death. The plous reasonal animosity of Callyin properties." equal rigor their creeds and confessions; they asserted the right of the magistrate to punish heretics with death. The plous or personal animosity of Calvin proscribed in Servetus the guilt of his own rebellion; and the flames of Smithfield, in which he was afterwards consumed, had been kudled for the Anabaptists by the seal of Cranmer." (Vol. v. p. 401.) "The dif-

Writtenfor the CATHOLIC RECORD
HOW A SCHOOLMANTER BECAME
A CATHOLIC.

LETTER II.
The greatest objection against the persecution. "You provoke licentious ness," it has been said to the Reformers: beas," it has been said to the Reformers: "You produced it; and, after having been the cause of it, you wish to restrain and repreas it by the most harsh and violent means. You take upon yourselves, too, to punish heresy, and that by virtue of an illegitimate authority." If we take a review of all the principal charges which have been made against the Reformation, we shall find, if we set aside all questions purely doctrinal, that the above are the two fundamental reproaches to which they may be all reduced. These charges gave great embarrasement to the reform party. When they were taxed with the multiplicity of their sects, instead of advocating the freedom of religious opicion and maintaining the right of every sect to entire toleration, they donounced sectarianism, lamented it, and endeavored to find excuses for its existence. Were they accused of persecution? They were troubled to defend themselves; they used the plea of necessity; they had, they said, the right to repress and punish error, because they were in possession of the truth. Their articles of belief, they contended, and their institutions, were the only legitimate ones; and if the church "You produced it; and, after having been the cause of it. You wish to restrain and tended, and their institutions, were the only legitimate ones; and if the church of Rome had not the right to punish the or kome had not the right to punish the reform party, it was because she was in the wrong and they in the right. And when the charge of persecution was applied to the ruling party in the reformation, not by its enemies, but by its own off-pring, when the sects denounced by that party said. We are doing not by that party said, 'We are doing just what you did; we separate ourselves from you, Courch of Rome, this ruling party and frequently the only answer they had to give was an increase of severity" (Guizot's History of Civilization, p. 229) Even Mosheim says: "For every impariisland attentive observer of the rise and progress of the Reformation will ingenu ously acknowledge, that wisdom and prudence did not always attend the trans actions of those that were concerned in this glorious cause (!); that many things were done with violence, temerity, and precipitation; and, what is still worse, that several of the principal agents in this great revolution were actuated more by the impulse of passions, and views of

the impulse of passions, and views of interest, than by zeal for the advancement of true religion (Vol. it., p. 66).

"Far from evincing a tolerant spirit toward the Roman Catholics, when it was in their power, they (Lutherans) even oppressed the Calvinists: who indeed just as little deserved toleration, since they were unwilling to practice it." (Schiller's Thirty Year's War, p. 14)

"We cannot but remember that libels scarcely less scandalous than those of Hebert, mummeries scarceless less absurd than those of Clootz, and crimes scarcely less atrocious than those of Marat, dis grace the early history of Prote tantism"

less atrocious than those of Marat, dis grace the early history of Prote tantiam" (Macaulay's Essays, vol I, p 227.) Speaking of the principle of persecution held by the Reformera, Palmer, in his Treaties on the blong to religion to force religion" (Non est religionis cegere religionem), was for centuries and centuries, and is to-day, the maxim of the Church. Instead of claiming the right to persecute, she expressly disclaims it. If she has persecuted, she has acted contrary to her solemu profes demned and excommunicated the Arms nians as heretics. The Swedish Lutherans excommunicated as heretics the Sacra-mentarians and the Papists. Nor was this all. They asserted the right of the this ail. They asserted the right of the civil magistrate to interfere for the suppression of heresy. This doctrine is maintained by the Helvetic, Scottish, Belgic and Saxon confessions, and they were so far influenced by their dread and harred of neresy, and by the false principle of the lawfulness of inflicting capital punishment on those who were guilty of that crime, that too many in stances are to be found of the execution stances are to be found of the execution of heretics. The cases of Servetus, Gentilis, Campanus, Gruet, Crellius, Felix Maue, etc, are unhappily but too well known; not to speak of the imprisonment and banishment of a great number of others." In Vol. I., p. 500, he says, "In

upon."
Lecky, in his Rationalism in Europe
"Persecution amon matters was at its highest? When her allest enemies attempt to fix upon her the stigma of being a persecutor they pitch upon the third canon of the fourth Lateren Council; but Collier, in Vol. it. p. 421, says: "But here it must be said, that this chapter or canon is not to be found in the Mazerine copy, coeval with the council, but is transcribed from a later record."

It will be impossible to include in a letter particular notices of the Lequisition, St. Bartholomew's day, etc., because there is considerable to be said on another subject But I read everything within my reach

England especially that they gave practi-cal effect to it. Protestantism had no hold upon the people of England before Elizabeth's time; a few had toyed with it, as with an odd novelty, and others had Catholics have persecuted, I amony, the Caurch, never.

But how do Protestants appear in history? It will be useless for me to say that they have been persecutors; nor do I need to say so. Protestants themselves shall give testimony in the case.

Gibbon, whose inveterate hostility to the Church is well known, says in bis History: "The patriot reformers were amterial to the commanded to take for their belief the commanded the commanded to take for their belief the commanded to take for their belief the commanded the commanded to take for their belief the commanded th

ple of that for which the inquisition had become so odious" (Vol. 1, p. 196). Priests were her choice game; all that fell in her power she brutaily murdered. But how? The form of their deaths can be surmised from the following: "Lord Bacon, in his observations on a libel written againt Lord Burlei, h in 1599 againt Lord Burleich in does not deny the 'bowellings' of Casho-lics; but makes a sort of apology for it, as less cruel than the wheel or forcipation as less cruel than the wheel or forcipation or even simple burning" (Hallam Vol. 1, p. 221). Catholicism in Eugland was trampled out in blood; and Protestantism established by the power of a court famous for falsity, intrigue, and cruelty. How could I read all these statements

How could I read all these statements and many others, fully as strong, made by Protestants of acknowledged ability and learning, and made often with every appearance of regret and shame without coming to the conclusion that whatever Catholics may have been as persecutors, the Protestants have in principle and action surpassed them? I saw that the action surpassed them? I saw that the common Protestant cry, that persecution is the singular disgrace of the Cathelia Courch, is a matchless instance of cool, brazen-cheeked impudence. I also saw that if I were to object to Catholicism for my old reason, I should have to decline Protestantism on the same account. But Protestantism on the same account. Bat I might have been told perhaps, that this time Protestantism has been th oughly purified from every trace of bigotry while the Catholics are as they have always been. This way of putting it might have forced me to look into the matter a little some time ago, but now I know better; and if any Protestant would in his religious movements anything like absolute independence. Proofs of kind will soon reach him.

THE PRISONER OF THE VATICAN,

It was a strange looking procession which filed into the Gesu last evening; over one hundred and fifty men and some four hundred women dressed in long brown-gray cassocks, a white knotted rope for a cincture and a cowl over the head, the costume of the members of the head, the costume of the members of the Third Order of St. Francis. They entered the church chanting the peultential strains of the miserere. They then formed into two choirs and recited the Little Office of two choirs and received the Little Office of the Blessed Virgin. Rev. Father Turgeon, S. J., in addressing the mem-bers from the pulpit, stated that the object of their assembling in church was to offer up prayers on the occasion of the golden jubilee of Pope Leo XIII. The members of the Third Order, he said, had members of the Third Order, he said, had particular reason to remember Pope Lao XIII. in their prayers, for he was not only their father, but also their king, who though captive at the vatican was still giorious king. It was he that had taken most particular pains to spread the Third Order, which is one of the pulsebal remedies resident. one of the principal remedies against the evils of our times. What was now wanted was to bring this true humility, true faith, was to bring this true humility, true faith, and true obedience to the sovereign Pontiff into the individual family, and this was the main end of the Third Order. He had also showered upon its members indulgences and privileges, which had induced thousands to join it. When the Third Order was been here about twenty for years again. begun here about twenty five years ago, there were only three men who met in the old Recollect chapel and now it has epread until it reaches into nearly every Catholic family and binds them together in a union that strengthens and encourages Catholic life throughout the city. The service ended with benediction.

WAX CANDLES.

We have for sale a large stock of pure beeswax candles. This is the only place in the city where they can be procured. Orders from a distance promptly filled Address, Thos. Coffey, CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London,

OBITUARY.

Miss Minnie Quayle.

Miss Minnie Quayle.

We sincerely condole with Mr. and
Mrs. Robert Quayle of St. Mary's in the
loss they have sustained by the death
of their daughter, Miss Minnie Quayle,
who died at her father's residence, on
Saturday, 21st January, after an illness
of eight weeks. Miss Quayle was a
young lady highly respected and beloved
by a large circle of friends, she was
known for her charity and cheerful readiness to assist the cause of religion and ness to assist the cause of religion and benevolence whenever her service required, and was, for over a year, a member of St. Patrick's choir, Toronto. She died in resignation to the will of God, fortified with the last sacraments of the Church, and was buried in St. Mary's C-metery, on Monday, 23rd ult. Requiescat in pace.

Mr. Charles Colovin

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Charles Colovin, in the 79th year of his age. Some of our older residents will perhaps remember that many years ago the deceased was engaged in the mercantile business in this city. For some time after his removal from London he took up his residence in Parkhill, but they years ago moved to Michigan. about two years ago moved to Michigan, where he passed away on the 21st of January, at the residence of his daugh-ter, Mrs. M. Firzgerald, at Robert's Landter, Mrs. M. Firsgerald, at Robert's Landing. The funeral took place from Holy Cross Caurch, Marine City, after Mass, on Sunday, 22ad, and the remains were interred in the new cemetery belonging to that parish. Rev. Father Mader performed the last sad rites Mc. Colovia was at all times a most faithful Catholic, a kindly neighbor, and a good citizen. He was father of the Rev. P. J. Colovia, who died about a year see in Description. who died about a year ago in Dayton, Wisconsin. Requiescat in po

According to the Catholic Directory for According to the Catholic Directory for 1888, there are in the United States 11 a chbishops, 68 bishops, 7,596 priests, 1974 ecclesiastical students, 6 829 churches, 3,057 chapels and stations, 29 theological seminaries, 91 colleges, 588 academies, 2,606 parochial schools, 511,063 pupils in the parochial schools, and 472 charitable institutions. The Church in America is doing a great work for God and humanity.—Oatholic Review.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

The Kingston municipal elections have resulted in a triumph for the National party. There were six vacancies in the Gouncil, and the net result of the contests was that the popular side has gained two seats—being an equivalent of four votes on a division.

At the Kildare January Quarter Sessions, held in Nass, on the 4th instant, Judge Darley was presented with a pair of white gloves by Mr. H. A. Lee, Sub Sheriff, acting for the High Sheriff, there being no criminal causes in the calendar. The Judge congratulated the Grand Jury on the state of the country. Wexford.

Wexford.

The death is announced on January 2ad, after a brief illn-ss, of the Very Rev. Wm. Ganon Moran, P. P., Clongeen. Although weighted down by four score years, Father Moran retained, in a wonderful degree, all the vigor of his early manhood, his faculties up to the last moment being unimpaired. For more than half a centary he labored zealously in the sacred ministry, and his career as a priest of God was distinguished by his love of the poor and his devotion in the cause of religion. On Jan. 3rd, Head Constable Daute, who has lately been transferred from the

who has lately been transferred from the Castle to New Ross, in the room of Head-Omstable Twiss, visited the car proprie-ters of the district and informed them that should they in future refuse to supply cars to the police when going to ovictions, etc., they would be prosecuted under the "conspiracy clause" of the

Mr. Thomas Noiau, a Catholic warder, has been transferred from Tullamore to Kilkenny. The majority of the Tulla more prison officials are now Protestants.

King's County.

All who knew the Rev. Michael Cribbin, C. M., for his admirable qualities as a scholar, a theologian, an amiable, accomplished, and thoroughly exemplary priest, will deeply regret to hear of his death, which occurred on January 2nd. During life he was a model of every priestly virtue, and he possessed the rare gift of extracting the love and friendship of all who made his acquaintance.

On January 6-h, a magnificent demonstration was beld in the town of Birr. The farmers of the district, as usual, relaxed their labors in the fields in honor of the holiday, and assembled at the meeting in large numbers. The meeting was remarkable for the number of priests who were present. An arrangement has come

were present. An arrangement has come between the local leaders and the police which the police were withdrawn from the meeting on the condition that their note taker should be protected on the platform. As a necessary consequence the proceedings were carried through to the end without any danger of disturb-nace. The Rev. D. Shechan, C. C., Birr,

On December 30 b, a Coercion Act
Court, consisting of Benjamin Hill, R M,
and Cal Boulby, R M, was held at Kenangle. Ten persons, mostly youths, were
prosecuted for "intimidating" a man
anned Nulty. The intimidation consisted in groaning at Nulty and calling him

Cork.

Whilst it is intended to erect a suitable memorial cross to the memory of the Mitchelstown martyrs, the local mationalists there have thought proper to mark the spot hallowed by the life blood of the three innocent victims. Three small ornamental crosses, presented by Mr. M. Canty, one of the secretaries of the local National League, have been inlaid on the square. It is have been inlaid on the square. It is expected that the anniversary of the will witness the o on of the fatal day by the erection of

a suitable memorial cross.

Alderman Hooper has been offered the privilege of going into the hospital, in Tullamore prison, but he declined to accept the offer. Mr. O'Mahoney, of

accept the offer. Mr. O'Mahoney, of Gork, saw the prisoners on January 3rd. Mr. O'Brien was then well, but looked pale and worn. On the same day, Lord Mayoress. He also was in good health. The people of Cork have resolved to stop the hunting of the 4th Hussars. Dr. Tanner wrote the Captain of the regiment a polite note expressing regret that they allowed objectionable parties, who were not of the army, to follow the hounds, and stating that as the quarrel of the Irish people was not with Euglishmen, the 4th Hussars might undertake to forbid the appearance of such parties at the meet. To this he received a badly discourteous reply, and so the

at the neet. To this he received a badly discourteous reply, and so the hunting by the Hussars is stopped.

On Jan, 3rd, an eviction, which had long been expected in the locality, took place near the village of Belgooly, a distance of some three miles from Kinsale, the evicted party being the industrious Murphy family, of Ballinderry, and the evictor, John T. Cramer. The police force was in command of District Inspector Stewart, of Kinsale, and three bailiffs was in command of District inspector Stewart, of Kinsale, and three bailiffs attended from Cork, who performed the dirty work. A large crowd assembled to testify their abhorence of such acts. The landlord, it may be mentioned, rejected all efforts of an influential and conciliatory character to effect a settlement and tory character to effect a settlement, and the eviction was carried out.

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On January 3rd, the tenants on the extensive Clerihan property, owned by Dr. James Scuily, of London, accompanied by their pastor, Rev. Father Duggan, met the landlord's brother, Mr. John Scully, at Hearn's Hotel, to get an answer to their demand for a reduction. The agent offered a reduction of 25 per cent. all round. This was accepted by a good number of the tenants, and those who could paid; but there were a number of dissenters who claimed a larger reduction which was not granted.

A splendid meeting of the Nationalists of South Autrim was held at Aghagallon, about five miles from Lurgan, on January 5, which was attended by at least three thousand people. Deputations attended from Lurgan and all the tions attended from Lurgan and all the surrounding districts, accompanied by several bands. There was a large attendance, including the following priests:—Rev. P. Convery, Adm., St. Peter's, Belfast; Rev. A. Macaulay, P. P., Aghagallon; Rev. J. Cannon, do.; Rev. F. Peche, St. Vincent's Patronage, Lurgan; Rev. J. McCorry, &c. Resolutions were passed condemning as inadequate the recent scheduled rent reductions of the Land Commission, sympathising with the political prisoners, calling attention to the squalid homes of the laborers, and thanking Mr. Glad stone for his services to the Irish cause.

able to pay the rents it sisted on by their landlords, and have resolved to adopt the "Plan of Campaign." Meet-ings of the tenants have been addressed by Mr. Blaine, M. P.

The first death among the evicted tenants on the Shirley estate, occurred on January 34, the unfortunate victim being Peter Ward, of Turnasca, the first tenant who raised the siege against Mr. Shirley, on the 4th of March last. Peter Ward died in great poverty—the want of the necessaries of life hilled him, being used to plants of food during a want of the necessaries of life killed him, being used to plenty of food during a respectable lifetime; after his eviction he could get very little. He left behind him a wife and seven helpless children, two of whom are now lying sick in the hospital. His wife, being ashamed to put a poorhouse coffin on him, offered a cart of straw which she received from her friends to thatch a little cabin to Mr. White, merchant, who kindly Mr. White, merchant, who kindly declined the offer, but furnished her with all the funeral supplies, and would not take the cart of straw in exchange for the boards to make a coffin. At present great distress prevails among the Shirley tenants, many of whom had no butchers' meat on Christmas Day, but had to be content with boiled turnips and salt. Mr. Shirley had three shop-keepers under notice to leave on the 14th January, and also four hundred ejectments served on the poor tenants

Lord Clanricade seems bent on taking the game out of Mr. Balfour's hands. He it is who is likely to settle the Irish Land Question. He has made no offer He it is who is likely to settle the frish Land Question. He has made no offer of reduction to his tenants, notwithstanding the universal condemnation the Most Noble old money bag has had to face, and the consequence is, that the "Pian of Campaign" is strictly maintained upon his property. He has issued writs against about one hundred and fifty tenants, and in a few weeks the curtain will be rung up upon another act in the drama. The Most Noble should go over to Ireland and gloat, like Marhietonless over the gritting.

was voted to Lord Mayor Sullivan, on the motion of Mr. Robert McDonnell, T. C., J. P., and passed unanimously.

On the moring after New Year's, a cargant of the local police forte named Hanlay, called at the shop of a newsyen der in Limerick, and saked for a copy of that day's neue of the Cark Herald. The newsyender refused to supply it, where upon the sergent said he might as well sell it, as he knew he had it for sale. He then left.

Clare.

On January 5th, County Court Judge Hickson, presiding at the Kitrush Quarter salons, said there was no case to be considered except an insignificant case of larosny, and he could safely congratulate the Grand Jury on the peaceable state of the county. He belteved that much of the disturbances in the county were to be attributed to the great poverty of the working classes and to the absence of employment for the people.

On January 5th, Captain Croker, subsheriff of Clare, protected by a large force of police, before sunrise, went to make seizures for rent on the holding. A tenant named McGrath, whose cattle were-sized on the previous day, on Captain Vande leur's estate, redeemed the cattle out of the Kilvub pound by paying the sheriff all the legal costs.

On Drc 31st, at Eanis, the District Inspector and a large force of police entered the licensed premises of Denie McNamars, publican, and obliterated a crownless harpendiffered with shamrocks and the motto "God Save Ireland," which he had had painted on his shop window.

Tipperary.

On January 3rd, the tenants on the extensive Clastian was and he had painted on his shop window.

Tipperary.

On January 3rd, the tenants on the extensive Clastian was cased to the extensive Clastian was and he had painted on his shop window.

and comprised two issues—one extortion, and one for wounding an animal. These facts were most gravifying, and clearly showed the peace and contentment which actuated all classes throughout this populous county—a feature deserving of the utmost congratulation from him.

The announcement of the death of the Rev. Michael O Farrell, P. P., Ballintubler, which occurred at his residence, on December 25th, after a brief illness, occasioned a sad surprise to those who had the pleasure of knowing him. His remains were consigned to their last resting place, in the parish church of Ballintubber, on January 4th. He died in his seventy first year, and the 44th of his sacred ministry. During this lengthened period, in which he faithfully discharged the sacred duties of his calling, he never failed, even for a single day, to give evidence of the virtues, which adorn the priestly character. His gentle, retiring, and unobtrusive manner, and charity towards the poor, won for him widespread esteem.

PERILS OF IRISH PRIESTS.

HOW AN IRISH BISHOP WAS HUNTED. Dr. Bernard O'Rieily, in writing o Dr. Bernard O'Rielly, in writing of past events in connection with present happenings, relates how an Irish Prelate field before the bloodhounds of the law. He says: The profession of priest hunting was a lucrative one. For be sides the reward appointed by the law for the apprehension of any person exercising episcopal or priestly jurisdiction there was also the prospect of obtaining all or a great part of the property be longing to the laymen who sheltered them.

angh. Ten persons, mostly youths, were passed condemning as inamed Nulty. The intimidating a man adequate the recent scheduled ren redequate the recent scheduled ren reductions of the Land Commission, sym
pathising with the political prisoners,
alling attention to the squalid nor
for his prisoners, little boys, were
defended by Mr. Mulvihil, Bally mahon.
Two of the prisoners, little boys, were
defind ball to keep the peace or go to
jail for a month. Acting under the advice
of Father Geoghegan, they refused to give
bail. On the removal of the prisoners a

afe and drum band paraded the town
playing national airs.

Louth.

Several of the "gentlemen" in the
Brogheda district, connected with the
hunting clubs of Meath and Louth, are
stated to be breaking up their establish
ments and dismissing their employees,
consequent on the opposition shown to
hunting.

Cork.

Louth.

Several of the "gentlemen" in the
hunting clubs of Meath and Louth, are
stated to be breaking up their establish
ments and dismissing their employees,
consequent on the opposition shown to
hunting.

Louth.

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hunting clubs of Meath and Louth, are
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ments and dismissing their employees,
consequent on the opposition shown to
hunting.

Louth.

Donegal.

The tenantry of Mr. Wybrant
Olipherts, Cloughaneely, and Mr. Stewart,
Dunfanaghy, have found themelves unhunting.

Louth.

Donegal.

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Donegal.

The tenantry of Mr. Wybrant
Olipherts, Cloughaneely, and Mr. Stewart,
Dunfanaghy, have found themelves unhunting.

Louth the Crown Court and commenced the business of the Quarter
Sessions. In addressing the grand jury,
and the priest the bishop's
declined. The Bishop, however, was
declined. The Bishop, however, was In 1734, while Dr. Gallagher was still officer in cammand thereupon drew his pistol and shot the priest through the head. Dr. Gallagher fled to the Island of Erne, where he varied his apostolic labors by writing, in Irish, a volume of sermons, which is one of the most precious literary monuments of that period. After taking possession of the See of Kildare, his fatigues and dangers were increased. His great successor, Dr. Doyle, thus speaks of him: "He seldom had a residence, but went about, like his Divine Master, doing good, preaching the Gospel, encouraging the faithful and consoling his sfilicted people. For some years previous to his death he resided for a part of each year in a small but of for a part of each year in a small but of mud walls, thatched with straw and rushes, near the Bog of Allen, to which he might flee when sought after by the myrmidons of the ruling faction. The

> form a sort of ill-shapen mound or mounds, on the right hand as you proceed and are separated by a ditch from the highway as it passes over a small eminence, which looks down upon the vast moor or bog, expanded just below. 15 Pounds gained in 3 Weeks, Messrs. Craddock & Co., 1032 Race st.,
>
> GENTLEMEN: —Please end me twelve
> bottles of DR H, JAMES' CANNABIS INDICA,
> one each of Pills and sintement, for a friend
> of mine who is not expected to live; and as
> your medicines cured me of CONSUMPTION
> some three years so, I want nim to try
> them. I gained fiteen bounds while taking
> the first three bottles, and I know it is just
> the thing for him
> Respectfully, J. V. HULL,
> Lawrenceburg, Anderson Co., Ky.

remains of his cabin at li exist on the road from Allen to Robertstown; they

A Timely Precaution.

To prevent serious disease, regulate the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and blood with Burdock Blood Bitters. Remember Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever used. It has been a great blessing to me."

Important to Working Men. Artizans, mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden accidents and injuries, Limerick.

On January 21, Mr. Francis A.

O'Keeffee was installed as Mayor of Limerick, and Mr. Stephen O'Mara, as High Sheriff for the city. On the same day the freedom of the city of Limerick in the devil's work is doing. They are likely to be the last evictions that either the or any of his lot will be permitted to High Sheriff for the city. On the same day the freedom of the city of Limerick in the devil's work is doing. They are liable to sudden accidents and laboring men are liable to sudden acciden

NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

IPTION OF ONE OF HIS PRABFUL

Mej Gen. Yakovitch, of the Russian army, is one of the few men new living who saw the great Napoleon on a battle-field. The old general saw the French emperor at Brodino. At that battle-Yakovitch, then a mere boy, served with a battery in the grand redoubt which was the centre of the Russian line. He gives a vivid description of the battle. When morning broke a sea of gray mist shut out the field from view. The voices of the enemy were heard, the neighing of their horses, and the numbling of arthery wheels. Then came the thunder of cannon, making the very earth tremble. Three times all the Russian gunners were killed, and three times new men took their places. Bullets flow thick as hai and men dropped dead or mangled every moment

moment
At last a strange sound was heard in the
distance like rain pattering on withered
leaves. It grow louder and louder, until
it filled the air like the roar of a storn y leaves. It graw louder and louder, until
it filled the sir like the roar of a storn y
sea. All at once a great wave of bright
swords and helmets and horses' heads
came surging up over the breastworks.
It was the Imperial Guard. Before the
shock of that mighty wave the Russian
centre crumbled away, shattered wrecks.
When Yakovitch came to his senses and
opened his eyes he saw around him the
corpses of his father and comrades. Sod
denly the tramping of hoofs called his
attention to a group of gayly dressed

corpses of his father and comrades Sod denly the tramping of hoofs called his attention to a group of gayly dressed officers, and Napoleon's staff came riding over the field. The young Russian peered anxiously into their faces. In his graphic language:

"There were the hard faces of Rapp and Darn and broad-obested Sebastian, and Nansouty, with the saber scar across his check, and the low, broad forehead and bull dog jaw of grim old Ney, the bravest of them all. There, too, was Murat, with his white plumes, and his braided jacket, his long, dark curls hanging down his neck, and his riding whip in his hand, just like a circus rider. And then the group parted suddenly, and there was the man himself in the midst of them, with his face hard and immovable as marble amid all that blood and agony, and a far-away look in those cold grey eyes of his, as if he saw Moscow somewhere up in the sky, but could see nothing between. 'A glorious victory!' cried Murat, waving his hand. 'What a stir there'll be among the good folks in Paris when the bulletin arrives!' 'We've lost half an army in doing it, though,' growled Ney. 'Hadn't we hetter fall lost half an army in doing it, though,' growled Ney. 'Hadn't we better fall back a little and wait for the reinforce-

Then Napoleon turned his head losly, just as the statue might do, and looked him full in the face. 'Thou advising a retreat, Michael? That is something new, indeed! No—no falling back now, I must date my bulletin from Moscow. As for the army, you can't make an omelette without breaking a few eggs' Yakovitch says that when he heard that, he knew that God had for heard that, he knew that God had for-saken Napoleon, for no man save one doomed to destruction could have spoken so lightly of the slaughter of thousands of brave men. In three menths from that day the French emperor was Hying for his life across the border with the Cossocks at his heels like hungry wolves."

sense and self-respect,—when the religious sentiment runs to the emotional, rather than to duty, character, obligation, ser-

The Difficulty Experienced The Difficulty Experienced
In taking Cod Liver Oil is entirely overcome in Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil
and Hypophosphites. It is as PALATABLE
as MILK, and the most valuable remedy
that has ever been produced for the cure
of Consumption, Scrofula and Wasting
Diseases. Do not fail to try it. Put up
in 50c and \$1 size.

Dangerous Counterfeits. Dangerous Counterfeits.

Counterfeits are always dangerous, more so that they always closely IMITATE THE ORIGINAL IN APPEABANCE AND NAME. The remarkable success accieved by Nasal Balm as a positive cure for Catarrh and Cold in the head has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. The public are castioned not to be deceived by nostrums imitating Nasal Balm in name and appearance, bearing such names as Nasal Cream. Nasal Balsam, etc. Ast for Nasal Balm and do not take imitation dealers may urge upon you. For sale by all druggists or sent post-paid on receipt of price (50c. and 51) by addressing Fullord & Co., Brockville, Ont.

Ahead of All.

I have used Hagyard's Peotoral Balsam in my family for years and have found it ahead of any preparation of the kind in curing colds, etc. I can especially recom-mend it for children. ALEX. MOFFAT, Millbrook, Ont.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restover. No Fits after first day's use. Marvel-ous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 301 Arch St. Phila Pa. Thousands Suffering

Thousands of people are suffering unto MINNESOTA miseries from constipation, headache, biliousness and weakness that might be at once relieved and soon cured by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters. This invaluable medicine is sold by all dealers at One Dollar per bottle, thus placing it within the reach of all, P. A. McCARTHY, President, The Stevens County Abstract & Real Estat-Agency, Lock Box 146, Morris, Minn.

Dr. Low's Worm Strup will remove Worms and Cause, quicker than any other Medicine.

Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavilion Mountain, B. C., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS. B. C., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric O is the best medicine I ever used for Rhen natism. Nearly every winter I am laid up with Rheumatism, and have tried nearly every kind of medicine without getting any benefit, until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It has worked wonders for me, and I want another supply for my friends, &c." Stained Glass for Churches, Pub Furnished in the best style and at price low enough to bring it within the reach of all. Works: 484 RICHMOND St.

NATIONAL PILLS purify the Blood, regu-late Stomach, Liver and Bowels,

LEAVE MEDICINE ALONE!

IN NINE CASES OUT OF TEN

Medicines do more harm than good and rather hinder than help nature.

THE RIGHT THING TO DO

Is to strengthen the system by taking nourishing food that can be easily digested, and the most strengthening food that can be taken is

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

Every drop of it contains all the nutritious element of meat in a highly concentrated form, and the weakest atomach can retain and thoroughly digest it, and as the system becomes nourished all the bodily functions improve TRY IT.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and re-tore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. Eor Children and the aged they are pricefees THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Roeumatism. For disorders of the Onest it has no equal.

FOR SORE : HROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contrasted and stiff joints it sets like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOW & Y's Establishment,
78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533 OXFORD ST.), LONDON. And are sold at 1s. 1½1., 2s. 91., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the world.

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ONLY FACTORY OF THE KIND IN THE DOMINION.

Push in orders now for spring erection and get the work erected in April, May or June. Mr. W. Scarlett, General Agent, is now on the road. Any parties desiring against of section of county should address us to St. Thomas at once, and if practicable we will have Mr. Scarlett meet them. Parties needing a monument, where we have no agent, will please write direct to this Con pany for designs and prices

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Boware of dangerous and harmful Liquids, nuffs and Cauterizing powders. Nusal Balmis ntirely different from any other preparation. If not obtainable at your druggists, sent pre-paid receipt of price. 50 cents a FULFORD & CO., Broc

use any other Brand? Lassic Cigars ex visit that see Highland Lassic see Highland L

INFORMATION WANTED Of Elicia McDermottroe, who came to New York about the year 1818. Married Napier Irwin, in "Staleybridge, Lancash ire, Eugland. Information will be gladly re-ceived by her sizer, Mrs. P. McHugh. York Street west, London, Canada. 452-48 To Pope Lee the Thirteenth.

FEB 4, 1888

RY AUBREY DE VERE.

"The Tribes go up unto Jerusalem-" siway, ome and thee, more honoring the

reiled so long the thorn benea gem; legause—thy mantle reft of princely s the priestly robe sends forth a waiter While those who touch in faith its

hem

Praw thence more healing virtue. C
less p iest!

Barth's spiritual thing, Christ's Vicar lands!
The true, the loyal, lift their yows to
The strongest troubler from his rage ceased:
Fees sue thine aid, who 'gainst thee their hands:
They join thy sons, and hail thy Jubi

> FIVE-MINUTE SERMOL FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

Frenched in their Church of St. P. Apostle, Fifty-ninth strest and avenue. New York City.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER MPIPHA 'M to-day you shall hear His voice, it your heart."—Ps. 91.

Brethren, the mission has been aunced among you. Next Sun will begin, and the voice of Go sound aloud throughout the parish all sinners to repentance. It will in your own hearts, bidding you to new and be reconciled with Godyou that now is the acceptable time day of salvation. If to-day you hear His voice, harden not your he Is there any who will refuse to it God's voice during the time of the sion?

There are many without a dout are living in ain—who have not be knee in the confessional for years. are many whose lives are utterly
—who pass days and weeks wit
thought of the God, who in the thought of the God, who in the they will be saved, will be the or who can open thegate of Heaven t There are many also, too, who no live without God, but whose li Med with riotoueness and debau Mied with riotousness and debau There are young men and women going in and coming out God has these many years, and it has paine serely to see their profigacy ar revelings. God has wept over the bitter tears than He wept over Je that bright spring morning as I over Mt. Olivet, and saw it lying. Him glittering with all its gold beauty in the warm sun. He h for them everything that lay in H chort of interfering with their f but up to this they have resis but up to this they have resis Divine appeal. Oh! will they their heart during the days of the sien when they hear the voice of It might be a good thing if the

to repent were in our own grasp, time when the Angel of Death w to us were within our knowledge when the end comes, we might prepared, no matter what our has been—but let us never forge Scriptures has proclaimed it over again—that we know not the da hour, and that without God we again—that we know not the de-hour, and that without God we nothing. Except God would stret as His strong right hand, who shal What a dreadful thing it is to

face of God steeled against us, ear deaf to our entreaties. Yet as the result of repeated refus as God desires. "Delay not to verted to the Lord, put it not day to day, for His wrath shall endden, and in the time of veng will destroy thee." It is terrible that of all those who are in he not one intended to go there-imagined that it would be his n to be cast into utter darknessone thought but that they might end, when the fires of passion we are the same of the control of the contro face of God steeled against us, out and the worlding longer charms for them, they would serve God with their whole her dod is not to be mocked. It is that as a man lives so will be distill true that God will render man according to his works. next world for those who will to the voice of God in this.

But the other day a man when he was told these thin God was merciful," It is true how St. Paul answers this over reaunptuous man. "Thinke man, that judgest them who things and doest the same, shalt escape the judgment o despiseth thou the riches of his and patience and long Knowest thou pat that the long of the same of th patience and long est thou not that the be Knowest thou not that the be God leadeth thee to penal according to thy hardness an tent heart, thou treasurest up wrath against the day of v revelation of the past judgme who will render to every man to his works."—Rom II. It to his works."—Rom II. It is man who presumes over my mercy of God, who mal patience a cloak for his iniquomes to the bitter end who is much pam and great tribuls. Let us be up and doing, solve earnestly to-day that we this mission; that we will pu works of darkness, and for we will walk in the bright lightlaw. Let us see as well the about us, those of our own fover whom we have any of they, too, reach out and ge fold graces that God intends

A Ruined Life is often the result of wasted op or failure to take advantage of chances offered. Those who to our work, make \$1 an hour ar our work, make \$1 an hour a We start you free, and put highway to fortune. Both se No special ability or training You can live at home and do After you know all, should you to take hold, why, no has those who are enterprising w

Those who are enterprising w by at once addressing Stinson land, Maine. If your children are tro worms, give them Mother Gr Exterminator; safe, sure, an Try it, and mark the improver child.

To Pope Lee the Thirteenth.

BY AUBREY DE VERE.

"The Tribes go up unto Jerusalem-"
To Rome the Caristian Heart ascends To Rome and thee, more honoring thee this base hands have filched that dia-

n veiled so long the thorn beneath the gem; because—thy mantle reft of princely sway— the priestly robe sends forth a whiter ray White those who touch in faith its sacred braw thence more healing virtue. Crown-less p iest!

Barth's spiritual thing, Christ's Vicar in all

lands!
The true, the loyal, lift their yows to ther:
The true, the loyal, lift their yows to ther:
The strongest troubler from his rage hath ceased:
Foes sue thine aid, who 'gainst thee raised
their hands:
They join thy sous, and hail thy Jubilee!

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS

Brethren, the mission has been anneunced among you. Next Sunday it will begin, and the voice of God will sound about throughout the parish calling all sinners to repentance. It will sound in your own hearts, bidding you to come new and be reconciled with God—telling yeu that now is the acceptable time—the day of salvation. If to-day you shall hear His voice, harden not your hearts.

Is there any who will refuse to listen to God's voice during the time of this mis-

FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Panlist Fathers.

Freached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-minth strest and Ninth avonce. New York City.

THIED SUBDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.

"M to-day you shall hear His voice, harden net your heart."—Ps. 91.

Brethren, the mission has been anneunced among you. Next Sunday it will begin, and the voice of God will sound all dinners to repentance. It will sound in your own hearts, bidding you to come new and be reconciled with God—telling you that now is the acceptable time—the day of salvation. If to-day you shall hear His voice, harden not your hearts.

Is there any who will refuse to listen to God's voice during the time of this mission?

There are many whose lives are utterly godless—who pass days and weeks without a thought of the God, who in the end, if they will be saved, will bo the only one who can open the gate of Heaven to them. There are many also, too, who not only live without God, but whose lives are fleed with riotoueness and debaucheries. There are young men and women whose going in and coming out God has watched these many years, and it has pained Him serely to see their prefigacy and their revelings. God has wept over these more discovered by the blood is made impure because of the impurities in the dribking water. This blood is made impure because of the impurities in the dribking water. This blood is made impure because of the witstated blood.

This blood is made impure because of the witstated blood.

This blood is made impure because of the impurities in the dribking water, and it were visited blood.

This blood is made impure because of the witstated blood.

This blood is made impure decause of the witstated blood.

This blood is made impure decause of the witstated blood.

This blood is made impure because of the witstated blood.

These impurities being deadly poisons which paralyze the nerve action of the impurities the burden of the witstated blood.

The blood is made impure decause of the vitated blood.

The witstated blood.

This blood is made impure Med with riotousness and debaucheries. There are young men and women whose going in and coming out God has watched these many years, and it has pained Him serely to see their profligacy and their revelings. God has wept over these more bitter tears than He wept over Jerusalem that bright spring morning as He came over Mt. Olivet, and saw it lying before Him glittering with all its gold and its beauty in the warm sun. He has done for them everything that lay in His power short of interfering with their free-will, but up to this they have resisted His Divine appeal. Oh! will they harden their heart during the days of this mission when they hear the voice of God? It might be a good thing if the ability to repent were in our own grasp, and the

to repent were in our own grasp, and the time when the Angel of Death will come

to repent were in our own grasp, and the time when the Angel of Death will come to a were within our knowledge. Then, when the end comes, we might be well prepared, no matter what our past life has been—but let us never forget—Holy Scriptures has proclaimed it over and over again—that we know not the day nor the hour, and that without God we can do nothing. Except God would stretch out to as His strong right hand, who shall save us?

What a dreadful thing it is to have the face of God steeled against us, and His ear deaf to our entreaties. Yet this comes as the result of repeated refusals to do as God desires. "Delay not to be converted to the Lord, put it not off from day to day, for His wrath shall come of a sudden, and in the time of vengeance He will destroy thee." It is terrible to think that of all those who are in hell to-day not one intended to go there—not one imagined thatit would be his misfortune to be cast into utter darkness—scarcely a one thought but that they might enjoy a sinful life with impunity, and then in the end, when the fires of passion were burnt out and the world fino longer had any date and the world fine longer and chee; but the kidney when diseased struggles on for along time and not be suspected by the least derangement exists in these organs, the break of fine and out of the blood when the least derangement exists in these organs, the break of fine and if the blood is not filtered then the least derangement exists in these organs, the break of fine and world fino of dollars worth of gods are reasonable to filtered then the least derangement exists in these organs, the break of fines and world fine of the blood end, when the fires of passion were burnt out and the world no longer had any sharms for them, they would turn and serve God with their whole heart. But God with their whole heart. But that as a man lives so will he die. It is still true that as a man lives so will he die. It is still true that God will render to overy man according to his works. It is still true that there is an eternal hell in the next world for those who will not listen to the voice of God in this.

But the other day a man replied, when he was told these things, "that God was merciful." It is true; but hear how St. Paul answers this over confident,

how St. Paul answers this over confident, presumptuous man. "Thinkest thou O how St. Paul answers this over condent, presumptuous man. "Thinkest thou O man, that judgest them who do such things and doest the same, that thou shalt escape the judgment of God, or despiseth thou the riches of his goodness and patience and long suffering? Knowest thou not that the benignity of God leadeth thee to penance? But, according to thy hardness and impenitent heart, thou treasurest up to thyself with against the day of wrath and

according to thy hardness and impentent heart, thou treasurest up to thyself wrath against the day of wrath and revelation of the past judgment of God, who will render to every man according to his works."—Rom II. It is just this man who presumes over much in the mercy of God, who makes God's patience a cloak for his iniquities, that comes to the bitter end whereof there is much pam and great tribulation.

Let us be up and doing. Let us resolve earnestly to-day that we will make this mission; that we will put aside the works of darkness, and for the future we will walk in the bright light of God's law. Let us see as well that all those about us, those of our own family, those over whom we have any control, that they, too, reach out and get the manifold graces that God intends for them.

A Ruined Life

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is often the result of wasted opportunities,
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typhoid germs.
Surely a winter of malaria and typhoid

will ill prepare our people to encounter a summer of cholera.

Cholera and typhoid and malarial fevers can all be prevented by simple rules of life, and these rules should be studied by

bad, for it is now a coherent lact that the kidneys are the chief means whereby the blood is purified. These organs are filled with thousands of hair-like tubes, which drain the impurities from the blood, as the sewer pipes drain impurities from our

houses.

If a sewer pipe breaks under the house the sewage escapes into the earth and fills the house with poisonous gas; so if any of the thousand and one little hair-like sewer tubes of the kidneys break down, the entire body is affected by this awful

It is a scientific fact that the kidneys have few nerves of sensation; and, consequently, disease may exist in these organs for a long time and not be suspected by the individual. It is impossible to filter or take the death out of the blood when the

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Fever.

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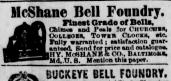
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ETC. 8.

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Coostly counts

It is the Supreme Becorder and not the Grand Secretary that makes out Benefici asy certificates. Branch recretaries that are continually asking to have Beneficiary

B-suches not paying the Per Capita Tax of 1887 before let F-bruary, 1888 aus pend themselves. Officers of Branches whose duty it is to see that our constituwhose duty it is to see that our constitu-tional regulations are properly carried out, should not allow such violation of our laws. See the position every member of the Branch is placed in by such neglect. The word shall, in regard to the Per capita Tax, in our constitution is imperative. How, if a member of a Branch that has not paid the per capita tax in proper time, die in the mean time, how can we estate that the Branch was in "good stand-ing?" And if we cannot state this, what would be the result?

The following are the Branches that up to this date, January 31-t, have paid Noa. 16 and 17 assessments with the dates on which the money was received at the Grand Secretary's (fice.

Branch 13 paid No. 16, asst. on Jan 10

23 " 16, 17 " " 11

39 " 16 " " 12

4 19 " 16 " " 12

16, 17 " 16 1' " 16 17 "

7. R. E. Campesu, Esq., organized Branch No. 68 at Hull. Province of Quebee, on January 24. This Branch starts with 23 charter members.

New Branches will be organized at Mildmay, Formora, Trenton, and Montreal in a few days time. There are now 2600 members of C. M. B. A. in good standing in Canada.

Resolution of Coudolence.

Montreal, Jan. 24th, 1888.
THOS COFFEY, ESQ.—DEAR SIR AND Bo.—At the last regular meeting of Branch 26, C. M. B. A., the following colution was unanimously adopted: Moved by Bro. T. W. Nicholson, sec-meded by Bro John Kourke, that

whereas, it has pleased Almighty God te visit the home of our worthy and esteemed brother and late First Vice-Praisent, J. P. Nugent, and remove therefrom his beloved daughter, be it Resolved, that the members of thi-Branch, while bowing in humble submis-sion to the Divine decree, beg to testify the esteem in which they hold Bro. J. P. Nugent, by extending to himself and family their sincere and heartfelt sym-pathy in the loss they have sustained.

pathy in the loss they have sustained.

Be it also
Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Bro J P. Nugent, and
to the London CATHOLIC RECORD for
publication, and that same be recorded
in the minutes of the Branch.

BRANCH 35.

Spiritual Advisor—Rev. B J. Watters
Chancellor—C L McIntosh
President—James Doyle
First V ce-president—James Ruby
Second Vice-president—P. B Fox
Becording Secretary—T. E McBrine
Assistant Secretary—C L McIntosh
Jmancial Secretary—Joseph Kidd, jr.
Treasurer—John Cirtin
Marshall—Charles Payne
Cuard—John Neelon
Trustees, John Neelon, H. McGratta

Customary No. Customary No. Customary No. Curtin, T. Trounch and P. O'Dea Representative to G-aod Council, E. Campion; Alternate, J. Doyle.

BRANCH 15

Spiritual Adviser—Rev. Father Hand
President—F. Braun, Box 192

Pirst Vice president—P. Curtan

Scond vice president—M. Meyer
Chancellor—T. J. Lee
Rec. Sec.—B. J. Doyle, 63 Anne St.
Assistant Secretary—J. M. Rocamora
Pin. Sec.—John S. Kelz, 291 Simcoe St.
Treasurer—M. Keilty
Mershall—Toos. Foley

Cuard—F. P. Kavanagh
Trustees for two years, J. McManus,

Trustees for two years, J. McManus, P. Curran, Thos. Rossiter; for one year, John Kels and John T. Russill

The Times are Changed.

A hopeful sign in this country is the fact that those members of the Protest and Courones who know how absurd are the prevaient notions of Catholic doc-trine, and are becoming bold enough to tell the truth upon the subject, and ineur the cdium of their fellow Protest-

ants by doing so.

For example, the well know essayist,
the Rev. A. K. H. Boyd, in the Decem
ber number of the "Church of Scotland" magazine, treats of the Catholic doc trines of penance and asceticism in magnatic, treats of the Catholic doc tribes of penance and asceticism in a manner which shows that he not only knows something of the subject, but that he has a strong desire to present the teaching of the Church truly and fairly.

from courthouse to courthouse. His wife had been refused admittance to the compartment when she endeavored to travel with him on these tristful pilgrimages. His constituents had been batoned by police when they strove to shake his hand. He stood like this before County Judge O'Comor Morris, yet the judge could not recognise in him a criminal. Shocked and stokened, as every decent man, no matter what his politics, has begun to be by Mr. Balfour's infamy, he declared that Mr. Sheehy was a political prisoner, and that he would order and see that he was treated as such. So Mr. Sneehy went back from the County Court to be restored the clothes that were torn from him as he lay on his face, with his hands tied, on the floor of his cell; to receive visits from his wife—from his friends; to occupy a cell furnished by himself; to live on meals of his own choosing, and to beguile his solitude by reading the newspapers, to the chagrin and discomfiture of his miserable enemy. The strong feelings which Judge Morris felt bound to confess and to give effect to fairly.

And in a former number of the same mag-zine there appeared an article in which nuns were not only not denounced and insulted in the usual way, but actu ally praised and held up as models of holy living. And the modern John Knox, the Rev. Jacob Primmer, is greatly scandalized.

I have been a great sufferer from catarrh fer over ien years; had it very bad, could hardly breathe. Some nights I could not sieep—had to walk the fivor I purchased ly's 'tream Balm and am using it free y, it is working a cure surely. I have advised severa friends to use it, and with happy results in every case. It is the one medicine above all others made to cure extarrh, and it is wor'h its weight in gold. I thank dod I have found a remedy I can use with saiety and that does all that is claimed for it. It is ouring my deafness.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

THE BREAK DOWN OF BOMBA THE

United Ireland.

Mr. Balfour set out to coerce Ireland with one deminant speciality in his policy. It was an idea of his own. Mr. Foreter and all the other previous Coercionists had failed because they did not think of it. These others treated their political opponents when they put them into prison under their Coercion Acts as political opponents. Mr. Balfour would treat them as oriminals. He would make the iron of penal degradation enter into their souls. He would make them mear the prison grey. They should fare on bread and water. They should have no books, no letters, no pens and paper, no visits from friends. They should eit all day in a flagged cell on the edge of their plank bed staring at the wall. Mr. Balfour would make them empty out slope and walk round and round a yard in a gang with the burglars and pickpockets. He would imitate King Romba, of Naples, and abolish political prisoners altogether. This policy administered "without flinebing" was to break the spirit of men for whom mere deprivation of their liberty had been found to have no terrors. It was, moreover, to destroy the spell which made them beroes in the eyes of the people. Only a natural coward and sybarite. drained of all his manbood, like Mr. Balfour, who looks forward to the time when courage will be regarded as a "useleas virtue" (see his addrees at Aber deen University), and who is inexperienced enough to judge the temper of others by his own, could conceive such a scheme—only a political idiot could dream of it as an Irish policy—we are surprised that Lord Hartington, who is not a coward and who knows something of Ireland, allowed Lord Salisbury to permit his nephew to put it to the test Happily, Mr. Balfour has been allowed to put it to the test. What has been the result? Nobody has been disgusted, and now even the instruments Mr Balfour relied upon to carry out his solicy turn upon him and rebuke.

But the whole civilised world has been disgusted, and now even the instruments Mr. Balfour relied upon to carry out his policy turn upon him and rebuke him with loathing and contempt. In three months Mr. Balfour, as a Coercionist, has broken down, achieving the swiftest and most disastrous failure ever scored against an English Government in Ireland. He is now useful only to the cause he intended to destroy by making the cause he is employed to serve an object of scorn and schorrence. He has done his best. He has shown that no baseness was too vile for him to entinue; no cruelty too spiteful for him to employ. But his cowardice did not allow even these qualities tair play. In the policy in which there was to be no flinching behas been the only one to flinch. Nothing in the unspeakable story of his juiler regime is so emphatic as his flinching and vacillation He has torn the clothes off one prisoner He flinched from tearing them off another, but he stole them instead. For one prisoner the prison rules have been tound as inflexible as iron. For another, because he is a priest, and Mr. Balfour flinched from stripping off his cassock.

limbs, and half in his own clothes, which he had managed to retain. He was hat less, his hair was unkempt, three weeks' growth of a beard he was not allowed to shave was on his face. In this plight he had been carried about the country in third-class carriages, and paraded from courthouse to courthouse. His wife had been refused admittance to the country matterness.

The Anti-Popery Cry Dying Out.

From the Loncon Speciator.

The news that the Pope has received the Queen's present "with evident pleasure," and that he has remarked that this "massive basin and ewer of gold," will "serve for his jubilee Mass," has evoked a faint murmur of uneasiness from a section of the Eoglish public. It is only now, perhaps, that we can fully realize the progress which has been made in the matter of religious toleration.

So long as there was not so much as a word said against the Duke of Nor-

tound as inflexible as iron. For another, because he is a priest, and Mr. Balfour flinched from stripping off his cassock, the prison rules are found to be only strings of sand, and the necessity of forcing men to wear prison dress a figment of the imagination. One newspaper editor is put on bread and water, and marched through the streets of his native town in prison garb; another is treated 'as a first-class misdemeanant Being under actual medical treatment inot sufficient to save Mr Mandeville from punishment in dark cells, while a bogus medical certificate is announced as sufficient reason for not depriving Mr. Balfour's more formidable Roman Catholics alike entertained a generation back have been curiously falsified.

A Great Author's Conversion.

who did murder for him by deputy, had not the boldness at the very outset of his Bombaism to set aside the checks which a Dublin magistrate imposed upon his prison policy. The only things he had not flinched from are the things he considered it as to do with great interest in Rome. Her only surving daughter, aged fifty, is also a Catholic.

Hunelt's Sermens.

had not funched from are the things he considered it safe to do—such as revil ing, insulting, and lying about his prisoners when he thought they could not reply. "There are no political prisoners in Ireland," he wrote in his letter about Mr. William O'Brien. That was near two months ago. He has progressed so far in his policy of abolishing political prisoners that County Court Judge O'Con nor Morris has left himself emboldened to give him the lie. Judge Morris was brought face to face with one of the politicians whom Mr. Balfour's prison menials were in process of transforming into a criminal. This member of Parliament (whose heroic fight his country will ever remember) was dressed half in the prison clothes, which the warders had forced upon his limbs, and half in his own clothes, which he had managed to retxin. He was hat-We have received vols 3 and 4 of Hunolt's Sermons: THE BAD CHRISTIAN; or, Sermons on the Seven Deadly Sins, and the different Sins against God and our Neighbor which flow therefrom in seventy six Sermons, adapted to all the Sundays and Holy Days of the Year. With a full index of all the Sermons, and an A-phabetical Index of the Principal Subjects treated, and Copious Marginal Notes. By Rev. Francis Hunolt, S. J. Translated by Rev. J. Allen, D. D. Chaplain of the Dominican Convent of the Sacred Heart, King Williamstown, South Africa, &c. 2 Voumes, 8vo. Cloth, net \$5.00 New York: Benziger Bros.



are but a sample of the feelings that Mr. Balfour's policy has aroused in the breests of all clean minded men. In giving play to the characteristics of the thief, the liar, the murderer, and the coward; in dabbling his sleek hands in the blood of innocent peasants; in stealing clothes when he was afraid to boldly rob them; in maliguing prisoners when he had them under lock and key; and in extending his war against popular liberty to attacks upon newsagents, compositors, and balled singers, Bomba the Little has intimidated nobody—not even the ballad-singers—and he has added to the ranks of those who hate and despise the Castle rule, or of those who despair of it, hosts of people who greeted his appointment as Chief Secretary for Ireland, when it was first announced, with high expectations and loudly—expressed delight. He never once succeeded in bringing his Government an inch more forward in Ireland His tyranny has come to amash almost before it has begun.

COMPLIMENTARY.

St. Alban's (near London, England,) 19th D-cember, 1887.

Please s-nd the Recomb regularly, as the R-v Father has it when I have read it, and he says it is one of the finest Catholic papers he has ever read. In fact he was going to write to America for it to be forwarded to him, but I said I would let him have mine.

Your sincerely.

Yours sincerely, Mas Thos. Hurst.

Chicago, Jan 5, 1888

The RECORD is the best paper a family could have in their house. It gives me the greatest pleasure when I read it. I cannot say too much in its behalf Nonatholic family should be without it. Continue sending it.

Mas. Mary Hornigan,

1152 Taylor street, Chicago, Ill.

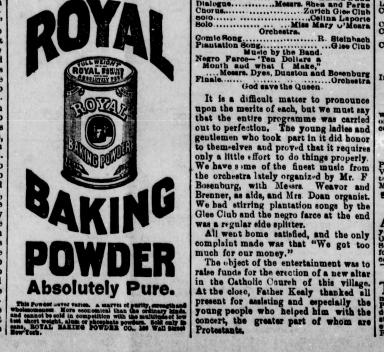
Gourock P. O., January 20th, 1888 My DEAR MR COFFEY, -Please find enclosed two dollars f r to pay for the RECORD for the year 1888 I would not

be without it for double the money.

JAMES McNaughton.

a word said against the Duke of Nor-tolk's mission it was easy to forget how great a storm it would once have called forth; now that there is just a suspicion of uneasiness we have something tan gible to act against the recollections of nearly forty years ago The difference is the more remarkable because the anticipations that Protestants and

treated 'as a first-class misdemeanant Being under actual medical treatment inot sufficient to save Mr Mandeville from punishment in dark cells, while a bogus medical certificate is announced as sufficient reason for not depriving Mr. Balfour's more formidable opponent, Mr. William O'Brier, of his clothes. This avowed despot, who declared his contempt for all constitutional superstitions, and who proved it by ignoring the verdicts of coroners' juries when he wanted to save the police who did murder for him by deputy, had



During the past nine years we have cured, with our appliances, tens of thousands of patients suffering with chronic ailments after all other treatments had failed. We have so much faith in our suffering with chronic ailments after all other treatments had failed. We have so much faith in our goods that we will send you on trial one of our Electric Medical Appliances to suit your case, provided you agree to pay for it, if it cures you in one month. If it does not cure you it costs you nothing. Is not this a fair offer? Different appliances to cure Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Liver and Kidney diseases, Piles, Lung diseases, Asthma, Catarrh, Lame Back, Ague, Nervousness, Debility and other diseases. Remember we do not ask you to buy them blindly, but merely to try them at our risk. Prices very low. Illustrated book, giving full particulars, and testimonials from every State, and blank for statement of your case, sent free.—Address, at once, as this adv't will not appear again.

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A JUBILLE GIFT.

Rev. Father Northgraves, Editor of the Carbolic Record, and well known in Woodstock, has prepared a very beautiful Jubilee present for the Pope. Father Northgraves, it is well known, is the author of "The Mistakes of M dern In fidels," a thoughtful and well written reply to Colonel Ingersoll and other modern unbelievers. He has had a copy of this work beautifully printed en heavy paper and handsomely bound in red more cooo, and bearing in gold the Pope's ecutebeon with the following inscription:

Sanctitati Suse Leoni ziti, Auno jubiles and estimate of the Company's offices, The following is a translation:

"To his Holinesa Leo XIII, in the year of his sacerdotal jubilee, the Author, his most devoted and humble som, presents and entirely subjects this book."

The gift will be see-unpanied by a letter in Latin.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Special to the Catholic Record.

of his sacerdotal jubiles, the Author, his most devoted and humble son, presents and entirely subj-cts this book?

The gift will be accompanied by a letter in Latin.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Special to the Catholic Excorps.

Father Flaneky's Lecture in Zurich and vicinity have been busy preparing for a lecture and concert which finally came off in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, January 18th, to the astisfaction of those interested and with a surprise for all present, who were far from expecting such a very rare treat as son as evening set in the peup ple began to fill the hall, and by the time the programme should be commenced there was scarcely any roomlets. Shortly after half-past seven, Father Kealy escorted Father Flannery to the stage, also Father K-ily, Muun Carmel, Mr Happle, Reeve of Stanley, and Dr. Buch anan, Zurich. The programme was opened with a well-rendered selection by the Zurich ortochestra Mr. Happle was then called to take the chair. He introduced the rev. lecturer in a few well chosen words.

He had barely commenced when the lecture interrupted. The Exeter brass band, on hearing that Father Kealy was getting up an entertainment, kindly decided among themselves to give a helping hand, and came a distance of twelve miles to serenade our new Reeve and take part in the concert, but just a moment late. The lecturer stopped while the band played one piece in tront of the ball, and then continued after all had entered.

The Rev. gentleman's lecture was entitled 'National Characteristics'' Jn the first part the great contrast was aboven

of the hall, and then continued after all had extered.

The Rev. gentleman's lecture was entitled "National Characteristics" In the first part the great contrast was shown between Christian and Pagan or Mehomedan countries, as also between the heroes and herones or gods and goddesses of the ante-Christian period, with such wonderful women as Judith, Hester, Clottide, Helen, Monica and Blanche of Castille Let philosophers theorize, said the rev lecturer, and Ingersolls and unbelievers rant and rave about the superiority of Pagan systems, they should learn that those virtues were unknown to Pagan women, which exalt and beautify ours who have for type and for model the humble handmaid of Nazareth, an immaculate virgin, and a mother who stood in grief but resigned at the foot of the maculate virgin, and a mother who stood in grief but resigned at the foot of the cross, and gave up her son, as God the Father gave him, for the life of the world. The varied peculiarities of character were then portrayed which distinguish the nations of Christendom—the Russian, hardy, enduring and obedient even unto death—the German, industrious and thoughtful—the Frenchman, quick at perception, polished, brave but incom stant, ever seeking change—the Englishman, solid and stolid—the Scotchman, intrepid and resolute but cautious—the Irishman, dashing and heedless. All these characteristics were vividly represented and illustrated by humorous anecdotes that made Father Flannery's lecture as provocative of merriment as it was, in many parts, of deep thought and study.

Finale. God save the Queen.

It is a difficult matter to pronounce

pany, and are deserving of acknowledgment.

The gentlemen who this time retire from the Boarc, but who are eligible for re-election, are Messrs. Roct. Smith and B. W. Greer.

Appended is the Auditors' report and detailed cash statement of receipts and disbursements, together with a statement of the Sist December, 1887.

(Signed)

A. McCornick, President.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is the stateme t of cash respectively and the statement of the Company on the Sist December, 1887.

Following is the stateme t of cash respectively and the statement of the transfer of the Mass is pure and undistreaded We, ther. fore. by these presents recommend it for altar use to the clergy of variances.

Cash on hand lat January, 1887 ... \$ 23 40
City of London Debentures ... \$ 2,016 26
Cash in Bang of London Savings and Investment Society ... \$ 3 40
Cash received from signate ... 10 649 50
lash received from suseasments ... 3,688 54
Cash received from interest ... 196 07
Cash received from interest ... 196 07
Cash received from carpenters risks Cash received from additional premium ... 14 90
Cash received from sidning machine ilcenses ... 100
Cash received from sidning machine ilcenses ... 100
Cash received from transfer fees ... 100
Cash received from sidning machine ilcenses ... 100
Cash received from threshing machine ilcenses ... 100

PETHICK & M'DONA Total.....\$20,425 22

LAW PRACTICE FOR SALE. A CATHOLIC BARRISTER, TITH SA Jarge business, practising for last six years at populous county seat in central Uniario, desires to dispose of his practice. Satisfactory reasons given. Excellent chance for a Catholic Audress, "Barrister," are Catholic Record 46-t/

TEACHER WANTED.

Benziger's Catholic Home Almanac for 18-8.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is the stateme t of cash receips and dispursements for the year ending Sist December, 1887:

Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and an adultrated we, then force by these presents and dispursements for the year ending Sist December, 1887:

Holy sacrifice of the Mass is pure and an adultrate we then force and the first pure and the sacrifice of the Mass is pure and the sacrifice of the Sacrifice of

ASSETS. Total assets.....\$49,650 52

Printing, stationery, etc.	819 88 Auditing	80 100
Returned or anearned premium	112 70	
Returned or anearned premium	112 70	
Returned or anearned premium	12 70	
Returned or anearned premium	12 77 75	
Divi ion Court Costs	34 07	
Law expenses	47 70	
Claw expenses	48 70	
Clay of London deventures	48 70	
Cash in Moisons Bank	206 22	
Cash in Moisons Bank	266 22	
Cash in Dominion bavings and Investment Society	16 77	
Casn and pestage stamps on hand	104 88	
Returned or anear	105 88	
Ret		

Excess of assets over liab'lities. \$32 959 52
Audited and compared with vouchers and
with the several books of the Company, all
of which we find properly kept and strictly
forrect as above set to th.
A. G. SMYTH.
A. G. SMYTH.
London, Ont. 22rd Jan., 1888.

Mr. A. Mot ormick was again re-elected as President, as was also Mr. Jas. Egan, the Vice-President. A unanimous vote of tranks was tendered Mr P. F. Boyle, the Manager and all the officials.

CATARRH CREAM BY COUNTY OF THE AND THE PRICE SOCIALISTS

Money, Trouble

HAY-FEVER CREAM BALM

NEW BAKERY.

THE UNDER-IGNED BEGS TO INFORM the public that he has purchased
the bak ng business formerly cerried on
under the management of H H Gers, and
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as many new ones as possible with firstclass Home made and Fancy Bread.
W. J. McGINN,
485-4w 151 York street.

New Fail Dry Goods received at J. J. Gibbons' - New threes Materials and Trimmings, new Flausche, Unders, Gloves, Nhaw's, new Shirts, Coltans, Tion, Braces.

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Michael Davitt.

It is difficult to discern any difference between it and an oil painting, tween it and an oil painting, All admirers of Mr. Parnell will doubt be glad to possess one.—Montreal Post, Size 20x24. Mailed on receipt of \$1.60.

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the flourishing village of Westport,
Oat., the terminus of the B. W. An. M. B.
K., for the following mechanics: Brickingers, Brickinskers, Planterers, Tinsmitts,
sil.-rs, or "arpenters Any of the above
having families would do well to locate here.
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TEACHER, FEMALE CAPHOLIC. SET of six description of the Public School, Pauck-nguisness or tributes of the Public School, Pauck-nguisness K-owiedge of Freuen destrable, but not indispenselle. Apply, stating qualifications, experience, reservence, stating qualifications, experience, reservence, stating publicated, etc. till Dec. 20th, to REV. Th. F. LABOURHAV, Penetanguishess.

VOLUME 9

NICHOLAS WILSON

BEE OUR GLUVES, UNDERCLO AND SOCKS.

THE BEST GOODS IN THE 112 DUNDAS ST

NEAR TALBOT. ARCHDIOCESE OF TOR

MOST REV. DR. LYNCH'S VISIT

Niagara Falls R-view, F
The visit of His Grace,
Lynch, to St. Patrick's Churc
day afternoon was the occ
grand display by the mem
church, showing how shoere
and venerate their good c
Until the Friday evening p
few of the parishioners were few of the parishioners were a contemplated visit, and but therefore, could be devoted arrangements. The large which met and escorted H the church could with the church, coupled with decorations within the sac proved that the brief time a ed to the utmost advanta Shortly after 2 o m the the young men of the St. Pat and other gentlemen of the met at the hall of the A Bridge Street, nearly oppose
Ry. depot, when all were a
appropriate badges, bearing
inscription printed on veltor appropriate bases, searing inscription printed on yellowin honor of the Jubilee Welcome to His Grace, th J. Lynch, Archbishop o M. B. A. Niagara Falls, C. 20th, 1888." His Grace, acc.

the Rev. Father Whitley, dr

Carmelite Monastery, reac shortly before three o'clock cession started for the chur of the officers of the C M. as a guard of honor on end sleigh which contained His sleigh which contained His Whitley, Mr. Quillinan, the of the Association for the Hamilton, and Mr. P. Ke of the local branch, Mr. Was Marshall of the day, and duties very satisfactorily.

On reaching the church bers all opened file and I through the line to the Here awaiting his arrival oners and regalias were t baoners and regalize with a Society, the St. Aloysius Society of young ladies of the off Mary, the latter will long white veils. These filled up the entire distance of the churchy of the filled up the entire dis-entrance gates to the chur-leaving the vehicle, and be-to the church, His Grac-erowd who had escorted town to approach him me told them he was very t-see the spirit of enthus manifested on the occasi-their creat and good Potheir great and good Po who was justly regarded greatest Popes that ever of Peter. He had hims the people of Nagara Fain celebrating Pope Let oensidered Nisgara F. greatest places in the weeming more famous ev wished that it should Lome, as well as other

this reason he had re

han tosen

Feehan to send a congrain the name of the forming his congrega Father. At the congrae's remarks three were given for the Poppeated for the Archbit the concourse of peopehurch, preceded by Fathers Featter robing in the After robing in the eccupied a seat in t sanctuary, from which congregation. He exp sal was the honor pathe occasion of his Ju honor was not confined as a real and conhonor was not confined as 17 ceents and consent by Protestant kiewen by the pagan rule and various other Pot Africa. The King of Wajesty, Queen Victory valuable present the celebration of the and values of all con and rulers of all cou had sent presents to Holiness would accep Emenuel who held, cion of His patrimony Grace stated that the of the congregation

Rome Saturday. Or

intervening the repl

received, but he v

Holiness as wishing diction to the congre Pope Leo had alread that effect. His grace siderable length the hierarchy of the chu the Priest, and co respect which Cathe towards their priest choir very effectiv Deum of thanksgive tion of the Blessed S
gave the Benediction
ment, and the Pap
addition his own ble

Mesers. Quillinan Messrs. Quillinar
Farrell and P. J. L.
sanctuary, and pre
His Grace, from
Benefit Association,
gregation. This adsomely engrossed,
resolutions by the
by Father Feehan