e Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME XIII.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1890.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

DEDICATION OF ST. LAWRENCE CHURCH.

Hamilton Times, Nov. 24. Hamilton Times, Nov. 24.

St. Lawrence Church, the bandsome building that graces the north end of the city, was dedicated to divine services yes terday. The building is situated on the northwest corner of Picton and Mary streets facing the south, and ranks among the foremost of the sacred edifices recently added to the city. Sirve for the sacred edifices recently added to the city. the foremost of the sacred edifices recently added to the city's fine church buildings. It speaks volumes for the energy and 2-sal of His Lordship Bishop Dowling, and is a credit to the Catholic people, to Architect Robert Ciohecy and the builders.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, of London, performed the solemn and interesting coremonal consecution and at 10.200

performed the solemn and interesting ceremony of consecration, and at 10:30 the church was formally opened and Mass held. Among the digutaries who took part in the services were His Grace Archbishop Walsh, of Toronto; Bishop O'Connor, of London; Dean McUann of Toronto; Father Marijohn, Provincial of the Basilian Order; and Father Kleepfer, head of the College at Berlin. There were also present Father Daugherty, Guelph; Father Daugherty, Arthur; Father Best, Niagara Falls; Father Brennan, London; and the following clergy of the diocese: His Lordship Bishop Dowling, Vican-General Heenson, Chapteolio Craven, of St. Patrick's Church; Fathers McEysy, Brady, Coty and O'Sullivan, of St. Mary's: Brady, Coty and O'Sullivan, of St. Mary's; Father Halm, of St. Joseph's; and Father Haley, of St. Patrick's.

At the 10 30 service Bishop Dowling sarg the High Mass and Archbishop Walsh preached. The other clergy who assisted were: Vicar General Heenan, assistant priest; Father Brady, deacon; Father Coty, sub deacon; Father Mari john, first deacon of bonor; Father Kloepfer, second deacon of honor; Father Dougherty and Dean McCann, assistants to the Archbishop; Chancellor Craven and Father Brennar, assistants to the Richon of London. Bishop of London.

Mozart's twelfth Mass was produced by the combined choirs of St. Mary's, St. Patrick's and St. Joseph's churches with an orchestra of twelve pieces. The whole musical service was under the direction of Prof. D. J. O Brien, with Mr. J. B. Neiligan as leader of the oronestra and Mr. J. W. Baumann as leading violinist. The soprano solo parts were taken by Miss Kelly, the tenor by Mr. Marantette, of Chatham, and the base by Mr. J. F. Elan.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S SERMON.

His Grace Archishop Walsh preached a most appropriate sermon. His text was first epistle of Paul to the Corin thians, I., 23rd and 24th verses: "But we preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling block and unto the Greeks feolishness; but unto them which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Greeks foolishness, but unto them which are called, both dewand Greeks. Curist the power of God and the wisdom of God." He said, my lord, reverend the power of God and the wisdom of God." He said my lord, reverend the presentation of the control brethren and beloved people, I have been suffering from a severe cold and I must claim your kind indulgence, for I fear I may not make myself heard. The occasion which calls us together to day must been of deep and abiding interest for the people of Hamilton as well as for the binep and clergy. We have come together to dedicate this beautiful clurch to the cause of God and religion. I must say that this church reflects the greatest credit upon your binapp, who conceived the first of the primary opiset of the ing i, upon the clergy who helped him carry out his plans, and upon the beautiful clurch to the cause of God and my long that the carried on to successfully. In this temple God will be present to meet the elected were done with the god of the mistage of merch who helped him carry out his plans, and upon the people; there are not provided the said of the primary opiset of the people; there are the world of God will be presented in the carried on to successfully. In this temple God will be presented in the proper people of the said of the consideration of Jesus of God, In building this temple God and the consideration of the god will be presented to meet the god of the proper people of the proper people of the proper people of the god of the pe Christ; as in this temple the Son of God will carry on His work, it will be well for us to dwell for some time upon the labors of Christ among men upon earth. "We preach Christ crucified, unto the Jews a stumbling block, and unto the Greeks foolishness; but unto them which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God."

Christian truths are assailed. It is sough; to undermine the most sacred Caristian doctrines and to substitute cold, barren philosophy for the doctrines of the Chris-tian Caurch. It is well for us to look tian Caurch. It is well for us to look upon the life of Corist and consider all He has done for us. Of course one can only look at the outlines of His work. The constraining powe that brought the Son of God to earth was His love for man. When we by our trans-gression had been an alien and foreign race and the gates of heaven had been shut against us by the Almighty arm; when there was no hope on earth the Son of God condescended to come down among men and lift fallen humanity to God. That the great God who is from everlasting should become man is beyond the power of man to con ceive. That He who holds the worlds in His hand-that He, the great, infinite take upon Himself the form of man is a

We live at a time when the most escred

on the basis of justice and truth, and to ameliorate the wrongs of mankind. He came as a poor man. He might have come as a great ruler. He might have been born in a great palace, but He came in a stable, His companions an ox and an ass and His clothes the roughest swaddling clothes. He grew up in poverty and lifted up the thoughts of the poor who had been trodden down, and fixed them upon the eternal God and His Kingdom. And dear people, lest the rights of our poor people be turned aside, our Master decises that on the last day the fate of men will be on the last day the fate of men will be decided according to the manner in which they have ministered to the poor. which they have ministered to the poor.

"Come ye bicssed, for I was sick and imprisoned and ye ministered unto Me."

And turning to the wicked He will say:

"Depart from me, ye cursed, for I was sick and imprisoned and ye came not unto Me, hungry and ye gave Me no meat;" and when they turn to Him and say, "When saw we Ye sick and mprisoned and came not unto you," He will say, inasmuch as ye did it not unto My poor children, ye did it not unto Me. And our Lord came to uplift the poor workingmen. When He came the poor had become servile and the workmen slaves. At the time of Angustus Cæ ar slaves. At the time of Augustus Cae ar there were millions of slaves—men who were the peers of their masters. This there were millions of slaves—men who devere the peers of their masters. This is was the condition of the toiling masses when the Son of God came. Weat did the do? He gavetoil and labor a dignity. By the sweat of His brow He earned a livelihood for the holy family. He laid down principles which lifed up the work ingmen and cut away the roots of slavery until the workingmen hold the high position they do to-day in the eyes of the world. If the example of our Saviour were followed to day there would be no Socialism, no need of organized labor or organized couples ion, the blessed Saviour was most kind. Every kind of disease fled at His presence. Fever, leprosy and all the dreadful tills that ifflet the body recegnized His power and fled at His presence. He carried our infirmatics and bore our diseases. In imitation of His example men and women in the Catholic Church have devoted themselves to the poor and sick Hongitals have appropries.

which are called, both Jews and Greeks, Christ the power of God and the wisdom of God." He said, my lord, reverend brethren and beloved people, I have been suffering from a severe cold and I must claim your kind indulgence, for I fear I may not make myself heard. The occasion which calls us together to day must be one of deep and abiding interest for the people of Hamilton as well as for the bishop and clergy. We have come together to dedicate this beautiful church to the cause of God and religion. I must say that this church reflects the greatest credit upon your bishop, who conceived the idea of building; upon the clergy who helped him carry out his plans, and upon the

mankind rebels sgainst any such thing, but holds to the faith of the Lord Jesus Christ, If we are assembled here to day it is because here the Son of God continues and will continue the office of redeemer. Here He will continue the cffice of redeemer. Here He will continue to preach, to offer Humself upon the altar and to labor for the poor, sick and bereaved. Come to the church, dear children, come to the ordinance sacraments, that having lived as good members of the Church millitant you may deserve to become members of the Church triumphant. WORDS BY BISHOP DOWLING.

Dowling briefly addressed the people. He said: Our first duty is to thank Almighty God for the opportunity He has offered us of gathering into this place. very thankful that I have had the honor of being one of the Bishops of His Grace the Archbishop. I thank him tor his presence. I also thank Bishop of Connor, of Londoc. I thank all the clergy from Toronto diccese and my own diocese, for their sasistance. I thank the choir and musicians for their service and I thank all the people, those of S., Mary's and St. Patrick's parishes for the contract of the contract of the clergy from Toronto diccese and my own diocese, for their sasistance. I thank the choir and musicians for their service and I thank all the people, those of S., Mary's and St. Patrick's parishes for the contract of the His hand—that He, the great, infinite God should come down from heaven and take upon Himself the form of man is a large debt upon the church, but I letter as in the Church of Moses is an mystery that man cannot fathom, and hope with your assistance to be able to after and sacrifice. In heaven, St. John we can only ssy, O, the wisdom of God! wipe it out. For the present Father how great His work and His love for O'Sullivan will be in charge of this after and a sacrifice, and there the victim

General Heenan read the address as follows:

Hamilton, 1890.

To His Grace John Walsh, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto:

May 17 Please Your Grace—As this is your first visit to Hamilton, as Archbishop of the ecclesiastical Province, to the seclesiastical Province, to the priests of this diocese beg leave to approach Your three and offer you as their Metropolitan three and offer you as the province of Toronto great was our joy when we learned that the Holy See had in your person chosen a prelate so eminently worthy in every respect of so high and holy an offlee. So, my Lord Archbishop, you are most heartily welcome you at all times, but especially to-day, when you come to honor our bishop, our clergy and our people, by assisting at the dedication of this church and by preaching the word of God for the first time in this new partsh of St. Lawrence. It is an event in the foreign of the word of God for the first time in this new partsh of St. Lawrence. It is an event in the foreign and a service rendered to the part and a service rendered to the first time that you have favored us with your presence that you have favored us with your present bishop, and both Bishop and both words of the durable property on which the present structure is erected. We are also delighted to take this ducesse in the diocesse of London for the durable property on which the present structure is erected. We are als

TWO BRIEF REPLIES.

TWO BRIEF REPLIES.

The Archbishop replies briefly. He said: I need hardly tell you how grateful I am for this kindness I must thank His Lordship, Bishop Dowling.

visit to you it makes me feel very grate-ful to get such a warm and hearty re ception. I am sincerely glad to see the evidences of your prosperity. I have many good friends among the clergy of Hamilton. I appreciate your kindness and will only say that wherever I am the clergy of Hamilton will be most heartily

The service was closed with the Epis-

copal benediction.

THE EVENING SERVICE. At the evening Vespers Ray Father McCann, Dean of Toronto, preached. The church was crowded to the utmost and the service of much interest. The music was excellent. Dean McCann, in his sermon, spoke from Malachi, i., 11. His subject was the sacrifice. He said: Wherever the Catholic Church has of worship. I hope you may well planted the cross of God we see the clean obtains to Almighty God. Here in this clean that it may redound to obtain to Almighty God. Here in this clean that the hope and clear of God. I am handsome building we have seen it to

Miss. or sent them back to tell Jose what they had seen—the blind were made to see, the lame to walk, and the poor had the gorpel preached to them flory and majesty, as He will on the latter day, but He appealed to them flory and majesty, as He will on the latter day, but He appealed to the graciousness of His slinghty power by healing the broken heart and binding up their wounds. Carist's whole heart went out to the poor He found them neglected and shandowd. The world to them was cold, unfeeling and heart less, though its arms were open to the rich, The Son of God came to eart to right the wrongs, to re establish society on the basis of justice and truth, and to makind. He came as a noor man. He might have come in feeling and he heart earlies and the second of the second of the second of the contracting as they rise and for the comes the question, Did God, on abolishing the sectifics of the disk, and for the mean read the address as follows:

Hamilton, 1800.

It thank all who have given so will got to the church it wish e-pecially to the church is time to the wish e-pecially to the church is time to make the poor had been to have the canned the form of the cincum, and the substantial subscription which he graciousness of His slingly to the church is further and the substantial subscription which he graciousness of His slingly the properly furnished.

ADBRESS TO THE AGCRESISSOP.

The Bishop then sunounced that the new law! The Divine Lord instituted the very make and the substantial subscription which he are the common of the priesthood of the circum, and the contracting as they rise and for the canned the contracting as they rise and for the certain to have created with the canned the contracting as they rise and for the canned the certain to nave, but it more rich in the canned the certain to present and the canned the owner of the circum, and the certain the certain to present and the canned the certain the certain the certain the certain the certain the certain to nave, but it more rich in the certain the c old law, abolish also sacrifice in the new law? The Divine Lord instituted the clean oblation—the sacrifice of the Mass—which fulfils the prophecy. Wherever you go you will find this clean oblation, the Body and Blood of Carist, really and truly present in the bread and wine. The night before His death, after the old law had been fulfilled, Carist took bread and wine and said, "Tois is My Body and this is My Blood," and added, "Tois do in remembrance of Ma." God offered up a rest and true sacrifice, and told His Apostles to do the same in commemoration of Him, thereby transmitting to them the new law, and commanding them to do the same to all time—even to the end of the world—the sacrifice of the Cross and the sacrifice of Mass are one and all the same. The Chief Priest is the same, the Victim the same and the immolation the same. In this sacrifice the prophecies are fulfilled and we make a clean oblation to God.

The 70 30 a. m. Masses and the 7 o'clock p. m. services in St. Mary's, St. Patrick's and St. Joseph's Churches were cancelled for the day to allow the priests to take part in the dedicatory services.

The collections amounted to about \$300.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH.

\$300.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH.

Tals handsome structure is built in the Norman Romanesque style of ecclesias tical architecture. The south facade is on Piston street, with the massive and lofty tower on the eastern side giving the whole a grand appearance. The building, exclusive of tower and vestries, is 55x129 feet. The basement story ceiling is of feet. The basement story ceiling is of solid, uncoursed rubble stone, pointed. The superstructure is of red stock brick of best quality and finished with elaborate cut and carved stone triamings through out. The front is divided by butresses and arched ollasters into three have.

and arched pilasters into three bays. The and arched pilasters into three bays. The principal entrance in the centre bay is finished with a pediment richly capped with mounted stone coping and ornamental stone cross. Immediately above the pediment is a very handsome multioned and rose window, the multioned window being divided from the rose window by a richly monthed transport. rose window by a richly moulded tran-som. The rose window is subdivided by som. The rose window is subdivided by moulded shaft, with carved capitals and filled in with tracery, the whole being finished with moulded brick work and cut stone label mouldings and cornice. Above this window in gable is a beautiful triple window, elaborately finished in cut stone and carving in stone. The centre bay window is finished with a fine corniced corbel, with a recess to receive a statue of the patron saint of the parish, being recessed and flucked with stone shafts, moulded base and carved capitals. and finished with very fine circular win-Adjoining the chancel on the east and west are chapels, on the west side also being two vestries, the larger one for the pastor, the other for the altar boys and assistants, the entire building, with basement story and vestries, being amply provided with light. Passing through the principal front entrance you enter a lotty and spacious vestibule, communicating with the nave or auditorium, also with the basement story, the lower exit door and the gallery stairs, the whole being year easy of second

the whole being very easy of access.

Estering the nave from the vestibule the appearance is grand. Above you rises the lofty and handsome ceiling, and in the distance the chancel unfolds its beauty in its circular form and dome ceiling. The ceiling of the nave is circeiling. The ceiling of the have is cu-cular, springing from enriched corbels, groined over windows and intersecting the ceiling, the ceiling being richly panelled with moulded timbers, and sub-divided into smaller panels. The principal timbers also spring from side corbels. The panels proper are finished in plaster, the centre panel finished with a handsome pendent ventilator in plaster. The gallery over front vestibule is large and figished in front with a rich cornic and recessed circular panel work in wood. The nave is divided from the chancel with a lofty and handsome arch, moulded and enriched with label moulds and corbels. The side arches leading to the chapel are similar in finish. There how great His work and His love for man! his whole life was a continued exercise of love for guilty man and for all the woes and sorrows that afflict the race. When He began His work as man had never worked before, John the Baptist sent his followers to ask, "Art of the race. Which had never worked before, John the Baptist sent his followers to ask, "Art of the race of the charge of the sacrifice, the race of the charge of the Baptist sent his followers to ask, "Art of the race of the charge of the Baptist sent his followers to ask, "Art of the race of the charge of the Baptist sent his followers to ask, "Art of the race of the charge of the Baptist sent his followers to ask, "Art of the race of the charge of the Baptist sent his followers to ask, "Art of the race of the charge of the Baptist sent his followers to ask, "Art of the race of the charge of the Baptist sent his followers to ask, "Art of the race of the charge of the Church we have sacrifice. There is no record of the first sortice, and there the victing its also a richly-carved communion that was slain shall dwell forever. It all states of the Church we have sacrifice. There is no record of the first sortice, and there the victing that was slain shall dwell forever. It all states of the Church we have sacrifice. There is no record of the first sortice, and there the victing intends to a richly-carved communion that was slain shall dwell forever. It all states of the Church we have sacrifice. There is no record of the first sortice, and there the victing intends to the was sortice, and there the victing that was slain shall dwell forever. It all states of the Church we have sacrifice. There is no record of the first sortice, and the floor. The chancel is divided above the floor. The chancel is divided to the floor that was sortice, and the floor that was sortice. The chancel is divided to the floor that w also a richly-carved communion

The ceiling in the chancel is finished similar to nave, but is more rich in design, owing to the circular aspe, the ribs contracting as they rise and forming a circular dome in the centre. The ceiling is finished with two ornamental pendent ventilators, one to be used for the sanctuary lamps. Communicating from the chancel and nave are doors leading to the vestry and also to the basement. The church is furnished with very fine pews of black ash and cherry, which are highly finished. The principal altar is very neat in appearance. The altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary is very fine; it is made of red oak and highly finished. St. Joseph's chapel on the east side has a plain altar in pine. The plumbing and gas fitting is of the very best; the fittings for gas are remarkably handsome in appearance. The base ment story is one of the largest and finest in the city, being well lighted and verticated. ment story is one of the largest and finest in the city, being well lighted and ventilated. At present the church is heated by two of Gurney's largest hot air furnaces. Provision is made for steam if required in future. The entire roofs are finished with slate of the best quality. The chancel is ornsmented with iron cresting and floriated cross, finished in gold leaf. The windows are of cathedral glass, tinted and colored margins, the whole being in geometrical designs and emblematic figures. The chancel windows have figures of the four evangelists, and the chapel windows have beautiful subject designs—the snnunciation, good figures of the four evangelists, and the chapel windows have beautiful subject designs—the annunciation, good shepherd, and others. The ventilation of the building is amply provided for by flies adjusting smoke flues in main shafts and other means throughout the building. The acoustic properties of the church are remarkable. The human volce in the chancel in a low key can be understood at the vestibule doors. The muster also has a grand offict, filling the whole building with melody. The architect, Mr. Robert Clohecy, deserves great credit for this, as he has made this a particular part in the construction of the building. The entire building reflects the greatest credit on all those connected with its construction. They were; Messrs. Robert Clohecy, architect and superintendent; Wm. Casey, inspector; Richard Sheeny, mason and brickwork contractor; Frederick Taylor, woodwork; T. Iswin & Son, stating; Frederick Turner, stone carving; J. R. Thompson, wood carving; Dow Brothers, plastering; Smith & Maguire, painting and decorating; W. C. Barnes, glezing; Adam Clark, plumbing and gas fitting.

and gas fitting. IRISH AFFAIRS.

MR. PARNELL'S POSITION IN THE

HOME RULE PARTY. Dublin, Nov. 19 -In the court at Clonmel to day a verdict of guilty was ren-dered agrinst Wm. O'Brien, Dillon, Pat-rick O'Brien, all of whom are members of dered agrinst Win. O'Brien, Dillon, Patrick O'Brien, all of whom are members of
Parliament; John Cullinan, Thos. Walsh,
Patrick Mockler and Mr. Belton, charged
with conspiring to induce the tenants on
the Smith-Barry estate unt to pay rent.
William O'Brien and D. Ilon were each
sentenced to two terms of imprisonment
of six months each, but the sentences are
to run consecutively. Patrick O'Brien
and Cullinan were each sentenced to six
months imprisonment, and Walsh, Mockler and Bolton to four months each. All
the sentences were without labor. Father
Humphreys, Thos. J. Condon, M. P.,
Daniel Kelly and David Sheshy, M. P.,
who were indicted on the same charges,
were found not guilty and discharged.

Dublin, Nov. 19.—At a private meet-

were found not guilty and discharged.

Dublin, Nov. 19.—At a private meeting of the Irish members of Parliament in Dublin to day it was unanimously resolved to remain loyal to Parnell. Great preparations are being made for a meeting preparations are being made for a meeting to be held in Leinster Hall to morrow to be held in Leinster Hall to-morrow. The Eunis Board of Guardians to day ananimously adopted a vote of confidence in Mr. Parnell.
United Ireland says :- "We do not desire

to condone Mr. Parnell's grievous sin, but from Ireland, which he has served so long from Ireland, which he has served so long and so faithfully, which such dear devotion and such magnificent success, he may at least look for generous forbearance in the hour of his trial. To his praise be it spoken that he has not attempted to shield himself by purjury. He yielded to a temptation to which many great and wise men have succumbed since and before the days of King David. He has atoned by what, to a man of his proud and highspirit, must have been, indeed, humiliatspirit, must have been, indeed, humilist-ing and bitter. But to the coercionists clamor for his dismissal from the Irish leadership Ireland's answer is sharp and decisive. 'No.' Irishmen have no mission to judge his private life. Leave that to his conscience and to his God, who weighs the temptation with the offence."

MR O'BRIEN WANTS TO RESIGN.
London, Nov. 19 — Mr. O'Brien and the other members of Parliament who were convicted to day have sent telegrams to Parnell expressing their fullest devotion to him. O'Brien has also sent the follow-ing to Parnell: "In view of my six mouths' sentence, my duty to my electors and colleagues and to you is to resign, so that Monaghan may be represented during the coming session of Parliament."

WHAT O'BRIEN AND DILLON SAY.
Buffalo, Nov. 19.—The Irish delegates, Messrs O Brien, Dillon and T. D. Sullivan, arrived at noon and were immediately driven to their hotel, where they received the intelligence that O'Brien and Dillon had been sentenced to spend a year each in prison for conspiring to induce tenants not to pay rent. They were promptly interviewed. In reply to the question, "What do you intend to do?" Mr. O'Brien said: "Why, remain here and finish our work, to be sure."
"Dld you expect this sentence?"

"Did you expect this sentence i"
"No: I can't say that I expected it just
a: it is, but I expected something of the
kind. But it matters very little what they
do. The more severe the acts of the Eng-

be carried into effect?"

"Probably it will."

"And do you expect to go to prison and serve the term specified?"

"Yes sir, I do."

"When do you expect to go back?"

"About the time that the spring session of Parliament is called together. That's in February, I think," said Mr. O'Brien.

"Is it true that the American Itish party is drafting a manifecto expressing complete confidence in Parnell?"

"No, nothing of the kind has been done yet. It may be, of course, but I have heard nothing of it yet."

"Do you think it likely that Parnell will still retain the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party?"

"I have no doubt of it," said Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. Dillon intimated that these were his sentiments, too. Mr. O'Brien went on to say that he had complete confidence in his leader. Mr. Sullivan didn't say so much. "You can say that I have expressed no optition." said the ex mayor of Dublin. "What Masser. that I have expressed no opicion," said the ex mayor of Dublin. "What Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien say they say, of course, for themselves. I am saying nothing on the subject."

DELEGATION OF THE IRISH PAR-LIAMENTARY PARTY.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record :

Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, Nov. 17, 1890

The addresses already delivered by the Irish delegates and the other communications in the press have, it is hoped, made the American public somewhat familiar with the circumstances of the Irish struggle at the present hour. the Irish struggle at the present nour. The Irish people are now face to face with a determined and powerful attempt, organized by Mr. Baltour and a number of Tory and Liberal Unionist capitalists in England and landlord syndidates no Irish organization to latery out the Irish organization. in England and landlord syndidates in Ireland, to islarve out the Irish organizations and the evicted tenants by simultaneously increasing the vigor of coercion and the number of evictions.

So resolute and merciless is this combination that at the very moment when according to the Covernment itself large.

according to the Government itself, large portions of Ireland are menaced with

portions of Ireland are menaced with severe distress, wholesale evictions are being carried out.

The chief purpose of the mission of the Irish delegates to America is to counteract this last desperate assault by an appeal to the generosity of the American people for moral and financial support.

American people for moral and financial support.

The amount of sympathy and interest already manifested in their mission has exceeded their most sanguine expectations. The very extent of this response has, however, increased the difficulties of the delegates. They now find it will be impossible for them to visit all the localities from which invitations are localities from which invitations are

being received.

They know, however, from communications addressed to them, that even towns which cannot be visited are anxious to contribute their share towards the funds of the Irish National Party. It is therefore suggested that in all such towns subscriptions should be started. These subscriptions can be set in motion by branches of the National League and other Irish societies and organizations, or by committees specially constituted being received.

justify the delegates in earnestly request-ing that every energy be put forth to make these subscriptions commensurate with the vast demands on the resources

of the National Party.

All subscriptions collected should be forwarded to Dr. J. E Kenny, M. P., and Mr. Alfred Webb, M. P., at the offices of the Irish National League, 43 Upper O'Connell street, Dublin, these being the two gentlemen

Upper O'Connell street, Dublin, these being the two gentlemen appointed by Mr. Parnell as the Treasurers for the funds raised in America.

The subscriptions will be acknowledged by receipt from the Treasurers named, and also by publication in the Freeman's Journal and United Ireland, Dublin, and the Irish-American papers.

John Dillon, M. P

JOHN DILLON, M. P.
WILLIAM O BRIEN, M. P. T. D. SULLIVAN, M. P. T. P. O'CONNOR, M. P. T. HARRINGTON, M. P. THOMAS P. GILL, M. P.

DELEGATION OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT. ARY PARTY

> Fifth Avenue Hotel. New York, November 10, 1890.

DEAR SIR-We are requested by Mr. Parnell to inform you that he has appointed Dr. Joseph E Kenny, M. P., and Mr. Alfred Webb, M. P., to act with him as Treasurers of the Funds to be him as Treasurers of the Funds to be raised in aid of our mission in the United States and Canada. All remittances should be forwarded direct to these gentlemen at the Irish National League

Applications for meeting and all communications in connection with the tour of the delegates in this country should be addressed to Office of the Irish Par-lismentary Delegates, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

Offices, 43 Upper O'Connell street,

Dublir

W York.
We remain, dear sir,
Respectfully yours,

John Dillon, William O'brien, T. P. O'Connor, T. D. Sullivan, T. HARRINGTON, THOMAS P. GILL.

TES

CO., nore Street. nue. Space.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS & MORRISTUWN, N.Y.

KNOCKNAGOW

THE HOMES OF TIPPERARY. BY CHARLES J. KICKHAM.

CHAPTER LXVII- CONTINUED.

"Tis little you know what bother they are, ma'am," said she, twisting up her abundant black heir, which had fallen about her shoulders. "When Misther Hugh an' Misther Kiely fired at the birds about her shoulders. "When Misther Hugh an' Misther Kiely fired at the birds in the turnips a while ago, that fellow was makin' off over the ditch to get himself about him. "He is fainting," Mary observed in an anxious whisper to her bushand, who approached the gate, and asked the young chances to get round his neck, he'll get himself hung. An' look at his father walkin' on, an' never lookin' back, or throublin' his head about him. This is the way my heart do be broke from mornin' till night. No, ma'am; 'tis harder to rear wan boy than twenty girls."

"You'll have twenty barrels to the acre here, Bill," Hugh Kearney observed, looking round at the stacks, after feeling the weight of a sheaf of the oats.

"About that, sir," returned Billy, in his old solemn way.

"You'll have wenderful man," continued.

"But there is a more deadly system at many in that his heart was stuck" in that "in that "lis heart was stuck" in that "lis heart was stuck" in the turnipg of the round as the himself hung, and his heart was stuck" in that "list farm.

"He is fainting," Mary observed in an anxious whisper to her bushand, who approached the gate, and asked the young man if he were til.

"No, till," be all work now," returned the doctor. "The country is silently bleeding to desth."

"Not to death," rejoined Hugh Kearney. "Those of her people who are forced to fly are not isst to Ireland. And those who cling to the rare advanting in the were till.

"No, sir," be answered, recovering him have very strong, but I'm not till."

His lips were quite pale, and his vellow the brokes who cling to the rare advanting in the were till.

"Ho not ill."

"He is fainting," Mary observed in an anxious whisper to her bushand, who approached the gate, and asked the young "returned the doctor. "The country is silently bleeding to desth."

"Not to death," rejoined Hugh Kearney. "It has bear was stuck "in the bushand, who approached the gate, and asked the young "not is to leasth," rejoined Hugh Kearney. "On the week looked hollow and wern. What a work no

old solemn way.

"You're a wonderful man," continued
Hugh. "This is the very spot Richard
stood in the day he left the leg of his
trougers in the bog-hole; and look at that

Jemmy Hogan. "I was tryin' could I

crop of cats!"
"And all because the land is his own

gettin' uv id. He said 'twas a bad ex-ample to the countbry, an' that 'twould put dangerous notions into the people's minds. An' there is Sam himse'f wudout a sod of ground now; an' Misther Bob is

Tis really remarkable," Hugh observed, "that Bob Lloyd is the only land-lord for miles around here who has escaped the Incumbered Estates Court."

the Incumbered Estates Court."

"Because his tinants had the land for the value, an' long lases," returned Billy.
"An' they wor always able to meet their pluts, and to make up money for him whin he was in a hoult. An' there is Yallow Sam, that hunted every tinant he had, an' I'm tould his property was sould agin t'other day for three times as much

agin t'other day for three times as much as it was bought for the first time."

"That's a fact," said Edmund. "And it does look a little hard, that, after all their devotion to England, this law should have been introduced just when the value

have been introduced just when the value of landed property was at the lowest ebb. In fact, it looks very like robbery."

"The Irish landlords were encouraged to exterminate the people," said Dr. O'Connor, "and when the work was done many of themselves were exterminated. England cares just as little for them as for the

people."
"Mr. Somerfield's friends, however," Hugh remarked, "did not quite forget his services. You know he is a stipendlary magistrate.

"He whined frightfully," said Edmund,
"at being obliged to give up Woodlands. It is strange that the most callous and
merciless tyrauts are the most abject
hounds when it comes to their own turn
to meet the fate which it was their glory
to it flict on others. Poor Sir Garrett
m'ght have been moved to give him a
lease only for those gables." And Edmund pointed to several gables that stood
like large headstones, scattered over a
great sheep walk along the side of a hill
within view of where they stood. Mr.
Somerfield had left a solitary gable standing, of every roof tree he had swept from
the face of the land, and these he was
wont to point to with the pride of an
Indian warrior displaying the scalps of his
foes. He whined frightfully," said Edmund,

foes.
"If we had the bogs itse'f," said Billy Heffernan, "some uv us at an rate might do some good. But they'd rather lave 'em to the cranes than give 'em to the Christians. What have I but the fag end uv a bog? An,' begor, I wouldn't give id this minute for the best farm in the parish

this minute for the best farm in the parish widout security."

"You are right," said Hugh Kearney.

"'Tis of on I thought uv ould Phil Mortis's words," continued Billy Heffernan, "that there was nothin' like security to give a man courage. Look at Mat Donovan, an' becase he had them few perches that his grandfather fenced in batting the two roads, when 'twas on'y a hape uv stones an' a lough uv wather, an' see how he kep' his grip. An' Tom Hegan an' the rest uv 'em swep' away like that," added Billy, taking a handful of chaff from the bottom of his cart and letting it fly with the wind. "Wo! Kit! tune the two ros Come, Nelly, up wad you on that butt uv a stack an' throw me the shaves. 'Twill be tight enough on us to have id all in afore nightfall."

"No more shooting to day," said Grace, putting her arm in her husband's. "Arthur and Mary are staying for dinner

Two gentlemen on horseback pulled up suddenly as they were passing "Tom Hogan's gate," as it was still called. "That is Mr. Lloyd," said Grace. "But who is that with him?"

"I don't know," Hugh replied. "They are calling to some one.

It was to the man who had rolled the stone into the field. He raised his head istlessly, on hearing Mr. Lloyd's voice, and looked towards the gate, as if waiting to know what he wanted. He had been sitting on the stone with his face buried in eitting on the stone with his lace buried in his hands, and must have remained motionless for some time, as the sheep were grazing quite close to him, one or two looking carlously at him, and almost touching him with their noses. But the moment he observed Mr. Lloyd's commoment he coserved in the link of a com-panion, he stood up quickly, and, after touching his cap, dropped his arms by his side and stood at attention. "How are you Hogan?" said the gen-

"I hope you're well, captain," was the

reply.
"What fancy have you taken to sitting there?" Mr. Lloyd asked. "We saw you from the top of the hill, and didn't know what to make of you till we came to the

Jemmy Hogan's eye moistened; but his chesk flushed, and he seemed ashamed of being detected in giving way to such

"' Twas a foolish notion," he replied at last, smiling somewhat grimly.

"I was going to ask you why you rolled that heavy stone into the field," said Dr. O'Connor, for they had all come up by this time, and were shaking hands with the two horse-men.

Jemmy Hogan walked, or rather stumped, to the gate—for he had a wooden leg—before he replied. He grasped the top of the gate, and rested his forehead upon his hands, just as his father had done the night he told Phil Laby that "his heart was stuck" in that little farm.

"He is fainting," Mary observed in an anxious whisper to her husband, who

make out the exact spot where the ould house stood. An'then I took a fancy to sit down where I used to sit whon I was a little boy, in the corner inside. "And all because the land is his own for ever," observed Dr. O'Connor.

"While grees grows an' wather runs, sir," rejoined Billy Heffernan. "Misther Lloyd laughed at me whin I axed a lase for ever of such a spot. But Sam Somerfield wanted him to go to !aw wud me an' break the lase whin he see the good I was gettin' uy id. He said 'twas a bad example to the country, an' that 'twould ample to the country, an' that 'twould ample to the country, an' that 'twould ample to the see the grass an' the sheep, instead uv the see the grass an' the sheep, instead uv the see the grass an' the sheep, instead uv the grass. see the grass an' the sheep, instead uv the blez'n' fire an' my mother's emile, id gave me a change, I b'lieve," said Jemmy Hogan, as he took off his cap and wiped the drops of perspiration from his forebead.

head.
"O Arthur!" Mary exclaimed, as, over "O Arthur!" Mary exclaimed, as, overcome by her emotion, she rested her forehead against his shoulder, "it is awful!"
Grace grasped Hugh's arm with both
her hands, and fixed her eyes pityingly on
Jemmy Hogan's face, but did not speak.
Captain French's horse, at the moment,
began to piunge violently, and the ladies
were about running down the road in
their targer, when they as wild-looking

were about running towards road in their terror, when they saw a wild-looking cow running towards them.

"Stop her!" was ehouted in a loud voice, but in a manner which would lead to the belief that the speaker considered

to the belief that the speaker considered the party at Tom Hogan's gate were there for the special purpose of stopping runaway cows. Hugh disengaged himself from the little hands that clutched his arm so firmly, and, going a few yards to meet the cow, brought her to a stand with little difficulty.

"I'm afther buvin' her from Mat Dono." I'm afther buvin' her from Mat Dono."

van," said Wat Murphy the butcher, in a quiet way, "an' she turned at the cross and med off for home. I was thryin' to buy another from him, but he's axin' too

much."

"She's a nice cow," Hugh remarked,
"and in good condition."

Mat himself appeared at this juncture,
and at the same time his wife was seen
running down the hill to meet him. But,
on seeing the gentlemen on horseback,
she stopped short and turned bask again.
She had been wondering what was keeping Mat out so long beyond his usual
dinner-hour, but Wat Murphy and the
cow was a sufficient explanation, and she
hastened home, blushing at being observed by the gentlemen. served by the gentlemen.
"Why," said the captain, "that is the
girl poor Sergeant Baxter lost his senses
about."

about."
"She is Mat Donovan's wife now," returned Mr. Lloyd.
"Well, Mat," said the captain, "I can

never have a cast of a sledge with you again."
"I'm sorry for id, sir," Mat replied; "I'm sorry for id, sir," hat replied; and his heart smote him for having beaten the captain that day in the kiln-field. "I'm sorry for id, sir," he repeated, looking at him, almost with the tears in his eyes. For Captain French had only one

arm now.
"Do you have a hurling still?" he asked. We got some smart fellows from

about here."

"The hurlers are gone," replied Mat, looking around upon the great pasture fields with scarcely a house within view. "By George," said the captain, "if this sort of thing goes on there will be an end of 'magnificent Tipperary' in the Eag-

ish army."

"I was just going to remark," Edmund Kiely observed, "that you and Jemmy Hogan would make a very suggestive picture in illustration of that same

"magnificent Tipperary."

"How is that?" Captain French asked.

"Why," Edmund replied, "he has come home with one leg, after shedding his blood in the service of England, to find the sheep grazing on his father's hearth.

And you come home with one arm, to
find a stranger in your father's halls."

"An' his property sowld for one sixth uv the value," added Wat Murphy, who was a privilged person. "The divil's care to the landlords. An Irish Parliament wouldn't thrate 'em that way. An'

still they're agin their country."
"By G-," the captain muttered, ab sently, as if he were talking to himself. "that's just what they tell me my poor father said when he was dying of a broken

"Come and dine with us," said Bob Lloyd to Edmund — for the rest of the

Lloyd to Edmund — for the rest of the party had moved on towards home.
"We have a leg of mutton, and everything elegant."
"I'm after promising Mrs. Kearney to take an early dinner with her," returned Edmund. "And, by the way, I must send a messenger to tell my wife, or she will think I have been swallowed up in a box-hole." bog-hole."
"Not shot from behind a hedge?" the

captain observed.
"No," Etmund answered, as he walked

on to overtake his friends. "She is too long now in Tipperary for nonsense of that sort. They had stopped to wait for him at Mat Donovan's clipped hedge,
"What is the matter with you?"
Arthur O'Connor asked, seeing the tears

in his wife's mild eyes.
"It is such a sad picture," she replied, looking along the lonely road ferent from what it used to be."

"There are gleams of surshine in it,"

"Where are they?"

He pointed to Billy Heffernan and his wife and children, in the cornfield, whice, a few years before was a profites moor.

"It is an omen," said Hugh Kearney.

"The drawing-room windows are open, and I really think I can heer the singleg."

Dr. O'Connor reined in the horses, and listened with some curiosity.

"Oh, it is from Mat Donovan'a," Mary observed. "And I am much mistaken if it is not Billy Heffernan's fine:

"Why," said Arthur, when they had driven on a little further. "there is nothing but music to night. Do you hear the fife from Billy Heffernan's own house, work now," returned the doctor. "The he answered.

"Where are they?"
He pointed to Billy Heffernan and his wife and children, in the cornfield, which, a few years before was a profitless moor.

"It is an omen," said Hugh Kenrney.
"The Irish people will never be rooted out of Ireland. Cromwell could not do it; the butchers of Elizabeth could not do it."

tree, holding the young "stone thrower" high up among the branches, while his mother glanced up at him with the identical smile of the little Bessy Morris of old, when she used to glance at the

attract the attention of the delighted youngster, who crowed and kicked and plunged so vigorously that Mat declared 'twas like holding a little bull.

"Yes," said Hugh, in reply to Grace's question, "he, too, will be shead of his father—at least of what his father was in his early youth. For Mat is now a really trailing to may and is adding to his really and in adding to his really and in adding to his real.

intelligent man, and is adding to his stock of knowledge every day."

"That is another gleam of sunshine," said Mary, her face lighted up now, and her eyes almost dancing with pleasure as she contemplated the group under the cherry tree.

And when she turned to the dear old And when she turned to the dear cia cottage, and saw the blue smoke gilding up above its sheltering trees, and her father, hale and ruddy, coming to meet them, and her mother at the door, "wondering" what was keeping them so long, dering what was according them so loss, and her own fair children gamboling upon the soft grass, and her generous brother with his bright little wife clinging so lovwhich his tright that was a gleam—nay, a very flood—of surshine too. And in Mary's home and in her heart there was sunshine, bright, warm, and unclouded.
"Whack!" Maurics Kearney called
out, "didn't I tell you never to milk that

cow without putting the spancel on her?"

"O father, why don't you call her by her right name?" said Mary, appearing a little shocked.

"You may call her Mrs. Barney Brod-

"You may call her Mrs. Barney Brodherick if you like," returned Maurice Kearney, "but I'll call her Whack."
Grace and Mary sat in the drawing room, feeling somewhat lonely, they could not tell why, when they were startled by a ringing knock at the hall-door, which was quickly followed by a ringing laugh, and Mrs. Edmund Kiely had administered a kiss and a hug to each, before they could recover from their surprise. Of course it was just like her to perise. Of course it was just like her to set off for Ballinaclash, when Barney announced to her that Edmind was staying there for dinner. She flung her staying there for dinner. She flung her cloak on one chair, and her hat on another; and not a soul under the old cottage roof—from Barney, sucking his "dudheen" in the kitchen chim ney corner, to young Maurice, blowing bubbles and thumping uncle Den'i nose in his cradle in the nursery—that did not feel the influence of her presence. Old Maurice rubbed his hands and shrugged his shoulders in a perfect extra of delight. Manrice rubbed his hands and saringged his shoulders in a perfect cestacy of delight, and lost no time in asking her to play his favourite tunes and sing his favourite songs—which she did till the tears ran down his cheeks.

And the old cottage was "filed with muelc :" and their hearts overflowed with eep and tranquil happiness.

Mary saw the light shine out from Mat

Donovan's little window, and thought of the dream of the Past from which it had awakened her long ego, as she sat there in the cold moonlight. And what a bright future was in store for her after all!

There was another dreamer awakened by the light from Mat Donovan's window that same moonlight night. And now, almost from the very spot where he lay in household, basking in the ruddy glow of bog wood fire. The change is like what we read of in fairy tales. If poor Mick Brien could revisit the glimpses of the moon, he could scarcely believe that it was the dreary spot where he lay for hours meditating deed of blood.

"Come," says Nelly, "I promised Bessy we'd go up to night. An' brin' the flate."
Billy Heffernan took down his hat from the elk's horns and meekly obeyed. "I'll go," exclaimed young Matty Hef fernan independently.

"No, you won't," returned his mother.
"Stay wud Norah, an' help her to mind your little brothers. Give him the fife," she added, on seeing Matty showing sympoms of rebellion.
"I'll go see grandmother," he persisted.

"She'll give me honey."

"You can stay all day o' Sunday at your grandmother's," said Nelly. "But you must stop an' mind the house tonight. An' there is the fife, an' you can

play till you're tired."
"Well, Billy," said Mat Donovan, "did you hear any sthrange news yestherday?"
"Not a word," he replied. "But I never see a town that's gone like Clo'mel. I remember when I could hardly get brough the streets wud loads uv corn; an' now there's nothin' doin' there. The mills nearly all idle, an' the stores an' half the shops shut up. "Twas well Phil Morris used to say 'twas the corn made a town uv Clo'mel."

before whom his mother in law placed a

"It is very pleasant," returned Mary.
"Thank God, there are happy homes in
Tipperary still! But"—she added, sadly,
as she turned round, and looked along the

two low whitish wells that reached from "the cross" to Mat Donovan's-"but KNOCKNAGOW IS GONE!"

A BANK FRAUD. A STORY WHEREIN THE READER MUST FIND HIS OWN MORAL

By Rudyard Kipling. By Rudyard Kipling.

If Reggie Burke were in India now, he would resent this tale being told; but as he is in Hong Kong and won't see it, the telling is safe. He was the man who worked the big fraud on the Sind and Sinkote Bank. He was manager of a up-country Branch, and asound practical man with a large experience of native loan and insurence work. He could combine the frivolities of ordinary life with his work, and do well. Reggie Burke rode work, and do well. Reggie Burke rode anything that would let him get up, danced as neatly as he rode, and was wanted for every sort of amusement in

the Station.
As he said to himself, and as many men As he said to himself, and as many men found out rather to their surprise, there were two Barkes, both very much at your service. "Regte Burke," between four and ten, ready for anything from a hotwater gymkhana to a riding-picnic; and, between ten and four, "Mr. Reginald Burke, Manager of the Sind and Siakote Branch Bank. You might play poly with him one afternoon and hear him gypress his onlyings when a man grossed; express his opinions when a man crossed; and you might call on him next morning and you might can on an action as a five houndred pound insurance policy,

would recognize you, but you would have some trouble in recognizing him.

The Directors of the Bank—it had its head quarters in Calcutta and its General Munager's word carried weight with the Government — picked their men weil. They had tested Reggie up to a fairly severe breaking-strain. They trusted him just as much as Directors ever trust Managers. You must see for yourself whether their trust was misplaced. Reggle's Branch was in a big Station,

and worked with the usual staff—one
Manager, one Accountant, but English,
a Cashier, and a horde of native clerks;
besides the Police patrol at nights outside. The bulk of its work, for it was a thriv-ing district, was hoondi and accommoda-tion of all kinds. A fool has no grip of this sort of business; and a clever man who does not go about among his clients, and know more than a little of their and know more than a little or their affairs, is worse than a fool. Reggle was young-looking, clean shaved, with a twinkle in his eye, and a head that nothing short of a gallon of the Gunner's Maderia could make any impression on.

One day, at a big dinner, he announced casually that the Directors had shifted on to him a Natural Curlosity, from Eug-land, in the Accountant line. He was perfectly correct. Mr. Silas Riley, Ac countant, was a most curious animal—a long, gawky rawboned Yorkshireman, full of the savage self conceit that blossoms only in the best county in England. Arrogance was a mild word for the mental attitude of Mr. S. Riley. He had worked himself up, after seven years, to a Caebier's position in a Huddersfield Bank; and all is experience lay among the factories of the North. Perhaps he would have done the North. Perhaps he would have done better on the Bombay side, where they are happy with one-half per cent. profits, and money is cheap. He was useless for Upper India and a wheat Province, where a man wants a large head and a touch of imagination if he is to turn out a satisfac-

tory balance sheet. He was wonderfully narrow minded in business, and, being new to the country, had no notion that Indian banking is totally distinct from Home work. Like the black, lonesome moor, the light from most clever self-made men, he had much Mat Donovan's window is seen by a happy other, had construed the ordinarily polite terms of his letter of engagement into a belief that the Directors had chosen him on account of his special and brilliant talents, and that they set great store by him. This notion grew and crystailized, thus adding to his natural North country concelt. Further, he was delicate, suffered from some trouble in his chest, and was

hort in his temper.

You will admit that Reggie had reason to call his new Accountant a Natural Curlosity. The two men falled to hit it off at all. Riley considered Reggie a wild, feather headed idlot, given to Heaven only knew what dissipation in low places called "Messes," and totally unfit for the serious and solemn vocation of banking. serious and solemn vocation of banking. He could never get over Reggle's look of youth, and his supercilious air; and he could not understand Reggie's friends—clean built, careless men in the Army—who rode over to hig Sanday breakfasts at the Bank, and told sultry stories till Riley got up and left the room. Riley was always showing Reggle how the business ought to be conducted, and Reggle had more than once to remind him that seven years' limited experience between Huddersfield and Beverly did not qualify a man to steer a big up country business. a man to steer a big up country business. Then Riley sulked, and referred to him self as a pillar of the Bank and a cherished friend of the Directors, and Reggie tore his hair. If a man's English subordinates "Nelly, you must bring in the kettle and fill out the tea," said Beesy. "This fellow won't go to sleep for me."

Nelly prepared the tea, of which all present partook, except Billy Heffernan, before whom his mother in law placed. limitations. In the winter Riley went sick for weeks at a time with his lung complaint, and this threw more work on Keggie. But he preferred it to the everlasting friction when Riley was well.

One of the Travelling Inspectors of the Bank discovered these collapses and re-

before whom his mother in law places huge mug of milk.

"Have you the flute?" Mat asked, as the American clock on the chimney piece the American clock on the chimney piece ported them to the Directors. Now Riley and been foisted on the Bank by an M.P. "Let us come out to the kitchen," re-who wanted the support of Riley's father, who, again, was anxious to get his son out who wanted the support of Riley's father, who, again, was anxious to get bis son out to a warmer climate, because of his lungs.

Mary, an hour later, as they reached the top of the hill on their way home. "Can one of the Directors wanted to advance a

mominee of his own; and, after Riley's father had died, he made the rest of the Board see that an Accountant who was sick for half the year had better give place to a healthy man. If Riley had known the real story of his appointment he might have behaved better; but, knowing nothing, his stretches of sickness, alternated with the restless, persistent, meddling irritation of Reggie and all the hundred ways in which conceit, in a subordinate situation, can find play. Reggie used to call him striking and haircuring names behind his back as a relief to his own feeling; but he never abused him to his face, because he said: "Riley is such a frail beast that half of his loathsome conceit is due to pains in the cheet."

Late one April, Riley went very sick indeed. The doctor punched him and thumped him, and told him he would be better before long. Then the doctor went to Reggie and said: "Do you know how sick your Accountant is?" "No!" said

Reggie... "The worse the better, confound him! He's a clacking nuisance when he's well. I'll let you take away the Bank Sefe if you can drug him silent for this hot weather."

But the Doctor did not laugh. "Man, Here his voice died down, and Reggie

Bat the Doctor did not laugh. "Man, I'm not joking." he said. "I'll give him another three month's in his bed and a week or so more to die in. On my honor and reputation that's all the grace he has in this world. Consumption has hold of him to the marrow."

him to the marrow."

Reggle's face changed at once into the face of "Mr. Reginald Burke," and he answered: "What can I do?" "Nothing," said the doctor. "For all practical purposes the man is dead already." Keep nim quiet and cheerful and tell him he's going to recover. That's all. I'll look after him to the end, of course."

The doctor went away and Reggle at him to the marrow."

The doctor went away, and Reggie sat down to open his evening mail. His first letter was one from the D rectors, inti-meting for his information that Mr. Riley was to resign, under a month's notice, by the terms of his agreement, telling Reggie that their letter to Riley would follow, and advising Raggie of the coming of a new Accountant, a man whom Raggie knew and liked.

Raggie lit a cheroot, and, before he had

finished smoking he had eketched the out-line of a fraud. He put away— "burked"—the Director's letter, and went in to talk to Riley who was as un-gracious as usual, and fretting himself over the way the Bank would run during his illness. He never thought of the extra work on Reggie's shoulders, but solely of work on Reggie's aboutders, but shiely of the damage to his own prospects of ad-vancement. Then Reggie assured him that everything would be well and that he, Reggie, would confer with Riley daly on the management of the Bank. Riley was a little soothed, but he hinted in as many words that he did not think much of

humble. And he had letters in his desk from the Directors that a Gilbarte or a Hardle might have been proud of! The days passed in the big darkened house, and the Directors' letter of dis missal to Riley came and was put away by Reggie who, every evening, brought the books to Riley's room, and showed him what had been going forward, while Riley snarled. Reggie did his best to make statements pleading to Riley, but the Accountant was sure that the Bank

was going to rack and ruin without him.
In June, as the lying in bed told on his spirit, he asked whether his absence had been noted by the Directors, and Reggle said that they had written most sympaeach that they had written most sympa-thetic letters, hoping that he would be able to resume his valuable services before long. He showed Riley the letters; and Riley said that the Directors ought to have written to him direct. A few days later, Reggie opened Riley's mail in the halflight of the room, and gave him the sheel
—not the envelope—of a letter to Riley from the Directors. Riley said he would thank Reggie not to interfere with his private papers, especially as Reggie knew he was too weak to open his own letters. Reggie apologizad.

Then Riley's mood changed, and he lectured Reggle on his evil ways: his horses and his bad friends. "Of course

to entertain his "doubtful friends" at such a time. Reggie made Carron, the new Account-aut, sleep at the Olub in consequence. Carron's arrival took some of the heavy work off his shoulders, and he had time to attend to Relly's exactions—to explain, soothe, invent, settle and resettle the poor wretch in bed, and to forge complimentary letters from Calcutta. At the end of the first month, Riley wished to send some money home to his mother. Reggie sent the dark. some money home to his mother. Reggie sent the draft. At the end of the second month, Riley's salary came in just the same, Reggie paid it out of his own pocket; and, with it, wrote Riley a beautiful letter from the Directors.

Riley was very ill indeed, but the firme of his life burnt unsteadily. Now and then he would be cheerful and confident about the future, excetching plans for

about the future, sketching plans for going Home and seeing his mother. Reggie listened patiently when the office

Reggie listened patiently when the office work was over, and encouraged him.

At other times, Riley insisted on Reggie reading the Bible and grim "Methody" tracts to him. Out of these tracts he pointed morals directed at his manager. But he always found time to worry Reggie about the working of the Bank, and to show him where the week votate.

about the working of the Bank, and to show him where the weak points lay.

This in-door, sick room life and constant strains wore Reggie down a good deal, and shook his nerves, and lowered his billiard play by forty points. But the business of the Bank and the business of the sake room, had to go though the the sick room, had to go on, though the glass fias 116° in the shade.

At the end of the third month, Riley was sinking fast, and had begun to realize

Burke. . . ."
Here his voice died down, and Reggie

stooped over him.
"Send my salary for September to my

mother. . . . done great things with the bank if I had been spared. . . mistaken policy . . . no fault of

mine. . ."
Then he turned his face to the wall and died.

Reggle drew the sheet over his face, and went out into the veranda, with his last "mental stimulant"—a letter of con-dolence and sympathy from the Directors

"If I'd been only ten minutes earlier," thought Reggie, "I might have heartened him up to pull through another

GOOD OLD FATHER LACOMBE.

From the Catholic News.

Julian Ralph has an article in Harper's Weekly in which he pays a grand trioute to Very Rev. Albert Lacombe, O. M. I., Vicar General of the diocese of St. Albert, North West Territory, Canada, who accom-North West Territory, Canada, who accompanied Bishop Grandin to this country about three years ago. The history of the conquest of the wilderness contains no more pathetic story than that of how the kind old priest, Father Lacombe, warned the Blackfoot indians against the coming of the pale faces, writes Mr. Ralph. He went to the reservation and assembled the leaders before him in council. He told them that the white men were building a great railroad, and in a month their workmen would be in that virgin country. He told the wondering red men that among these laborers would be found many bad men seeking to sell wilskey, offering money for the ruin of squaws. Reaching the greatest elequence wonskey, charing money for the ruin of squaws. Reaching the greatest elequence possible for him—because he loved the indians and doubted their strength—he assured them that contact with these white men would result in death, in the destruction of the Indians, and by the most horrible processes of disease and misery. He thundered and he pleaded. The Indians smoked and reflected. Then they spoke through old Crowfoot:

"We have listened: We will keep upon our reservation. We will not go to

see the railroad."

But Father Lacombe doubted still, and yet more profoundly was he convinced of the ruin of the tribe should the "children" —as he sagely calls all Indians—disober him. So once again he went to the re-serve, and gathered the chief and the head men, and warned them all the soul-less, diabolical, selfish instincts of the white men. Again the grave warriors

promised to obey him.

The railroad laborers came with camps and money and liquors and numbers, and the prairie thundered the echoes of their sledge bammers' strokes. And one morning the old priest looked cut of the window of his bare bedroom and saw curling wisps of gray smoke escending from score of tepees on the hill beside Calgary. Angry, amezed, he went to his doorway and opened it, and there upon the ground horses and his bad friends. "Of course lying here, on my back, Mr. Burke, I can't keep you straight; but when I'm well, I do hope you'n pay some heed to my words." Reggle, who had dropped pole, and dinners, and tennis, and all to attend to Riley, said that he was penitent and settled Riley's head on the pillow and heard him fret and contradict in hard, dry, backing whispers, without a sign of impatience. This at the end of a heavy day's office work, doing double duty, in the latter half of June.

When the new Accountant came, Reggle told him the facts of the case, and amounced to Riley that he had a guest every settlement near the Blackfoot Reservation. And one old missionary lifted his trembling foreignger toward the sky when announced to Riley that he had a guest staying with him. Riley said that he might have had more consideration than fifteen years there will not be a fullto entertain his "doubtful friends" at blooded Indian alive on the Canadian such a time.

Through all that revolutionary railroad building and the rush of new settlers, Father Licombe and Crowfoot kept the Indians from war, and even from depredations and from murder. When the half-breeds arose under Reil, and every Indian looked to his rifle and hie knife, and when the mutterings that preface the war-cry sounded in every lodge, Father Lacombe made Crowfoot pledge his word the Indians should not rise. The priest the Indians should not rise. The priest represented the Government on these occasions. The Canadian statesmen recog-nize the value of his services. He is the great authority on Indian matters beyond our border; the ambassador to and spokesman for the Indians.

Both great and small
Try Hagyard's Yellow Oil,
It stops the pains
Of wounds or sprains,
That rest and comfort spoil.

That rest and comfort spoil.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn, writes: "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I considered it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia." This medicine is making marvellous cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigor.

Winter Sports.

The gay winter sports.

The gay winter season exposes many to attacks of colds, coughs, hoarseness, tightness of the chest, asthma, bronchitis, etc., which require a reliable remedy like Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam for their relief and cure, Known as reliable for over thirty years. The best cough cure, who, again, was anxious to get his son out to a sinking rast, and nad begun to realized to a warmer climate, because of his lungs.

The M. P. had interest in the bank; but that made him worry Reggle, kept him one of the Directors wanted to advance a from believing the worst. "He wants hinard's Liniment cures Distemper.

GAELS OF GLENGARRY.

which was recently cut from the Archdiocese of Kingston, must have recalled
to the memory of those who witnessed
the ceremony thoughts of the days when
the first Scottish Highlanders, whose
descendants are now so numerous in
the district over which the new prelate
will exercise episcopal jurisdiction, came
to Canada, fugitives from British misrule
in their native land and the oppression to Canada, fugitives from British misrule in their native land and the oppression of rack renting landlords. The first general exodus of these Catholic clausemen from their native fast ness took place in 1786 when about five hundred of them, under the guidance of a devoted Scotch priest, Rev. Angus Macdonald, emigrated to Canada, in the hope of finding there that liberty and prosperity denied to them at home. Almost in the same year that these Highlanders quitted their ancestral homes, there was ordained to the priest-hood a young man who, born on the homes, there was ordanical to the priest-hood a young man who, born on the borders of Loch Ness, in Invernesshire, and educated in the Scottish colleges at Paris and Valladolid, was destined to raris and validodid, was destined to play a very important part in the history of Canada, and to wield a potent in-fluence in the Scotch colonies which were afterwards founded on the banks of were afterwards founded on the banks of the St. Lawrence. This ecclesiastic, whose name is perpetuated in that of the newly-consecrated Bishop of Alex andria, was Rev. Alexander Macdonnell, who, after his ordination, was appointed the spiritual shepherd of the clan Mac-donnell of Glengarry, in the Scotch Highlands. It was an impoverished mission to which the young priest was sent.

THE SCOTTISH LANDOWNERS or lairds, following a policy which Irish landlords have so often illustrated, were then distraining their tenants sorely, and, wherever their exactions were not met, evictions followed, and farms and holdings were turned into sheep walks. holdings were turned into sheep walks. The poor privilege of emigrating was also denied the evicted clausmen, as Acts were then in force forbidding emigration to the colonies, with a view of compelling the houseless people to enlist in the British army, and the provisions of these Acts were rigidly enforced by the authorities, to such an extent that many a family that, by dint of hard labor and sore travel, made its way to the seaboard, was there prevented from taking ship and compelled to retrace its steps to the and compelled to retrace its steps to the scenes of poverty and misery from which

it sought to escape.

In the hope of saving his people from the starvation that faced them in the Highlands, Father MscDonnell, who was at first opposed to the idea of emigration, took as many of them as he could to Glasgow, with the view of obtaining employment for them in the factories of employment for them in the factories of that city. His bare-legged gillies, how-ever, were poorly equipped for such employment, and the transfer of them and their families to Auld Reekie afforded the Highlanders but scanty suc cor. All others means failing him, the devoted priest headed the deputation of his classmen to London, where they were granted an audience by the King, to whom they offered the service of a regiment to be recruited in Glengarry. This offer was accepted by the British crown, and the result was the formation of the Glengarry Fencibles, the first Catholic regiment enlisted in Great Brit-

THE SO-CALLED REFORMATION The chaplain of the Fencibles was, of course, Father Macdonnell, and, as if to test the Catholic loyalty of the men, almost the first duty assigned the Fen-cibles was to aid in the suppression of the Irish rising of '98 The Highlanders but the sym chaplain, and probably of men, was plainly with the Irish patriots and oppressed tenants, and when the brutal English yeomanry denied many of the Catholic chapels in the Wexford and Wicklow places, where they, with the Fencibles, were principally employed, it is related that the good priest and his Catholic clausmen cleaused and restored several of these chapels, while Father Macdonnell held services in them, and afterwards invited the fugitive Irish Catholics, who had sought shelter in the

mountains and bogs, to return home.

When peace was restored the Highlanders were disbanded, and the old
problem of how to keep them and their
temilies from want again confronted the chaplain. Seeing nothing else ahead, he went to London again and besought the authorities to give the men the grant of some lands that were then at their disposal in Canada, and to suthorize their emigration to the new world. The crown at first objected, owing to its unwillingness to allow any British subjects to leave the realm, and, when Father Macdonnell persisted, it offered him, instead of the Canadian lands, a grant of eighty acres in Trinidad, in the West Indies, four slaves for each emigrant and for himself a salary that would make him independent for life. But knowing that the climate of the West Indies would speedily kill men accustomed to

the bracing atmosphere
OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS,
the chaplain refused this ofter, and, by dint of perseverence, finally managed to get what he wanted—a grant of Canadian territory for every member of his regiment he could persuade to cross the ocean. Even after this grant was given, however, so great was the opposition to it, the Colonial Secretary of State urged Father Macdonnell to give out that ne was going to the United States, and tried to persuade him to conduct the was going to the United States, and tried to persuade him to conduct the clansmen by that route to their Canadian destination. This the determined priest refused to do, and although he had hard refused to do, and although he had naru work to get away, owing to the opposition before alluded to, he finally succeeded in putting his emigrants on board of the ship and bringing them direct to the banks of the St. Lawrence, where, in the beginning of the present century, the beginning of the present century, they founded that new Glengarry over they founded that new Glengarry over which his namesake, the first Bishop of which his namesake, the first Bishop of the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial. Alexandria, is now exercising his spirit-

clic chronicler, "the Hebrideans set sail from Kanna, and Muick and Ronin, and THE SCOTCH CATHOLICS OF UPPER CANADA AND HOW THEY CAME THERE.

Boston Republic.

The consecration, the other day at St. Finnan's Cathedral, Alexandria, Oat, of Right Rev. Alexander Macdonell, the first Bushop of the new Canadian See, which was recently cut from the Archidocese of Kingston, must have recalled the first Bushop, and the second of the first Bushop of the new Canadian See, which was recently cut from the Archidocese of Kingston, must have recalled the section of the sec ing in the footsteps of their Highland countrymen and settling by the broad St. Lawrence, were attracted to Nova Scotis, the name of which country had a charm for them because it reminded them of the land they had left beyond the seas. Many of them settled along the shores of

the shores of

THE BAY OF FUNDY,
where they labored for eleven years, and
turned the primeval forests into harvest
fields. They brought no priests with
them when they emigrated, however,
and it was not long before they recognized their mistake. They kept up as
best they could their Catholic customs,
but the land all about them was being
peopled with non Catholics, and they
feared for the influence of these new
colonists on the faith of their children leared for the influence of these new colonists on the faith of their children. At last they determined to follow the advice of an aged woman among them, a veritable mother in Israel, who told them that away to the east they would find islands that would afford them new homes, where they could bring up their children in their ancestral religion. Acting on head

Macdonalds, Macdonnells, Macleods, Macneils, Chisholms, Gillises and the like—true Scotch names every one of them. The same is true of the Char-lottetown See, with a MacEachern, a Macdonald or a MacIntyre as its Bishop, and the names of its clear. and the names of its clergymen equally suggestive of their Scotch ancestry. By the banks of the St Lawrence, where the remnants of the Glengarry Fencibles settled, the heroic priest who led the clausmen across the seas

BECAME THE FIRST BISHOP
of the diocese of Kingston when that See
was established in 1820, and his jurisdiction then extended over the districts
which are now comprised in the Archdiocese of Kingston, Toronto, Ottawa, and the Sees of Hamilton, London, Peterberough and a part of Pontiac, together with the diocese over which his name sake has just been placed. At his death, however, the mitre of Kingston passed to prelates of other nationalities, a French man being his immediate successor, and Irish Canadian prelates, including the present Archbishop, following. The Catholic Gaels continued to increase and multiply, however, and the counties of Giengarry and Stormont, in Ontario, are practically peopled by them entirely. Not until the recent division of the Kingston diocese, and the erection of a new See at Alexandria, did the episcopal crozier return to Glengarry; and while the selection of a Scotch Canadian priest for the first prelate of the new See was of itself a cause of great rejoing to the descend ants of the men who formed the Fencibles of '98, one can imagine how greatly that joy was increased when it was known that the Bishop who was hereafter to rule over Glengarry bore identically the same name as the stalwart chaplain who brought their fathers across "the big ferry," founded homes for them in the new world, fought their battles for them against the Orange fanatics of his day, and was never happier in his episcopal days than when his duties permitted nim to run down to Glengarry and fight his battles over again with his old soldiers and clansmen there.

THE NEW CONSUMPTION CURE.

London, Nov. 12-A Frankfort telegram says Emperor William has made a personal gift of \$250,000 to Prof. Koch and another of the same amount to endow a national institute for the production of a national institute for the production of the lymph used in Koch's process. The lymph is described as a transparent, yellowish fluid, having a slight smell of carbolic acid. It is now stated that the lymph used by Prof. Koch will be within the reach of all, and that it will cost only twenty-five marks for a small phial. The success of this treatment is certain in success of this treatment is certain in success of this treatment is certain in tubercular affections of the skin, joints and bones, and also in the early stages of pulmonary complaints. The lymph de-stroys the tubercular bacilli. Several stroys the tubercular bacilii. Several authorities confirm the report of the cure by D. Koch's method of a case of lupus on the face and arms of a girl sixteen years old within five days. The lymph throws off the bacilli by the necrotic pro-cess. Emperor William has summoned cess. Emperor William has summoned Prof. Koch to an interview in order to personally learn the results that have been obtained from the new consumption cure.

Big Interest.

The biggest interest on any investment is The biggest interest on any invessment is that obtained by buying a bottle of B B. B. The dividends of strength, health and vigor are always realized, and there are no assessments. Burdock Blood Bitters, the great Blood purifier, costs one dollar a bottle—about one ceut a dose.

A. M. Hamilton, Warkwork, writes:
"For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which caused much pain and annoyance. Mr. Maybee, cf this place, recommended Dr. Thamas' Eclectric Oil for it. I tried it, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an article of great value."

Health in Herbs.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Baltimore Mirror. It is a singularly odd notion that some persons seem to cherish that they are promoting Catholic literature by taking Catholic papers and then neglecting or refusing to pay for them. Honesty as well as common sense emphasizes this error of eccentric minds.

Catholic Columbian.

Don't marry a young man to reform him, young woman. It he won't break off his bad habits for your sake new before he gets you, he won't do it after you become his wife. If he says that he will do it then, don't you believe him. Tell him to change his ways. If he loves you, he will become warthy of you. you, he will become worthy of you. If he doesn't love you he'll make your life unhappy after you are his "for keeps,"

Pittsburg Catholic.
There appears to be now going forward, in the efforts of the Protestant ward, in the efforts of the Protestant denominations, a sort of recasting of many of them. Old lines of thought and belief are abandoned, and new views adopted. The Congregationalists—a very intelligent body by the way—are charging their stand. They now virtually come forward and confess that their system has served its day, and that the establishment of a better one is a matter of life or death. Their weak point is found to be that there is no common interest, and no common authority; the afford them new homes, where they could bring up their children in their ancestral religion. Acting on her advice, the Catholic islanders emigrated anew to the county of Sydney, in Nova Scotia, whence in the course of time, they found their way also to Cape Breton and Prince Eiward Island, where they are now numbered by the hundreds of thousands.

Take the archdiocese of Arichat, where these Scotch Canadian Catholics are especially numerous, and you will find its prelates to have been a Cameron and a Mackinnon, while the names that occur most frequently in its priesthood are Mackinnon, while the names that occur most frequently in its priesthood are Mackinnon, while the names that occur most frequently in its priesthood are Mackinnon, while the names that occur most frequently in its priesthood are Mackinnon, while the names that occur most frequently in its priesthood are Mackinnon, while the names that occur most frequently in its priesthood are Mackinnon, while the result of which is steady disintegration. The Methodist Episcopalians, without the wealth of other denominations, they find outstrip them because of their effective government. The conclusion which appears to have been arrived at by the doubt and the result of which is steady disintegration. The Methodist Episcopalians, without the wealth of other denominations, they find outstrip them because of their effective government. The conclusion which appears to have been arrived at by the department of the wealth of other denominations, they find outstrip them because of their effective government. The conclusion which appears to have been arrived at by the department of the wealth of other denominations, they find outstrip them because of their effective government. The conclusion which appears to have been arrived at by the department of the wealth of other denominations, they find outstrip them because of their effective government. The conclusion which appears to have been arrived at by the find outstrip them because of their effective government. T constituted a strong feature of His

It is highly gratifying to us, Catholics, that the Society of Caristian Endeavor, that the Society of Christian Endeavor, which held its meetings in this city last week, had no unkindly remarks to make about us, but rather those of amity and good feeling. At one of these meetings, that was neld in the Fourth avenue church, Rev. H. C. Applegarth, upon whom it devolved to speak on the theme of the Sunday school, expressed it as his opinion that "Not enough attention is paid to Sunday school work. It should not be regarded as a side issue. Countless numbers of young people have been lost through the neglect of the Sunday school. The children should be taught Christianity. Roman Catholics are wise Christianity. Roman Catholics are wis in establishing perochial schools, in order to teach the young people their religion. Protestantism is unwise in allowing their children to run wild and depending on their coming into the church when they grow older. Sometimes when these people do come into the Caurch their souls may be saved, but their bodies have been a long-time damned. Years of following long-time damned. Years of following the pleasures of the world have created appetites, passions and habits, which must always be fought against. Besides it is a universally admitted fact that young people when they join Church make the best members. It is the pur pose of this society to form a connecting link between the Church and the Sunday school."

Ave Maria.

The Sacred Heart Review tells a story of two old women who had entered a parish church on a week-day to say their prayers. Observing a person mov-ing here and there about the sanctuary or a sacristan." Our contemporary re marks: "This illustrates very pointedly the natural tendency to become forget-ful and irreverent in regard to sacred things through familiarity and custom Only constant recollection and a careful guard over ourselves can withstand this natural inclination to carelessness and even free and easy irreverence in

church."

Boston Pilot.

A bumptious Britisher named Thompson, who represents the London Times in Valparaiso, Caili, was offered the hogor of presentation to the United States Minister on the 18th of September last, at a reception given by the President of the Republic. The Englishman, declined to be introduced, whereupon, and the New York Herald's correspondchurch." says the New York Herald's correspond ent, "Covered with confusion, the gen tleman who had made the introdu tleman who had made the introduction began an apology to the American Min-ister. Mr. Egan, who seemed to view the matter with indifference, politely responded: "You have nothing to apologize for. A gentleman would not have insulted me, and a blackguard can't.'" Mr. Egan seems to have sized up the case exactly. Boston Republic.

Mr. Davitt has a fine sense of humor as a politician. In a recent issue of the Labor World, he says: "Given a contest almost anywhere in the constituencies of the country, there are three conditions essential to the success of a Gladstonian home rule candidate. First, that T. W. Russell shall stump the district for coercion; secondly, that the renegade Yankee, Ashmead Bartlett, shall be invited to besmear the Irish cause with his scurrilous abuse; and, third, above all, that Lord Hartington shall write a letter urging the electors to stand for 'Union

ism' as against what he is pleased to call Separation'" Edith O'Gorman of unsavory repute is performing in England. The troop of which she is the bright particular star Health in Herbs.

Health giving herbs, barks, roots and berries are carefully combined in Burdock Blood Bitters, which regulate the secretion of sn "escaped" priest named dition of sn "escaped" priest named berries are carefully combined in Burdock Blood Bitters, which regulate the secretion of sn been enlarged by the addition of sn "escaped" priest named berries system. Price \$1 a bottle, six for \$5. Less than 1 cent a dose.

The superiority of Mother Graves Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physical Physical Relation of the principal payable at the superiority of the payable at the superiority of the principal payable at the superiority of Mother Graves Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physical Physical Relation of the principal payable at the superiority of Mother Graves Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

O'Gorman while we gain some of the ablest men in England, Let Edith continue her work.

The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of serofula, salt rheum, or other fed humor is heredited and transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we

we also accumulate poison and germs of diseases from the food the water we drink. No thing clusively than the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes catarrh, neutralizes

catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malarta, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

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Dr. Morse's INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

Thousands testify to their being the best Family Pill in use. They purify the system, regulate the without bowing or making any sign when he passed the Tabernacle, quoth one: "Wao is that man walking about and taking no notice of the aliar at all ?"—

They purify the system, regulate the bowels, thereby cleansing the blood. For Females of all ages these pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them

No Female Should be without Them.

Bushville, Fairfield Co., Ohio.

Sir.—For the past 25 years I have been suffering from a disease which the doctors said would result in tropsy. I tried doctor after doctor, but to no purpose, the disease seemed to still make headway and they all gave their opinion that it was simply a matter of time with me. About this time I got one of your boxes of Morse's Pilis and have taken three boxes of them up to the present writing. I can again do my own work and feel twenty years younger.

Your strily,

HANSAH E. DICKSON. Bushville, Fairfield Co., Ohio.

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July 9, August 13, September 10, October 8, November 12, December 10. Sixth Monthly Drawing, Dec. 10th, 1890.

3134 PRIZES LIST OF PRIZES

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THE PILLS

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

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutious, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless THE OINTMENT

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

FOR SORE THROATS, BEONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78 NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533 OXFORD ST.), LONDON.

are invaluable, as a few doses of them
"I don't know who he is," replied the
carry off all humors and bring about
other; "but he must be either a Terk

And are sold at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had
of all Medicine Vendor, throughout the world. Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

SOLID COMFORTS

IS IN A CUP OF HOT FLUID BEEF.

PALATABLE STRINGTH'NING FLUID BEEF

THE DRINK TO TAKE! WHEN TIRED AND USED UP.

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Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

Dr. Morse's Indian

Root Pills. To save Doctors Bills use Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

The Best Family Pill in use.

Cured of Gravel.

SIR:—For years I have been afflicted with gravel and after trying the best doctors in this locality without receiving any benefit, I tried Pr. Morse's Indian Root Pills with the result that to-day I am a new man, completely cured. I would not be without them; they are the best Pill I ever used. Yours, &c., WM. JACKSON.

After 25 Years.

After 25 Years.

Princeros, Ind., Aug. 24, 1888,
W. H. COMSTOCK:
Dear Sir:—For twenty-five years I have been afflicted with rheumatism of the bowels; I gave up all hopes of recovery; I was unable to stand upon my feet at times and was compelled to sit and do my housework. In 1885 your agent called at my house and said that "he could cure me." I asked, How! he replied, "By the use of Dr. Morse's Indian Root PHIS." I decided to give them a trial and the result is that I am entirely cured and able to do my own work. All the neighbors around here use your Pills and say that they would not be without them.
Yours, &c., Celia Johnson.

Disease of the Kidneys. QUARER GAP, Stokes Co., N.C., July S. 1888.

CPARER GAF, Stokes CO., N.C., our of Association W. H. CONSTOCK:

DEAR SER: — Your Dr. Morse's Indian Edot.

PHIS have effected a most remarkable cure. Mymother was suffering from kidney difficulties; the disease had got so firm a grip upon her that she could not walk a step. I bought a box of your pills and commenced giving her two pills every night; before she had taken all of one box she could walk about the house. To-day she is perfectly well and says that Morse's Pills saved her life.

Yours, &c., L. W. Ferguson.

W. H. COMSTOCK. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS & MORRISTOWN, N.Y. BROCKVILLE, ONT.

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Approved by the Archbishop of Toronto, de recommended by the Archbishops of Boniface, Ottawa, Ringston, and the shoos of Hamilton and Peterborong, and wing Cataolic Clergymen through ut the

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Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Nov. 29th, 1890.

CAPT. O'SHEA, PARNELL AND THE TIMES.

This disgraceful and, to Irish senti. ment especially, shocking case has been dragging its slow length for the last ship, such as was not witnessed even in twelve months. Now it has been finally brought to a close by Mr. Parnell's silence and by Mrs. O'Shea's refusal to appear in court and submit any evidence in defence of her assailed and, for aught we know, unjustly aspersed character. Parnell's well known habits and principle of action in private as in political life ought to be well established by this time. Those who know him most intimately-Michael Davitt and John Dillon, both men of irrepreachable and unassailable morality and purity of purpose as of character-declare him incapable of any baseness, and represent him as away above and beyond the turpitude of the horrible accusations just now levelled against bim. Mr. Parnell's silence on this trying occasion tallies exactly with his well-known principle of passive resistance and his imperturable coolness under fire, which for the time being and to all appearances seems wither ing and scorching enough. From the beginning of his public career, as a leader and chief of a great movement, he advised the rack rented tenants of Ireland to hold on to their rooftrees and bit of land, to let their homes be pulled down over their heads, but to offer a sullen, passive resistance This passive resistance drew upon the victims of landlord inhumanity the attention and the sympathies of all Eogland and of the whole civilized world When the late Irish Secretary, Buckehot Forster, accused him publicly on the platform and in the press of being leagued with Fenianism and dynamitards and of receiving money from the skirmishing fund, Parnell bore it all in patient silence. A day came, however when the attack and the calumny were repeated in the House of Commons, and then Parnell arose in the might of his genius and of his innocence of the alleged offence. He delivered such a well merited castigation and poured so that the latter was compelled to retire Archdiocese proves conclusively that from public life and seek a refuge and solace on the breezy banks of the Nile in Egypt. The fierce attack made on him that night, all provoked by himself, coupled with his utter failure as a statesman in Ireland, most probably contributed to induce a state of nervous prostration from which he never recovered. The whole world stood amazed for many long months at Mr. Parnell's indifference to the terrible and persistent onslaught made on his name and character by the London Times. Well written and high flown editorials appeared week after week and day after day in proof of Mr. Parnell's close connection with hired assassins. His own letters were quoted to exhibit him in the character of a chief of a gang of murderers. He was represented as being in correspondence and in collusion with traitors and dynami tards. To all this vituperation he offered but passive resistance and calm denial. The day came when the calumnies and the forgeries of the London Times were laid bare and exposed to the horrified gaze of the civilized world. The London Times lost one hundred thousand pounds in the transaction, and, were it not for Tory subsidies and secret service money, would have closed forever its career of bigotry and wrong-doing. It is very evident that the defeated and dishonored Times, which lavished its thousands on the Piggots and Le Carons of "Parnellism and crime," would have no scruple whatever in suborning loathsome and traitor. ous Capt. O'Shea and his servant girls to continue the work of blackening the character of Mr. Parnell and besmirching him before the Catholic people of Ireland. One year ago the Times relied upon the Englishman's horror of treason and dynamite, to day its chief reliance for Parnell's destruction is on the horror

which all Irishmen-Bishops, priests and

people-conceive for the sin of adultery.

As it tailed in the former, we have much reason to believe it will fail as egreg-

iously in the latter scandalous charge. Parnell has not yet been heard from. We have great confidence in his wellestablished character for silence and passive resistance. All his colleagues and followers, both in Ireland and Americs, stand by him in the present crisis. They are better acquainted with all the facts of the case than we can be: They know the utter worthlessness of the evidence upon which Parnell has been condemned by English judges. They still pay homage to him, and there is no eason why we who are at a distance and gnorant of all bearings of the nasty developments should join in the cry of the Pigottists in condemning him unheard.

It would be unpardonable ingratitude on the part of the Irish people to forget, in a moment, because a cry has been raised, all the great achievements of Mr. Parnell in favor of the liberties, the fortunes and the lives of themselves and their posterity. The word of a notorious roue and the evidence of two or three servant girls, bribed with secret service gold, are not of sufficient weight to turn the balance of public opinion and of Ireland's devotedness against a glorious and successful career of statesman

the days of the great O'Connell. The Euglish despatches of Monday last cabled from London explained fully the secret springs and foul source of all the ignominy lately heaped upon Parnell. They tell us that the Salisbury Govern ment, under cover of the odium cast on Parnell and while rumors of the O'Shea scandal are still fresh in the minds of the people, will order a general election. Balfour, who never scrupled to brazen it out or put forward an untrue statement, will find congenial employment in building on the loathsome foundation already laid in the divorce court. Let us hope that before the English masses are again called upon to decide the fate of Ireland's future, the heavy clouds of misrepresentation and calumny will have cleared away and that Ireland's cause, while triumphant, will also have saved its honor.

EDITORIAL NOTES. In this issue we present our readers

with a report of a beautiful discourse

preached by His Grace the Archbishop of Kingston, in St. Mary's Cathedral, of that city, on Sunday, 16th instant. Ten years ago the Diocese of Kingston became the spiritual charge of the present distinguished Archbishop, and his remarks have special reference to the works accomplished for the good of religion during that period of time. Great indeed have been the changes since Archbishop Cleary first set foot in Kingston. In nearly every district of his charge improvements were required, churches were to be built or repaired, and conventual and other schools were in urgent need of establishment or encouragement. In a word, a vast

amount of hard, earnest and persistent labor presented itself on all sides, and vigor, tact and determination were qualities required in abundance by him overwhelming a torrent of vituperation | who was to take hold of the helm. The on the head of the offending minister, present flourishing condition of the Divine Providence guided the mind that named Right Rev. James Vincent Cleary Bishop of Kingston; for the interests of our Blessed Redeemer have been looked after in a manner calculated to bring joy to the hearts of the people. And surely a rich reward awaits the faithful shepherd in the court of heaven. His labors have been great-eo great that God alone can measure their extent and the fruits thereof. We may truly say that not in Kingston only, but in all parts of our broad Dominion will be found thousands of plous souls whose prayers will unceasingly be offered to the Throne of Grace to spare for many, many years to the Church in Canada the present illustrious Arch-

> WE congratulate the Bishop of Hamilton on the splendid demonstration of last Sunday in his episcopal city. Another grand ediffce has been dedicated for the purpose of divine worship, and it is, too, a building of which the Bishop, priests and people have every reason to feel proud. Vast improvements are continually going on in the Diocese of Ham ilton, and God's blessing seems to attend the arduous labors and self sacrifice of the energetic and far seeing Bishop Dowling and his devoted clergy and laity.

bishop of Kingston.

THE Orange press, is very persistent in the claim that the departure of Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon from Ireland was an 'ignominious flight." A little thought will convince reasonable persons that this characterization is dictated not by reason but by a very intense hatred of Irishmen who are not of the Orange sort. Despatches this week prove very clearly that cowardice cannot with justice be charged against the Irish members of Parliament. Between them and Mr. Balfour there was merely a difference of

some pressing business to attent to in the United States and very niturally postponed acceptance of Mr. Balfour's kind invitation to retire from public life for a year. View it in whatever light we may the whole transaction was a very brilliant stroke of policy on the part of the Irish members, and fits of anger displayed by the Secretary and his Orange allies will provoke nothing save hearty laughter at their expense.

A DESPATCH from Montreal informs us that Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P. for Montreal Centre, is to be the recipient of a testimonial from his friends and admirers in that city in consideration of his services in Parliament and elsewhere. At a private meeting held on the 24h over \$3 000 was subscribed on the spot. We are not surprised at this manifestation of friendly regard towards Mr. Curran. His character is above reproach, his honesty of motive unquestioned, andhis talents of the brilliant order which render him eminently worthy of a high place in the counsels of the country. The Irish Catholic people especially have cause to feel proud that one of their numberone, too, whom they have every reason to respect and admire, and in whom they have the utmost confidence-holds such a high place in the esteem of the community at large.

Last week the cable was cruel enough o bring us the dreadful news that the Marquis of Lorne had decided to run for Parliament, and, if elected, would take his seat alongside Salisbury or Balfour. We were also told that the Prince of Wales felt annoyed at the Marquis because of this decision, as he did not wish to see royalty mixed up in party politics. We incline to the belief that the Prince places altogether too much importance on the incident. To very few, indeed will it cause either worry or pleasure whether the Marquis takes a seat with Gladatone or Salisbury, or remains aim essly loafing about the country as usual If he be elected, and takes part in the political strife of the country, not many will connect royalty with the incident, for it will be remembered that, after all, Argyle's son is only permitted to take place at a sort of side table royalty, and olds rank only one step above the butler.

AT A meeting held a few days ago of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec it was decided that acceptance of the grant of \$62 961 for Protestant education, made by the province in connection with the Jesuits' Estates Act, should be confirmed. The committee will leave the money in the hands of the Government, drawing 4 per cent. interest, to be with drawn on demand : interest to be paid half yearly. We may reasonably hope that this will end unreasoning agitation on the part of Ontario firebrands who would force their opinions — willy-nilly —lown the throats of their Quebec co-religionists.

DURING the recent municipal elections in England, which were fought out on party issues, Birmingham, the city which sends both Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Arthur Baltour to Parliament, was the scene of a venomous contest between the Tory and Liberal Unionist parties. Mr. Chamberlain won his seat in the Mr. Balfour, was triumphantly carried by the Liberals. It is pretty clear from this that the Irish Secretary will have to look for another refuge if he desires to have a seat in the next House of Commons. Elections were held in one hundred and tifty boroughs, and the Liberals wrested fifty from the enemy. To appreciate fully the position, it must be borne in mind that the Liberals also swept the country last year, and the gains of last year are to be added to those of the present year to show the full extent of the Liberal victory. It foreshadows un-mistakably the result of the next general election for the House of Commons—the triumph of Home Rule.

A CRANK, who by the Methodists is dubbed reverend, thought it his duty to publish in the Chicago papers an indignent protest because at Archbishop Feehan's jubilee festival cigars were used. He found out, however, that his letter was too precipitate, for he brought upon himself the ire of quite a number of his brethren in the ministry who use the weed and think it no sin. When will these people learn to agree on what is sinful and what is lawful? They would act wisely if they would do this before attempting to enforce their self-opinionated notions of theology upon those who know some-thing about a matter concerning which they know absolutely nothing.

THE Philadelphia American, an able and representative Republican journal, speaking of the Wisconsin and Illinois elections, wherein the Republicans were so badly snowed under," says: "The result both in Wisconsin and Illinois will tend to discourage the politicians from attempt. ing drastic legislation on the question of compulsory education." The issue, however, was not precisely "compulsory education," but compulsory godless education. Massachusetts too has given a opinion as to the time they should go to jail. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon had be turned at any moment.

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON. THE ARCHEISHOP'S TENTH ANNIVER-

Next Friday, the feast of Our Lady's Presentation in the Temple, will be the tenth auniversary of the Episcopal con-secration of the Most Rev. James Viucent Cleary in the Chapel of the Urban College of Propagana in Rome, by His Eminence Cardinal Simeoni. As an nounced in the Cathedral last Sunday, the clergy of the Diocese will not be asked to come from their several mis ions to celebrate the event with public solempity in our city on this occas short a time having elapsed since they assembled for the Pallium investiture. But the faithful were exported to come the church at 7:30 o'clock next Friday and unite with the Archbi offering the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in offering the Hay Sacrines of the Mass in thank-giving to God for His numerous favors in the past decade of Episcopal government and in supplication for a continuance of the Divine protection and blessing in the future. An interest-ing and very instructive sermon of an hour's duration was preached to a crowded congregation by His Grace at Vespers. The following is a summary :

Taking for his text Eph. 2 c, 10 v. We are God's workmanship, crea Christ Jesus in good works, which God hath prepared for us to walk in them," be said that next Friday will be a day of eacred commemoration, not alone for himself, to whom it recalls the most momentous event of his life, and the assumption of gravest responsibilities made bearable through the sacramental bestowal of proportionate graces of light and scrength from on high; but for the people also who were then delivered to charge for guidance unto salvation, and with whose spiritual well being his soul's safety is indissolubly linked. The pastor with his flock, the general with nis army, the commander of the ship with his crew and passengers, are boun in community of interest, of hops, of present danger, and of success or failure in the final issues. Wherefore he re-quested the Catholics of Kingston to join him in the oblation of the Eucharistic Sacrifice next Friday for three ends. THE DULY OF THANKSGIVING TO GOD.

First, in thanksgiving to the Most

Holy Trinity through Jesus Christ, the High Priest and Victim of the New and

Eternal Testament, for the favor of what soever good religious works have been accomplished during the past ten years in this city and diocese. Those works are not ours, and we must not glory in them, but with all sincerity and humble ness of spirit cry out, "Not to us, O Lord, not to us, but to Thy Name give glory." Whatsoever of imperfection is in those works—whatsoever taint the searching eye of God may discern in them of human motive, natural feeling, or failure in substance or form or method of execution—is imputable to our weak and erring nature, and should be ac-knowledged by us with sorrow and humiliation. But those and all other works, in so far as they are good and salutary, are wholly and absolutely God's works, and for them our thanks are due to God alone. This is the gist of the text I have quoted from St. Paul to the Ephesians, "We are God's workman snip," that is, the product of His handiwork, not only in the order of natural existence, which we readily comprehend, but more emphatically in the order of our Christian existence, cur life of faith and grace and virtue and salutary works. whereby we live unto God and insure our destiny of future glory. By bap-tismal regeneration we have been created anew in Corist Jesus; and the good works of Christian life which we do in our respective callings, you in yours and I in mine, are but the vital functions of our new and Divine life, of which faith and grace are the quickening principles. We are God's workmanship, created in Carist Jesus in good works, asth prepared for us to walk in them Corporation after a severe contest, but Not only are our works of religion and East Birmirgham, the constituency of charity and piety the handiwork of God, sustaining, stimulating and giving effect to the forces of supernatural vitality in our second creation through Carist, but all and every such salutary works were pre-ordained and prepared by God for each of us from the days of eter-nity, that we should "walk in them," and by their successive fulfilment, as by so many regular steps on the road of life we should finally arrive at the mountain of God, the home of the elect. is a profound mystery, calculated to make us ponder well and examine wnether we have been walking steadily on the line of good works prepared for us, as the way of our destiny, in the eternal decrees of God's wisdom and mercy. For me these words of the Apostle have been always suggestive of most solemn reflections. By God's special election and the sovereign com mand of Christ's Vicar, I was unex-pectedly, and without any choice or will of my own, called from my home beyond the seas and ordered to assume charge of a numerous people whom I had never seen or heard of. In the city sanctified by the preaching of SS. Peter and Paul and irrigated with their blood, I received the sacramental character o he episcopate, transforming me into a "new creature" in Christ Jesus, to live thenceforth in a new order of existence, and walk in the line of a new series of works prepared by Divine decree for my fulfilment of the mission assigned to me. Next Friday it will be a serious question for me to put to my own soul, how far have I corresponded with the decrees and preparations of God through the past ten years of this my new life and mission? Have I appears frustrated mission? Have I anywise frustrated the handiwork of God in me? And if, by the superior power of grace, the Divine workmanship has prevailed over faulty nature in producing anything of good through my ministrations in Kingston city and diocese, let praise and thanks be given to Him "from whom are

briefly analyze those works from beginning to end. In the first place, consider man as the agent. He hold his existence from God in the very moment of each action: for "in Him we live and move and have our being." Then the vital faculty or principal of man's action is God's gift: his reason, his free will, all his powers of soul and body are from God and are sustained by God's creative power. Then the active exercise of god and are sustained by God's creative power. Then the active exercise of those vital faculities for any work, how slight soever, requires God's previous movement in man to set them in motion, and his healing and helping grace, his light and infused strength of purpose to bring the act to completion with man's free concurrence and co operation. This is a grand maxim of philosophy, ad. mitted by all thinking men, spart altogether from revelation. And if all human good works in the natural order be effected thus by God's immediate greecy in man man manifactly true is agency in man, more manifestly true is this in the supernatural order. Here the dictum of the Lord Jesus is true in the fullest sense, "Without Me ye can do nothing." Supernatural works are those which proceed from regenerated man by the agency of faith and grace, and are ordained to his supernatural end, which is heavenly glory. Regener ated man is admitted by all professing Caristians to be God's workmanship, "created in Jesus Christ." To purchase our new life for each of us, the Son of God withingly gave up His human life on more severely shall our actions and the cross. Faith, which is the primary principle of regenerated man's life, is confessedly a gratuitous gitt, of God, be-stowed on whom He pleases, and with-held from whom He pleases. "It is not held from whom He pleases. from you," says the Apostle, "it is God's gift." Now, faith, although it is the first principle of supernatural action in regenerated man, is insufficient of itself; it will remain forever lancuive, dormant, and, as it may be termed, a dead faith, unless it be vitalized by grace, that is, the free motion of God upon the scul of man, enlightening his mind, impelving his will, and sustaining him throughout By the grace of God I am what I am I have labored more abundantly than all they: yet not I, but the grace of God with me." Oh! how beautiful is God to us in erecting His own pre-ordained good and salutary works in His creatures, and accepting for our merit sud eternal reward the poor tribute of our sub-mission to His handiwork in us and

our co operation with Him under the influence of His preventing grace. NO SELF RIGHTEOUSNESS IN ANY MAN. Wherefore let no Christian imagine that there is any self righteousness in him, or that the good which he does is the product of his naturally virtuous disposition or his inborn spirit of benevhe would do nothing, he could do nothing. "Without Me," said Christ, "ye ing. "Without Me," said Christ, ye can do nothing"—neither much nor writes St. Paul, "can say 'Lord Jesus,' unless in the Holy Ghost," that is, under the agency of divine grace. For which reason the learned St. Augustine, the Doctor of Grace, as he is styled in tory, has declared the teaching of the Church on the merit of salutary in one short sentence: "When God crowns our good works, what else doe He crown but His own gifts ?" value of our acts of religion, of charity of mercy, in the sight of God is derived from His grace going before, belping on, and completing the good act. How com-prehensive of Theology, and how sugges tive to devout minds, is the short prayer taught us by Holy Mother Church for frequent recitation every day and for the special sanctification of each duty : " Prevent, we beseech thee, O Lord, our actions by the holy inspirations, and carry them on by thy gracious assistance, that every prayer and good work of ours Goa's spirit to undertake the work, must be the beginning of all soul saving operations. It is called "preventing" grace, which means simply "grace going before," and is so absolutely indispensable that St. Paul assured the faithful of apply our minds to other works in this city which seem to have been "prepared by God for us to walk in them,"

Hotel Diffusion our soul required for working up the will to good purposes in conformity with the Holy Spirit's suggestion, and form Holy Spirit's suggestion, and finally carrying out the good purpose to its final result of good, mentorious and per tect action, despite the evil forces of the world, the flesh and the devil striving to rob us of our merit and God of His honor? Let us beware of relying on our strength of will or claiming credit for our virtuous dispositions and charitable sacrifices, public or private. What have you that you have ceived? and if you have received, why poast as though you had not received?" These are scriptural interrogations, to which the scripture itself replies by tell or is done by you, from the first good thought to the final accomplishment of gs to God on account of sitions, good intentions your good dispositions, good intentions and good deeds, He may abandon you, like others, to nature and its passions of corruption, and allow you ro stray into the ways of perdition. Hear this word of terrible warning: "With fear and trembling work out your salvation; for it is God that worketh in you both to will and accomplish accord-

with humble confession that we are "useless servants" after all; and let us be profoundly thankful that He deigns in His mercy to "crown His own gifts" in us by placing to our account for ever-lasting reward each voluntary submis-sion to His action upon us and each co-operation of our will with His, in effect-ing His pre-ordained works of religion and charity and mercy. Let the words of my text sink deep into every mind, " We are God's workmanship, created in Christ Jesus in good works, which God bath prepared for us to walk in them." And let us repeat every day, and ten times a day, the sweet little theological prayer "Prevent we beseech Thee, O Lord, our carry them on by Thy gracious assistance, that every prayer and good work of ours may always begin from Thee, and by Thee be happily ended, through Christ our Lord. Amen."

PETITION OF PARDON OF FAULTS Besides thanking God next Friday in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for all His favors of the past ten years, let us join in supplication for pardon of the many faults and deficiencies of administration that lie against me in the divine record of good and evil. How much more might have been done, and how much better done, had I been more diligent in the divine service and more faithful in yield-to the inspirations of the Holy Ghost more severely shall our actions and omissions be scrutinized by Him who has omissions be scrutinized by him who has declared that He "will judge justices," and "will search Jerusalem with lamps," and lay bare the hidden thoughts and counsels of men's hearts on judgment day. Let us implore His forgiveness now, that we may be safe on that day; "because with the Lord there is mercy, and with Him plentiful redemption, and He shall redeem Israel from all its iniqui-

THE WORKS THAT REMAINS TO BE DONE.

The third end for which I invite you to assist at the Holy Sacrifice next Friday morning is one which very specially concerns you in common with me. It is to beseech God the Father, through Our Lord Jesus Christ, that He may be pleased to indue my mind and heart and whole being with the fulness of His spirit, that I may know what works He has prepared for me to walk in them" throughout the remaining period, be it short or long, of my mission amongst you ; and, knowing them, to devise the proper ways and methods of their execution and faithfully accomplish them in the opportune time. How is man to know plans and preparations of God except through prayer, daily fer-vent prayer, in conjunction with the Great High Priest immolating Himself continually for us on the Caristian altar? May nothing be undertaken but what will contribute to His glory and be entirely His workmanship in us we never trust in our own strength ; and may we never fail to rely on Him with unbounded confidence, that, having begun the good word in us, He will perfect it unto the day of Christ Jesus. Wnatsoever has been effected in the past, must be accounted as nothing, so iong as there remains much to be yet done. Hitherto the wants of the outer missions appeared to demand more immediate attention; and accordingly I felt bound to postpone many undertakings in the city of Kingston, which meanwhile have been ever present to my mind and purpose. Now, however, the northern belt of the Diocese extending over two hundred miles in length, which was heretofor without a resider priest anywhere to give due pastoral care to the scattered sheep of the fold, their sick and their little ones, has been divided into missionary districts, twelve in number, and given in charge of their respective resident pastors, for whom the people have cheerfully provided elegant and comfortable presbyteries may always begin from thee, and by the bappily ended, through Christ, vents and schools have been erected and fittingly furnished wheresoever they were needed for God's honor and the religious benefit of the people. The construction also of the majestic facade and tower of this Cathedral of St. Mary is approaching completion. Lat me add that our recent financial arrange-ments have set our minds perfectly at Crinth, and us through them, that "we ments have set our minds perfectly at are not sufficient to think anything (in ease respecting the comparatively small the order or salvation) of ourselves, as of ourselves: but our sufficiency is from apply our minds to other works in this God." And if the mere first thought of city which seem to have been "prepared

time felt ashamed, especially on hearing the remarks of strangers viciting this city, because of the miserable condition of our institutions of mercy and charity? They institutions of mercy and charity? They remain absolutely undeveloped from the day of their origin. Insufficient space, want of accommodation and orderly classification of the inmates, poverty of equipment and meanness of surroundings characterize them before the eyes of all observers, and reflect not a little discredit on the city of Kungatan. The sick and the indigent the Kingston. The sick and the indigent, the orpnans and the aged infirm, are, indeed, well and tenderly cared for by the holy Religious, who see the suffering Saviour image in each afflicted countenance, and lovingly tend Him in His distressed memor is done by you, from the first good thought to the final accomplishment of anything, is God's workmanship in you, not your own; and that you ought to hold yourself in continual fear not be constrained to endure a day longer than the property of the pr lest, if you appropriate to yourself the glory that belongs to God on account of patience, trusting in Him who whispers in their souls, "so long as you did it to one of these My least ones, you did it to Me." To learn His reward they make full and To learn His reward they make rull and free sacrifice of their lives, their health and all the talents of nature and grace with which they were endowed by God's sweet Providence in the days of their youth. Therefore, do they willingly submit to fatigue and countless difficulties. Divine workmanship has prevailed over faulty nature in producing anything of good through my ministrations in Kinggood will." Since, therefore, every first thought suggestions at the discharge of their duties, always laborious, oftentlmes trying, to tender natures. Let us lighten their burden by providing them with divine suggestion must, likewise, be wrought in us by G-Jd's spirit; and every operation.

God's OWNERSHIP IN ALL GOOD WORKS OF MEN.

That you may comprehend more clearly the full and absolute ownership of God in every good work of ours, and of God in every good work of ours, and our will must be the free handiwork of the Author of grace there have a substitute and countless difficulties in the discharge of their duties, always laborious, oftentlmes trying, severely trying, to tender natures. Let us lighten their burden by providing them with the divine suggestion must, likewise, be wrought in us by G-Jd's spirit; and every suitable accommodation and proper cquip ment, with space and light and ventilations of our will must be the reprint the divine suggestion must, likewise, be wrought in us by G-Jd's spirit; and every suitable accommodation and proper cquip ment, with space and light and ventilations of the good purposes of their duties, always laborious, oftentlmes trying, severely trying the divine suggestion of the good purposes of their dutie youth. Therefore, do they willingly submit to fatigue and countless difficulties

in robes of white, indicating the purity of their souls on this important and momentous occasion. At the close of High Mass (the celebrant of which was Fa.ber Heydon, a native of Essa,) His Grace delivered a powerful sermon. Want of space forbids even a resume, but a few words at least are demanded from us.

Archbishop Walsh is a man of dignified and commanding presence, and his arguements are plain, direct and forcible. arguements are pisin, direct and orcitors. He dealt mainly with the fundamental doctrines of the Church relating to baptism and confirmation; but the portion of his remarks that most interested us was an appeal for that Christian charity that recognizes all men as brothers and that tolerates what it does not agree with. At the close of his practical address, he searchingly examined the can didates for confirmation, in the fundamentals of their faith, but the little ones hore the ordeal well and most creditably. Then the solemn rite of confirmation was administered, and the pledge of total abstinence was solemnly taken by the toys, at the request of His Grace. Tais binds the little fellows until each is twenty-one years to abstain totally from the use of intextesting liquors, when it is to be hoped each will have grace and wisdom enough to enable him to continue in well doing so auspiciously begun. A temperate people pictously degun. A temperate people are a great people, and conversely a people given to intemperance never make material progress, and cannot well make spiritual headway.

We cannot refrain from commenting on one of His Grace's utterances. This was the expression of a hope that none of our hotel-keepers ever violate the law pro hibiting sale of liquors on Sunday—a law which the Archbishop characterized as a good and salutary one. We trust if there have been infractions of this law in the past in Alliston, there will be more faithful compliance with it hence

At the close of the splendid ceremon

to both addresses, complimenting both priest and people upon the improve ents made and paid for in the parish the last fifteen years, and pointing out elequently and forcibly the benefits accruing from membership in the C. M.

His Grace took the evening train for Toronto on the 13th inst, being accompanied to the train by many local men anxious to do honor to their beloved

Archbishop.

During confirmation services, there were noticed in the sanctuary Father Walsh, the Archbishop's secretary; Fathers Kiernsn, Collingwood; Moyna, Stayner; Gearin, Flos; and Kilcullen, St. James, South Adjala.

The sacred edifice was crowded to

overflowing, a very large number of those present being Protestants, who listened to the elequent prelate, and seemed otherwise interested in the im-

posing ceremonies of the day.

The choir, under the talented manage ment of Miss Kelly, the organist, ren dered a very fine Mass and hymns ex-quisitely appropriate to the solemn

Father Gibney is to be complimented upon the arrangements, which were per-fect, resulting in the harmony of motion and procedure alike pleasing to the eye, of the body, and the spirit. Evidently priest and people work together for the general good; and whenever this occurs the best results for the cause of religion

The addresses, to which we have already referred, are subjoined. The congregation's address :

The congregation's address:

To His Grace the Most Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Aschbishop of Toronto:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—On behalf of the Catholics of Alliston and North Adjala Missions, we approach Your Grace to give expression to the love and fealty we hold to you, our new Archbishop.

After the death of your holy and patriotic predecessor, our minds turned west wards and many a humblé prayer was offered that the Bishop of London might te chosen as our nuture spiritual onief.

We may say that joy filled our hearts when the welcom news came that the Father of the Fathriul, Leo XIII, chose the them Bishop of London as second Archbishop of Fornito, Your Grace is no stranger here. With pleasure we recall the fact that you assisted and preached at the laying of the cornerstone of this church, and made as by your elequence on that occasion feel greater glory, if possible, in our holy falth.

Since that time Your Grace progress. In Allistion our number nas increased nearly ten-fold; the church which you see, togsther with the handsome presbytery,

station on the arrival of the train from Collingwood, accompanying His Grace via Victoria street to St. Paul's Presbytery.

The Alliston cornet band was also at the station to assist in the reception ceremonies, and both at the station and en route played many lively airs, adding much to the charm of the occasion.

There were 95 candidates for confirmation—of whom 74 were oblidere and 21 adults; and of the former 32 were girls and 42 boys. It was a very pleasing and animated sight to witness the boys and girls marching in procession, the former wearing rosettes and the latter dressed in robes of white, indicating the purity of their souls on this uncortext, and the latter dressed in robes of white, indicating the purity of their souls on this uncortext, and the latter dressed in robes of white, indicating the purity of their souls on this uncortext, and the latter dressed in robes of white, indicating the purity of their souls on this uncortext, and the latter dressed in robes of white, indicating the purity of their souls on this uncortext.

to this great Archidicesse are in safe keeplog.

That in a religious sense "the desert
blossomed like a rose" in the diocese of
London, through Your Grece's progressive
efforts as Bishop of that diocese, has passed
into unquestioned history and is a happy
augury for a beneficent and enterprising
administration of the greater trust to which
the Providence of God has called you.
But Your Grace holds a high place in our
affections for others reasons.
As Grand Spiritual Adviser of the Catholic
Mutual Benefit Association in Uanada, we
greet you, our belowed Archbishop.
It would be singuisr, indeed, if we were unsequalatted with all Your Grace he's done to
introduce and spread our grand association
in Canada, which intelligence and association

It would be singular, indeed, if we were unsequented with all Your Grace has done to introduce and spread our grand association in Canada.

Guided by high intelligence and actuated by an earnest cestre to promote the mental growth and moral condition of your people. Your Grace encouraged and fostered by your paternai blessing the founding of the first Canadian Branches of the C. M. B. A.

In attending the blennial convention recently held in Montreal, what convincing evidences of Your Grace's unerring ladgment and wise forethought were manifested on every side and in so misny ways to the delegates, numbering one hundred and forty, and representing every Province in the Dominion. Your Grace's mutured the little seed. How stately and imposing are the proportions of the plant into which the seeding has grown.

The recilication of well doing from which much good resulted or is resulting, always gives pleasure to him who loves his kind.

It must then have been an exquisite satisfaction to Your Grace who assisted at the establishment of address in a forther in the common of address in the common of a strength of the widows and orphans bringing bodily comfort to many a bereaved one and preserving the faith to little ones deprived by death of a father's protecting care. Our beneficial and Catholic society is conteminous with our national boundaries, and is doing a work of uncalculable benefit for the widows and orphans bringing bodily comfort to many a bereaved one and preserving the faith to little ones deprived by death of a father's protecting care. Nor do its benefits end here, for it promotes a spirit of brotherhood giving them that influence which is the natural result of unity of purpose and action, and which is vitally essential to the well being of minorities. Wishing Your Grace length

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

ies P. D. Kelly, Esq., presented an address of welcome to the Archbishop from the congregation, and Mr. J. C. Hart one from Branch 91 of the C. M. B. A. Ship Right Rev. Denis O'Connor, Bishop of London, will take place on Sunday, November the 30th, at 10:30 a rg. So ery exceptional an event calls for exceptional action on the part of the good Catholics of Wawanosh. Hence all should be present in good time on next Sunday and give liberally at the offertory. There by His vill be High Mass with a serme Lordship at 10.30 a m. and Vespers with ermon and benediction in the evening

> THE RIDGETOWN CHURCH. The church at Ridgetown is under-going repair. The interior is to be finished in a handsome freeco, besides he erection of a beautiful new altar and new set of Stations of the Cross. The church will be solemnly dedicated on Sunday, December 7, by the Bishop of London. When finished the church will e a credit to Father Quigley and the

Catholics of Ridgetown.

PARISH OF WYOMING. A more than usually large congrega-E Sunday, the announcement having been made that the lately consecrated Bishop O'Connor would visit this part of the diocese and perform the ceremony of consecrating the bell obtained for the church in this village and also the two awaiting the same rite in St. Philip's Church, Petrolia. At half past ten the church was comfortably filled, many Pro-testants being present, anxious to witness ceremony they had never seen before. The organ loft was filled by the members of the Petrolla Catholic church choir. Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Gnam, at the close of which he introduced the Bishop in a short address to the con-Bishop O'Connor gave a clear gregation. letinct and lucid explanation of the rite he was about to perform, showing the points of distinction between the baptism of a bell, or any inanimate object belong of a bell, or any inanimate of ject belonging to the church, and the baptism of a child or intelligent being, also the point in which the two baptisms bore a similarity. He likewise explained the necessity of having a bell on the Catholic churches, arising from the necessary occaning which it is need as the ringing of convicing a single from the necessary occasions on which it is used, as the ringing of it three times a day comemorative of the incarnation of the Biessed Redeemer, the call to Mass, the baptism of their children the celebration of a wedding, and the colebration of a wedding, and the solemn tolling of a bell at the funeral of the faithful. The address of the Bishop was attentively listened to, and at the close, having assumed full pontifical robes,

House of Providence have dedicated themselves for life. May God's blessing be upon our work! And when, by His seistance, these pri jects shall be encessfully accompilabed, there will yet be another and more difficult task before me in this city of Kingston, to which I look forward with agences and artent hope as the consummation of my episcopal career. I refer to the higher eduction of our growing youth, whom I desire to provide with a first-class literary, classical and commercial tracking that will enable them to enter on the various professional lines of life and win for themselves honor and high position and the substantial rewards trate come in due time to the learned and virtuous.

ARCHIDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CONFIRMATION IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, ALLISTON.

Alliston deraid, November 20.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh visited Alliston and N. Adjala missions, met the Archbishop Walsh wistined Alliston and N. Adjala missions, met the Archbishop at the railway station on the arrival of the trail for the life of the particular of the providence of the providence of the providence of the providence of the life of the particular of the providence of the p and outside, giving it a name, and placing it under the protection of the saints and angels in heaven. At the close of the services an interesting feature, and one that must have been peculiarly pleasing to His Lordship, took place, when Mr. E. Cassidy, followed by the most of the male members of the congregation, approached the altar, where His Lordship was standing, and, unfolding a manuscript proceeded to read a lengthy address expressive of their gratitude to His Lordship, their feelings of loyalty to him as their Bishop and good wishes for long life and prosperity. To wishes for long life and prosperity. To this address His Lordship made a ready and suitable reply, thanking them heart-lly for their words of kindness and prom-ises of attachment, and urging them to use their is fluence in training the boys so as to induce more of them to enter the priesthood, as the Church was at present suffering for want of candidates in several of her mission fields, and as a friendly advise he would urge them strongly as farmers to stick to their farms, as being the most

independent calling a man can follow.

After giving them his blessing the deputation retired and the congregation was dis missed. In the evening Bishop O Connor and Father Gram proceeded to Petroles to consecrate the bells for the church in

that town.
ST PHILIP'S CHURCH, PETROLIA, HONORED. It had been announced a few weeks ago that His Lordship Bishop O'Connor would visit Petrolia for the purpose of consecrating the two bells recently pur chased by Father Guam for that church The anxiously expected day came, and on Sunday evening, 16th, His Lordship, accompanied by Fathers Mugan and Gaam, drove from Wyoming. After sharing in the elaborate hospitality o the Misses Gleeson, always prepared to give welcome, particularly on such occa-sions, the Bishop and clergy repaired to the church. Everything was in readi-ness. The church was already crowded to the very doors, the aisles and gallery being filled. Two hundred or more, seeking entrance, were disappointed one-half the congregation being non Catholics. The altar and sanctuary were one massive blaze of lights and colored prisms, elegantly decorated with natural flowers, displaying the taste of the ladies who give incessant help in such works. The bells, placed before the sanctuary, one on either side of the aisle, presented an effective appearance by their artistic decora-tions and luminations. In addi-tion to the bells was an altar of the Blessed Virgin to be blessed, the donation of a generous hearted lady parishioner. After grand Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sucrament, Benediction of the Blessed Surament, His Lordship approached the railing and then for one hour held every eye of his congregation fixed upon him by his logical discourse. It could at once be seen that it was the discourse of a philosopher and sound theologian His Lordship spoke of our devotion to the Mother of God, why we adorn our churches with sacred images and pictures; and that many, in ignorance, as pictures; and that many, in ignorance, ac cuse us of image-worshiping and the like. This cannot be attributed to us. They will admit that our standard of education is at least on a level with their own, that we are fully as sharp and as keer

in business matters as they are, and ye they attribute this want of religious edu cation to us. Then, referring to the necessity of having bells in Catholic churches, this arising from the necessary occasions on which they are used—as the ringing of them morning, noon and night, commemorative of the Incarnation of our blessed Redeemer, when is said the beautiful prayer of the "Angelus," They are also rung on the occasions of the baptisms of their children, and the calerations of marriage, giving expression of joy; finally, they are solemnly tolled at funerals, to call the faithful to the duties they owe towards the dead, to unite with the Church in her requiem and dolefu De Profundis In a word, their ringing is the voice of God reminding the faith ful of their duties. Then, through the prayers of the Church, are invoked the essings of God, the unctions with holy oils are made, seven on the exterior of the bell, symbolizing the seven capital sins, against which we should strongly com bat, and ask new graces, especially when the tones of the bell remind us of this. On the interior four unctions are made reminding us of the four cardinal virtues, to be practiced by all Christian eople—prudence, justice, temperance and fortitude. Finally, His Lordship ex-

day mornings they are called to sauctify that day by attending at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. After the ceremony of baptism of the bells, the Bishop, surrounded by twenty four little girls, wreathed and veiled and with lighted candles and by the gentle men of the congregation, was presented with an elaborately prepared address on behalf of the Catholics of St. Philip's Church. The address was read by Mr. William Gleeson in a distinct and

horted his people to be ever faithful to the appeals made to them by the ring

ing of the bells, especially when on Sun

audible tone : To His Lordship Bishop O'Connor :

greited predecessor, the Archbishop of Toronto, we rose to a high standard of consolation when first our pastor gladiy annote ced from yonder pulpit that Kome had spoken and had pointed to the distinguished superior of Assumption College as our pleiate. With the entire diocese was united in one grand chorus of "Amens," and is loud Loanksgiving to the Holy See we now welcome you as our belowed slishop to the church of St. Philip. We are the calldra of your family diocese, the floct of your peterste, the souls entrusted to your care. You, my Lord, are our fatner; to you we look for unbroken love and salutary advice You are the pastor of our souls, from my nands and from the hands of thy priests must be broken unto us the "Bread of eternal life." You are our director. You will point out to us, as your predecessors, the apostles, did of old, the unerring way leading to heaven. Your work, my Lord, has been this before. Within the walls of your formst college home you have watched the germ of priestly vocation planted in many an aspling youth, and you have carefully cultured it, until to-day we have scattered throughout almost every part of the diocese, a faitful priesthood largely the fruit of your holy work. The Holy See unmitaken all your loriship to limpart to your content the dictates of the Holy Spirit, she has donned you with the sacred mitre, inaposing upon you the Episcopas burgen. We, my Lord, piedge to lighten that burden by our fieldly towards you. May we now ask of Your Loriship to impart to your content of the diocese. We my feet our Episcopsi blessing, and in all our most our most our burdens, and as we receive thy beginned to submission and love.

Signed on behalf when so, Penilo's congregation, Sonday, November 16 18. Pullio's congregation, Sonday, November 16 18. Pulli

themselves.

In closing His Lordship exhorted his people to encourage their youth to his people to encourage their youth to study for the holy priesthood; that his diocese was in need of priests. It is needless to say that the pleasing reneedless to say the pleasing reneedless the pleasing reneedless to say the pleasing reneedless the pleasing reneedless the pleasing reneedless the pleasing reneedless t marks of the Bishop had a marked effect upon his bearers during the three hours' ceremony. The solemn quiet was never broken by the immense congregation. His Lordship gave his benediction to all, Catholics and non-Catholics slike. Many earnest welcomes await Bishop

O'Connor on his next visit to Petrolia. It must be added that the choir, under the able direction of Mrs. Harvey, deserves special praise, the music rendered on the occasion being of a superior class. Mention might also be made that the weight of the bells is 700 and 1400 lbs respectively of small them. and 1400 lbs respectively, of sweet tone and harmonizing. The purchase was made from the Cincinnati Bell Foundry. On Sunday morning the same cere-

mony was performed at Wyoming. A bell of 700 pounds weight was purchased for the church of the Holy Rosary. After High Mass His Lordship spoke for three quarters of an hour, and lucidly ex-plained the rite ne was about to perform. The church was crowded with an attentive congregation. After the ceremony Mr. E. Cissidy, on behalf of the congregation, read an address of welcome to gation, read an appress of welcome to His Lordshio, to which was made a feel ing reply. The people of Wyoming are most grateful to Bishop O'Connor for the honor shown them and look forward to bis next visit.

IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTA. TION.

Quebec, Nov. 21, 1890.

To the Editor of The Record. To the Editor of The Record.

SIR—Your article from Quebec on the question of Irish representation is altogether misleading, but so plausibly put that, while not altogether false, it is calculated to deceive your readers, and that is apparently the very object for which it was written. As to the author of the article I will say nothing. You know best yourself whether it was Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, as is shrewdly suspected among those who know him best. At any rate, the sole objects of the letter seem to be, first and foremost, to boom Mr. Fitzpatrick, and secondly to lead the Irish Catholies of the Dominion to believe that their interests are carefully guarded by the Mercier Government. Now, let us look at the facts Government. Now, let us look at the facts of the case. Mr. James McShane, an Irish Chipble, wen Mr. Mereler formed his first Chipble, wen Mr. Mereler formed his first Cabinet, wen Mr. Mereler formed his first Cabinet, wen Mr. Mereler formed his first Cabinet, much they soon took of the French element, and they soon took of the French element, and they soon took of the french crist, it is well known that his process of the entry. From that date till the present time the Irish have had no representative in the Cabinet, although Mr. Mercler has on many occasions acknowledged their right to it, and promised to grant their just demands on the first opportunity. Your correspondent pretends that the Irish have always had a representative in the person of Hon. Mr. Shehyn. Now, Mr. Shehyn, while a very worthy gentleman, is in no sense an Irishman. It may be that he has Irish blood in his veins, though some say he is of German descent; but at any rate he was adopted at a very early age by a French-Canadian family. All his surroundings and associations have been French all his business in French, speaks English with difficulty, and is always looked upon as a French-Canadian. He is married to a French-Canadian lady, and I do not believe that more than one of his family speaks English with difficulty, and is always looked upon as a French-Canadian. He is married to a French-Canadian lady, and I do not believe that more than one of his family speaks English duently. In what respect can he be looked upon as a representative Irishman? If Mr. Mercier looked upon him as an Irishman, why did he not assert that as a reason for not allowing Mr. Hall's motion to pass? When Mr. Hall proposed a resolution regretting that the Government had not recognized the right of the Irish Catholics and the English Protestants to the representation their numbers and influence entitled them to, it would have been easy for the Government to have said. "When he had a larght was dangerous to the welfare and peace of the community, and that the only qu

tant and one English Protestant, and we had come to believe that the old country people were entitled to this, but, thanks to Messrs, Flizpatrick and Watts, we find we are entitled to nothing. Suppose the Federal Govt, were to adopt this principle and form an exclusively English Cabinet, or, say, a Cabinet composed exclusively of Ontario men, what would happen? There would be such an uprising in this Province that no Govt, could withstand it, and I would be very much surprised if the leaders of the movement would not be Messrs, Mercler, Flizpatrick and Watts, the very men who were instrumental in asserting the principle here. But the old country element here has always suffered by placing politics before questions of national interest, while on every question of national interest, while on every question fafteeting their nationality the French-Canadians have always presented a solid front. The English people have always taken the deepest interest in the question of Irish representation, for they knew very well that if one were deprived of the right the other would very soon be. It is not too late yet to re-assert that right, and if the English and Irish voters in every constituency were to drop polities for the time being and demand that the House repeal the resolution recently adopted, they would carry their point. I sindered in the summary of the English-speaking minority in the hope of securing for himself a seat in the Cabinet.

" THE KCCE HOMO."

which was raffled in connection with the Windsor Art Exhibition, was won by ticket No. A 184, held by Mr. T. F. Sullivan, of the People's Saving Bink, Detroit, Mich. U. S. R. v. Dean Wagner, whilst thanking most sincerely sil wao contributed towards the success of his enterprise, wishes us to say that he has on hand a large collection of antique oil churca, that it would compare with any in the diocese. A just tribute was paid the non-Catholics for their liberality towards St. Pallip's church and pleasure in aid of the Hotel Dieu. He will also, expressed at the harmony which he as in the past, gratefully receive any knew existed between Catholics and smounts of cancelled postage stamps To save him much labor, and also some stamps to senders, the following process for taking off stamps is suggested: Cut

WEDDING BELLS.

KENNEDY-DORAN.

WEDDING BELLS,

KENNEDY-DORAN.

At the Church of Our Lady, this morning, Miss Anna Doran, daughter of Mr. M. J. Doran, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Dr. J. H. Kounedy, of Prelipsion, formerly of this city. The marriage look place at 839 o'clock, at which hour the bride entered the church, leaning on the sam of her father and attended by her bridesmaid, Miss Louise Prindeville, of Mitched, a former schoolmate of Miss Dorse's at Loretto Academy, this city. The bride was tastefully attired to brown Houretta cloth with that to maten and now of ostrich feathers. She was joined at the attached by the groom, who was supported by his brother, air, M. W. Kennedy of the firm of M. W. Kennedy & Co. Lindsay. The cermony was periormed by Rev. Fahrer O'Loune sub-descon, and fev. Fahrer Final gan master of exemonies. The musical service was under the leadership of Mrs. Keleher. Miss Doran has been organist in the Church of Our Lady for the past eight years, during which periods on has been most faithful in the discharge of her onerous dulles. In every good work connected with the fauver, good work connected with the fauver, good work connected with the fauver which it will be difficult to fill. With all classes of people her sweet and amiable disposition has made her setuping in her laborated which his was the second which it will be difficult to fill. With all classes of people her sweet and amiable disposition has made her setuping at the high esteem in which set is high watch and chain, from the except faute faither from the steps in the community of St. Joseph's; a beautiful state from the groom, a parior suite from Mr. J. Kennedy, father of the groom. The newly married couple left on the 305 trail for Niagara Falls, after which they will repair to their many friends that they may enjoy a long life of unalloyed nappiness.—

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Timothy Shea, London. On Monday, November 17th, Timothy Sha, one of the oldest and most respected residents of this city, passed away, while only three short months have expeed since only three short months have expeed since his devoted wife was removed by the same ruthless hand. The deceased had been a resident of this city for upwards of forty years and was one of the lew Catholics left who worshipped in the old building on the west side of clonwond street before London had a Catholic church. He saw the city grow from a small town to its present extensive limits, and, in days gone by, took a prominent part in for warding the interests of his ward. For many years he sat on the Separate School Board, and always took a lively interest in educational maiters. For over forty years he drew an annulty from the British government, having served his country for twenty-one years in the Sind Regiment of Foot. He has left a valuable property to his family. Five children survive him—his soo Jerrie, in New Orlean; "Ars Forbes, of Detroit; Mrs. Smith, of Ingersol; Kate, of this city; and Annie of St. Mary's.

WHAT KVERYBODY SAYS MUST

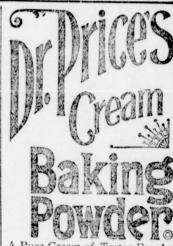
WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS MUST BE TRUE.

And everybody says "The Bargain Store" is the foremost, cheapest and most progressive drygoods house in London. Rousers and rattlers to wake and shake you up to buy now. "Legions of lots," and every lot a leader as good as the following Our eye openers for this weel will be: Forty-six inch, all wool black cashmere, worth 69c, for 39s; a yard of 24 inch black babit cloth, all wool, worth 75; for 50; a yard; 98 pairs, all wool blankets regular price \$5, for \$3.95 a pair; heav union flannel, worth 183, for 12½: a yard ladies' heavy knit undervests, worth \$1 for 69c; French woven coreet, regular price \$1, for 79c; a pair ladies' house jerseys, in black and colors, worth \$2.25 for \$1.49; heavy blue serge for ladies mantles and overcoats, worth \$2.75, for \$150 a yard; Scotch tweed for ladies and children's mantles, worth \$150, for 75c a yard; heavy white wool flaunel plain or twill, worth 60c, for 39c a yard gentlemen's Scotch rubber coats, worth \$5, for \$2.95; ladies' all-wool short coats worth \$2.95, for \$1.50; long sealette coats, worth \$38, for \$22.75; fur capes, in seal or beaver, worth \$20, for \$11.95 Come early and avoid the crush in the afternoon. The London Bargain Dry goods Store, 136 Dundas street, opposite the Market Lane.

There are one thousand five hundred Catholic It d'ans in Bishop Brondel's diccree. All the Flatheads are Catholice.
The missions in Bishop Marty's diocese
are also flourishing. The Bishop himself
speaks several Indian languages.

A correspondent of the London Tablet says he owes his own conversion and that of forty near relations to the writings of Oardinal Newman.

1 30

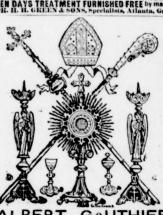


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MONTREAL. TEACHER WANTED.

L ADY TEACHER WITH A SED CLASS certificate to take charge of the junior department of the R C. Separate Senool of Araprior; state salary and qualifications—Rev. A CHAINE, Araprior, Oat. 632 2w TEACHER WANTED.

FOR UNION SCHOOL SECTION No. 6, Filter and Logan; male or female, holding 2nd class certificate; applicant to state salary required; applications will be received up to Dec. 10, 1890, with testimonials; duties to commence Jan. 5, 1891. Address Thos. Kelly, Sec. Treas., Kinkora. 630-3w

TEACHER WANTED. FOR S. No. 4, TP. OF MARA, FOR FOR P. 1891; one holding a lator 2nd class certificate; salary about \$125 per abnum; enclose credentials; none but an experienced teacher need apply; married man preferred; residence free. Apply to PATRICK CLANKE, Trustee, Uptergrove, Ont. 611-2w

TEACHER WANTED. M ALE OR FEMALE FOR SEPARATE 2nd or 3rd class certificate; duties to begin lat January; send saisty required, experience and testimonals to S. McConnic, sec., Eiginfield P. O. 642 3w.

TEACHER WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEER FOR S. S.

No 3. Biddulph, a mile or female tosether holding a 2nd or 3rd class certificate; duties to commence Jan. 5; apply stating satary and giving testimonials and experience to WM. Toohey, Sec.-Freas. Lancan 632 2 TEACHER WANTED.

FEAURER WANTED.

TEMALE; ONE HOLDING 3RD CLASS certificate; to teach the Junior department of the R. C. Separate school of the village of Wallaceburg, county of Kent; duttes to commence 1st of January, 1891; please state salary and furnish testimonials. P. MCCARRON, Sec. Treas. 632 2w BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE.

(f THE work in Book-keeping in practical and thorough, the instruction in Ponmanship excellent."—N. E. BRITTON, Moore Creek. "After three and a half months in Shorthand I wrote 175 word sper minute, new matter."—kriftel. ThomPraoN, sged is, Brockytlle. "162 words per minute was my specific from the months in Parket Mylle." 162 words per minute was my specific foreign place. Write foreign and the connell. Carleton Place. Write foreignal.

MANUFACTURING UNDERTAKERS Wholesale and retail. Outside the contine. Always open. R. DRISCOLL & CO. 424 Richmond-st., - London, Ont. A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE



TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES, 1891.

The undersigned will receive tenders for WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3, 1890.

for the supply of Butchers' Meat, Butter, flour, Oatmesl, Potatoes, Cordwood, etc., o the collowing institutions during the year to the following institutions during the year 1891, viz:—
The Asylums for the Insane in Toronto, London, Kingstov, Hamilton and Orillia; the Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto; the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene; the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, and the Blind, Brantford.

and bumb, Believine, and the Blind, Brantford.

Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due to dilment of each contract.

Specifications and forms of tender can only be nad on making application to the Bursars of the respective lostitutions.

N. B.—Tenders are not required for the supply of meat to the Asylums in Toronto, London, Kungston and Hamilton, nor to the Central Prison and Reformatory for Females, forouto.

males, foronto.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. R. CHRISTIE,
T. F. CHAMBERL AIN,
Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities. arliament Buildings, Toronto, 18th November, 1890.

Branch No. 4, Loudon, Meets on the 2nd and th Thursday of yery month, at 8 o'olock, at their nail, albion Block, Richmond street, P. F. Boyle, President; Wm. Corcoran, Bec. INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

Great is he who enjoys his earthenware as if it were plate, and not less great is the man to whom all his plate is no more

The chief ingredients in the composition of thore qualities that gain esteem and praise are good nature, truth, good sense and good breeding.

Nearly everybody has it in him to be better than he is. Improvement is chiefly the regulation of the propensities and

STORIES OF MADAME DE STAEL.

STORIES OF MADAME DE STAEL.

It was a high tribute that the most beautiful woman in France paid to the most fascinating of French controversial ists. "If I were Queen of France," said Medame Recemier, "I would command Madame de Stael to talk to me all the day long." This gifted woman was once driving with several distinguished mer. "suddenly they were surprised by a violent storm bursting over their heads. So absorbed were they by the vivacity of her conversation that not one of them

absorbed were they by the vivacity of her conversation that not one of them had noticed a sign of the gathering storm. A well-known writer says that Madame de Stael obtained her literary material almost exclusively by means of conversa-tion. When a subject occupied her thoughts, she systematically directed to it the talk of learned and brilliant men. As a fisherman uses a net to catch fish, so she used conversation to catch ideas and sug-

She would write a brief, rough draft of She would write a brief, rough draft of her intended literary project, which she showed to a few friende. Their hints were incorporated in a second draft, which was also shown to trusted friends. She inserted their suggestions in it, and then her secretary copied the corrected manuscript on paper with a broad margin for further additions.

During this process of incubation, the ingenious woman made every one of her friends talk who was likely to be of any use to her. What she heard she either wrote down on the wide margin, or incor-

wrote down on the wide margin, or incorporated in the body of the manuscript.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S ADVICE TO

The following letter from the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to his son is published for the first time by an American contemporary, which remerks that it is reminiscent of the worldly good sense of the advice given to Lastes by Polonius, but is also permeated by the leaven of Christian experience: Christian experience :

Brooklyn, N. Y, Ostober 18, 1878.
My Dear Herbert—You are now for
the first time fairly launched into life for yourself. You go from your father's house, and from all family connections, to make your own way in the world. It is a good time to make a new start, to cast out faults of whose evil you have had experience, and to take on habits the want of which you have found to be so

damaging.
(1) You must not go into debt. Avoid debt as you would the devil. Make it a fundamental rule: No debt-cash or nothing.
(2) Make few promises. Religiously

observe even the smallest promise. A man who means to keep his promises can

not afford to make many.

(3) Be scrupulously careful in all statements. Accuracy and perfect frankness, no guesswork. Either nothing or ac

(4) When working for others sink yourself out of sight, seek their interest. Make yourself necessary to those who em-ploy you, by industry, fidelity, and ecrop-ulous integrity. Selfishness is fatal.

own proper business; do not turn on. De constant, steadfast, persevering, (7) The art of making one's fortune is to spend nothing in this country; any in-telligent and industrious young man may become rich if he stops all leaks and is no In a hurry. Do not make haste : he

(8) Do not speculate or grumble. You go to a land where everybody is excited and strives to make money, suddenly, largely, and without working for it. They blow soap-bubbles. Steady, patient industry is both the surest and the safest may. Greediness and haste are two devils that destroy thousands every year.

(9) In regard to Mr. B—— he is a Southern gentleman; he is receiving you

as a favour to me ; do not let him regret

(10) I beseech you to correct one faultsevere speech in others; never speak evil of any man, no matter what the facts may be. Hasty fault-finding, and severe speech of absent people, is not honorable is apt to be unjust and cruel, makes enemies to yourself and is wicked.

(11) You must remember that you go to Mr. B— not to learn to manage a farm like his. One or two hundred acres, not forty thousand, is to be your future homestead; but you can learn the care of cattle, sheep, the culture of wheat, the climate, country, manners and customs, and a hundred things that will be needful.

(12) If by integrity, industry, and well carned success you deserve well of your fellow-citizens, they may, in years to fellow-citizens, they may, in years to come, ask you to accept honours. Do not seek them, do not receive them while you are young—wait; but when you are established you may make your father's name known with honour 'in' Halls of Legislation. Lastly, do not forget your father's and your mother's God. Because you will be largely deprived of Church privileges, you need all the nerve to keep your heart before God. But do not desplae small churches and humble preachers. pise small churches and humble preachers.
Mind not high things, but condescend to

Read often the Proverbs, the precepts and duties enjoined in the New Testa-May your father's God go with you and protect you.
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

If suffering from Catarrh do not be dis-If suffering from contract the couraged because other remedies have failed. Nasal Balm gives speedy relief and is a certain cure. Try it. Sold by all linearly. Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

FAMINE IN CONNEMARA.

Har Office, Stonecutter street. London, 27 h Ost., 1890. To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

Sir—I have just returned from a six weeks' tour in Ireland. My letters to the London Star, which have also appeared in the Dublin Freeman's Journal and other papers, have drawn attention to the wretched condition of the peasantry along the western seaboard. Mr. John Morley and other distinguished visitors have fully testified to the fact that all along the coast from Cork to Donegal famine stares the poot peasantry in the face. That the potate crop in many parts of Ireland is an aimost complete failure is now a universally admitted fact, veracious Mr. Balfour alone contending that the failure is "exaggerated." Where the failure is most aggerated." Where the failurs is most complete, and where distress will undoubledig be most and soonest feit, will be in Counemare!

The projected railway from Galway to Olifden will, if started in time, be the means of warding off hunger from thou-

(5.) Hold yourself responsible to the distance of your personal standard than anybody else expect of you. Keep your personal standard bigh. Never excuse yourself to yourself. Never pity yourself. Be a hard master to yourself, but lenient to everybody itself.

(6) Concentrate your force on your actual kick against a goad as galling as ever drove a people into rebellion. For what was the system of landlordism in this region? Some twenty-five or thirty years ago the agent employed on these

IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESEN-TATION.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. FIZPAT-RICK, M. P. P.

Quebec Daily Telegraph, November 15. In view of the comments of a pote or less unfavorable character, which stil con-tinue to be made in certain quarkers and by a certain section of the press on the stand recently taken by the member for Quebec county and the Mercler Government on the question of the representa-tion of minorities in the Provincial Cabi net—a stand which, we are free to simil, is not well understood generaly and would seem, at first eight and without rewould seem, at first sight and whitout reflection, to lend some color to the hostile construction placed upon it—we have thought it desirable to get from Mr. Fix patrick himself an explanation of his action in the matter. Our representative accordingly sought out the member for Quebec county in the House this morning, when the following conversation took place:

segretation." See a feliuse in an activation of the second common and the second common

declaration on your part, as an Irish Catholic, that the Irish Catholics want no representation in the Government and will be satisfied to let things remain as they are. Is such the case?

Answer—By no means, and those who say the contrary are laboring under an altogether erroneous impression. I am not time serving or mean-spirited enough to yield one into of any right which belongs to my own countrymen or any other element of the community, especially where the protection of minorities is concerned. The principle asserted in my sub-amendment was that the members of the Cabinet should be selected according to qualification and merit, but, in laying it down, I am far from admitting that the Irish Roman Catholics are so far inferior to men of other nationalities in point of ability or merit as to not to be able to hold their own, and to prevent their being chosen as advisers of the Lieuties of the Lieuties, not because of their want of qualification, but solely because of their nationanty, I would be the first to resent such boycotting not only by expressing my disapproval, but by reco-ding my vote in condemnsation of any Government, the present one not expected, which would attempt any such policy of sectional and narrow-minded exclusivism. In taking this stand, too, I believe that I consulted as much the legitimate national pride of my race as I did their best interests under the circumstances.

Question—Then, Mr. Fitzpatrick, it is evidently your conviction that the Government; intentions, but I am satisfied that it is its

CHATS WITH GOOD LISTENERS.

Maurice Francis Egan, in Ave Maria. Death is, after all, a great uniter of hearts. He comes; his scythe circles the air with the flash of lightning, and one of us falls. Or he comes like a thief in the night, or he steals gradually upon the one marked for his victim; his approach is like the approach of autumn: change others, and other front of the charge of the deadle front the follows change until the deadly frost strikes with all its keenness. But, whether he comes swiftly or slowly, he draws closer all hearts that loved the one

he has taken.

Charitable thoughts are never so easy as after the stroke of death has fallen. The maxim that the deal shall not be spoken ill of seems for a moment to be transferred to the living; and there is no limit to the charity in thought and speech for the dead. This charity, also ! does not go very deep. It covers the coffin of the departed deep. It covers the coffin of the departed with flowers; it cherishes every scrap of sulogy that may be printed about him;

it mourns and weeps—but too often it forgets more essential things.

There is a reason for this forgetfulness. Non Catholics, who hold that the soul goes at once after death either to heaven or hell, satisfy their longing to do some-thing for the one who has gone by bury-ing his body under the lovellest blossoms they can find. But there, with yearning eyes, they must stop. The flower ladeu grave is an awful barrier between them and the soul they loved; they seem en-tirely helpless. They do not lift their voices in fervent prayer for their friend; they have no such consolation; the wealth

of flowers, the pomp of the faneral, the rhetoric of the sulesy, are all.

We, however, who know that the Communion of Saints is as real as the fact that we exist, have no need of exhausting our hearts in symbols that are only symbols Our Lord, in His mercy, gave us the most potent of all in-struments with which to reach across the mysterious chasm that separates us from the other world; and this instrument is prayer. He even gave Himself as a sacrifice for those we love. He gives Himself for them and for us every day in the unbloody Sacrifice of the Mass; and every day we can claim a special share in this universal, unlimited Sacrifice for our mysterious chasm that separates us from

We know that the Mass is inestimably while we throw garland after garland into the cold grave, we seldom think of asking the minister of God to have special care of our dead. We remember them with tears and sometimes with prayers—but only sometimes. Our tears and our praises can not help the soul suffering—as we all must suffer, for who can say that he is worthy to enter the presence of the spot-less Lamb of God?—but our prayers are as the dew of night to the parched flower. Who can picture the rapture of the sou when Mass is offered especially for him The fall of the flowers on his coffin made no echo beyond the grave, but the Holy Sacrifice and the prayers of faith bear him near to the beatific vision.

A Communion offered for a departed

friend is better than a wreath of orchids Grief among Christians is insincere when it limits itself to tears and signs, and to manifestations which seem to for this world rather than the next.

We are in the month devoted to the Holy Souls. There are many among our non Catholic friends who envy us the consolation the Church gives us in these days They stand afar, wishing that they, too, could grasp the "golden chains" which bind us and our suffering brethren in ourgatory to the nail-plersed feet of our Lord Himself. Let us remember: we are in a month which is not ours, but the dead's. They walt and suffer.

If Your House is on Fire You put water on the burning timbers, not on the smoke. And if you have catarrh you should attack the disease in the blood, not in your nese. Remove the impure cause, and the local effect subsides. To do this, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, which radically and permanently cures catarrh. It also permanently cures catarrh. It also strengthens the nerves. Be sure to get only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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When weakness, loss of appetite, lack of energy and other symptoms of dyspepsia appear, it is high time Burdock Bood Bitters was made use of. There is nothing else "just as good." It is B. B. B. that cures dyspepsia, so be sure you get it. S. Chadwick, of Arcadia. Wayne Co., writes: I have had severe attack of Asthma ma for several years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have not had an attack of it since, now nearly one year. taking it in teaspoonid doses for a low days, and have not had an attack of it since, now nearly one year mow nearly one year Garget in Hipard's Liniment cures Garget in Carres Garget in Carres

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2nd. No extra commissions are charged its patrons on purchases made for them, and giving them besides the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices charged.
3rd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charge.
4th Persons outside of New York, who

there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency.

5th Clergymen and Religious Iostitutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Any business matters, outside of buying and selling goods, outrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything send your olders to

THOMAS D. EGAN.



ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

BAPIDE PLAT DIVISION. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office, until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on Wednesday, the 3rd day of December next, for the construction of a lift tock, weirs, etc., at Morrisburg, and the decemening and enlargement of the Rapide Plat Canal. The work will be divided into three sections, each about a mile in length.

Rapioe Plat Canal. The work will be divided into three sections, each about a mi e in length.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen on and after Wednesday, the 18th day of November next, at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's Office, Morrisburg, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

In the case of firms there must be attached to the tender, the actual signatures of the full tame, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted cheque on a coartered bark in Canada for the sum of \$6.00. must accompany the tender for Section No. 1, and at accepted cheque on a chartered bank in Canada, for the sum of \$6.00 for each of the other sections.

The trespective accepted cheques must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The cheques thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order.

A. P. BRADLEY.

Secretary.

A. P. BRADLEY. Department of Railways and Canals, { Ottawa, 7th November, 1890.

DONALD KENNEDY

Don't write to me when taking the first bottle of my Medical Discovery. I know how it makes you feel, but it's all right. There are certain cases where the Discovery takes hold sharp, but it is the diseased spot in you it has taken hold of, and that's what you want. The Discovery has a search warrant for every humor, from backache to scrofula, inside and outside, and of course it makes a disturbance in your poor body, but the fight is short, you are better by the second bottle; if not, then tell me about it, and I will advise. I will, however, in the future, as in the past, will, however, in the future, as in the past, answer any letter from a nursing mother.

Sincerely yours,
DONALD KENNEDY,
ROXBURY, MASS,

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors tem, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Jropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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> -AND ALL-SUMMERCOMPLAINTS KEEP A BOTTLE IN THE HOUSE.

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tions. The Best Family Reading for Winter Nights.

Its list of contributors includes such names as John Gilmary Shea, Lt.D., Hon, W. o. J. Onahan, Maurice F. Egan, Lt.D., Eliza Alien Surr, Christian Reid, Sara traine? Smith Eleanor C. Donnelly, Amy C. Foreler, and the Hustrations are the flaces ever given in a book of this kind. In fact, the Catholic Home Almanac for 1891, like the issues for the preceding years, it the BEST ALMANAC PUBLISHED

Sold by all Catholic Booksellers and Aents. BENZIGER BROTHERS Printers to the Holy Apostolic See,
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FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES.

BY THE PAULIST FATHERS. eached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, New York City.

New York Catholic Review.

FOR TWENTY FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER PEN-TECOST —FIFTH AFTER THE EPIPHANY. In the Gospel just read the kingdom of heaven is likened to a mustard seed. The mustard seed is compared with the size of the tree which springs from it, the least of seeds. Our Lord does not mean to say, of course, that there are not larger trees even in those places where it attains it greatest size. Neither does He say that the mustard seed is the very smallest of all seeds. What He does say is that of all seeds. What He does say is that between the seed and the tree which springs from it there is the greatest of differences; that the effect is very great and very startling when compared with its cause. This is the point of the parable, and a little reflection will make it clear. and a little reflection will make it clear how true it is whether our Lord is speak-ing of the kingdom of God without ue— that is, the Church—or of the kingdom

n our own souls. In our times we see the Church of God episad throughout the whole would num-bering her children by hundreds of mil lions. History tells us of the hundreds lions. History tells us of the hundreds of years she has lived, of the nations she has converted, of the kirgs and queens who have been her vursing fathers and nursing mothers. Empires have come and gone, but the Church remains; they have grown and became great and mighty, but she has out grown and out stripped them all, and the mightlest of them have formed but a put of her kingdom. And from what die she spring? Whence did she take her origin? From, to the eyes of men, the smallest and most insignificent of men, the smallest and most insignificent cross and Calvary, to the upper room in which twelve poor men are gathered to-gether. Here we shall see the source and spring; here the seed from which the

ghty tree has grown. In this way our Lord's words have been time went on and as we grew up the power of the passions increased, the as-senits of our enemies, the world, the flash, and the devil grew fiercer. Has the good seed planted in our soul survived the storms and held its own in the conthe storms and held its own in the conflict and strife? The answer to this question depends upon our own selves, upon our own conduc. God, who began the good work in us, will most certainly carry it to perfection, and if we are willing to do the part which He has given us to do. He has planted the seed. He is ready to water it with His grace, to foster it with the fire of He love. But we must co operate; and first we must pray. It is not enough to say a few prayers in a cold, mechanical way; we must in times of temptation, lift up our hearis to God and send forth earnest petitions for strength and help. And petitions for strength and help. And next we must make use of the means which He Himself bas instituted, His holy sacraments; especially must we receive the most precious Body and Blood of our Lord, for there we shall Blood of our Lord, for there we snan always find grace and help more than sufficient. And, lastly, we must not tempt God by rashly running into danger, but, knowing our own weakness, we must avoid with the greatest care the occasions

DEATH OF MR. W. J. LOCKE,

degree be like the kingdom of God with

If we are in this way faithful to work

Hamilton Times, Nov. 15.

world-the Church.

Mr. William John Locke, one of Hamilton's well-known and highly respected citizens, died very suddenly at his residence, No. 165 Rebecca street, last evening, of heart disease. On Monday last Mr. Locke did not sppear at Mr. David McLellen's office, where he was chief clerk, at the usual hope. Later he and bis wife entered and reported that they bad teen to see Dr. Mulien, Mr. Locke fancying that he had a bronchial affection. The doctor informed them that it wes the heart that was troubling him, and told him to go home and rest quietly in bed for a while. Then, leaving Mr. McLellan's office, Mr. Locke went home and carried out the doctor's orders. Last evening he was talking with one of his sons, and appeared to be about as usual. He asked for his daughter, whom he had not seen that day, and then he was heard to sob. In an instant he had passed away. Deceased had been chief clerk for Mr. McLellan for eight years, prior to which time he had been with Alenson, the auctioneer. For eighteen years he was in business in Lancachire, England, where he was born. Few men were better known or more highly respected than he, having lived in this city the past eighteen years. He was sixty three years of age. He leaves a widow and five grown up chil-dren, three sons, Anthony and Frederick Charles, who reside here, free, three sons, Anthony and Frederick Charles, who reside here, and an unmarried son at home, and two daughters, one married, and a resident of the United States, and the The deceased was a great lover of music and sang well in his

younger days.

The funeral took place at 9 o'clock on the morning on the 16th from the residence, 162 Rebecca street. Among those present were Mayor McLellan, ex Mayor Charlton, Ald. Moore, Rev. Mungo Fracer, B. D., and a good many prominant sittens. The cortege went to St. nent citizens. The cortege went to St. Patrick's Church, and thence to Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. At the church R. quiem Mass was sung by Rev. Chancellor Craven and Mass celebrated by Rev.

Dobyn's Hotel,
Tipperary, 13th October, 1890.
Being in Dublin on Saturday on businers, I decided, in place of re crossing the Channel, to take a run through here and spend the Sunday.

spend the Sunday.

I left King's Bridge Station at 6 p. m. of God within us-that is the life of grace

The town does-or, rather, did-contain about 7000 inhabitants, of whom about two-thirds occupied house on the property of Mr. Smith Barry. As I walked along I passed groups of policemen at every corner, ontnumbering the ordinary people on the street by ten to one. More than of causer. Go to the manger at Beth'e half of the houses on the principal street ham, to the holy house at Nezareth to the are almost entirely so. John and James not seem to have a single occupant. The policemen occupy several of the houses as barracks, but seem to take no care of the In this way our Lord's words have been verified of the Church. But what shall we say of the power of grace within us? In boly baptism the grace of God was planted in our soul as a seed to grow and fructify. The habits of faith, hope and charity were then given to us. But as time went on and as we organ under the content of the content Mass, and was surprised to find great numbers of people kneeling on the steps of the church and in the large open space of the course and in the large open space in front. On approaching the gate (which was closed), a young woman, with just the least twinkle in her bright eye, said—"Allow me to open the gate of Heaven for you, sir?" I thanked her, and pushed m; way through the crowd of worshippers into the corridor, and had to considerably increase the value of my intended of states. increase the value of my intended off-ring when I beheld a large plate almost filled with silves and bank notes. The church can easily hold 3000 people, and it was crammed in every corner, and I had the greatert difficulty in getting half as eat.
The Very Rev. Monsignor Stopani has
done much to beautify and adorn St.
Mary's Cathedral, Aberdeen, but it would
make a poor second to St. Michael's
Church in Tipperary. It would be difficult to get a finer congregation anywhere.

Many of the ladies were handsomely dressed, and all with great taste, vulgar glaring colours and Brummagem jewellery being conspicuous by their absence. The

being conspicuous by their absence. The men are—aimost entirely—tall and hand-some—many of them being from 6 to 6½ feet high, and well clad, with no cankering cures or troubles apparently bothering them. Father Power presched an elo-quent sermon, taking for his subject the absolute necessity of conforming our daily lives in preparation for "the life that to lives in preparation for "the life that is to come." The collection was a special to come." The collection was a special one on behalf of the Curates' Fund, and with God, the seed planted by His grace will live and grow into a mighty tree, and amounted to over £200 The police were well represented, and there was nothing in their demeanor or in that of the other the kingdom of God within us will in its out us, the reign of grace in our own souls will be like God's kingdom in the nembers of the congregation to indicate that they were not on the most friendly erms—a stricking contrast to what I beerved on the streets. Having learned that the now famous

touched a little on the topics of the day. After having a fling at Lord Salisbury, he charged the English Catholic swith a faliure of duty to their co-religionists in Ireland, and he claimed for the Irish the credit of having beech the means of secur-ing for the Catholics of England whatever religious liberty they had obtained, and of spreading Catholicity wherever the English language was spoken. Before finishing be implored every father and mother who had the moral welfare of their children at beart, to send them to school. for it was by ignorance that so many of Ireland's sons and daughters were lost to the faith in former times. He is a brilliant speaker, and his flue, clear voice, I am sure, could be heard distinctly in the most remote corner of the large church. I had the opportunity in the afternoon, while the opportunity in the afternoon while the opportunity in the opportun the falih in former times. He is a brilliant priests and others preceded the hearse, and it was followed by upwards of two hundred vehicles of every conceivable description, from waggonettes to donkey carts, filled with men and women, while a considerable body of men on horse back

brought up the rear. In the course of my peregrications I came across about a score of policemen basking in the sun on a grassy mound. They entered into conversation with me quite readily, and had no objections to discuss the current events of the day. They seemed to feel their present ostra-cised positions, and would be glad to see any way out of it. They admitted that there was no other but egrarian crime, and, if the land question were settled, the ordinary law would be quite sufficient to preserve order in Ireland. They did not appear at all sanguine when I suggested that they might be promoted to the Resident Magistracy under a Home Rule Gov. ernment. They had a high opinion of Mr. Gladstone, and would be quite ready to do their duty under Parnell. In dis-

A RACY LETTER FROM TIPPER
ARY.

This seemed to amuse them immensely, when they had no wives, and could not get a girl to so much as even give them a

The many touching succeders about the

I left King's Bridge Station at 6 p. m. for Limerick Janction, one hundred and five miles from. At every stopping station a couple of policemen walked alorg the platform, and peeped into every carriage, while at some of the more important etations large bodies of police, fully armed, entered and left the train. On my arrival at the Junction, a car was waiting to take me to Tipperary, about three miles distant. The road was good, and the william O'Brien Mart. Dillon street is nearly 200 yards long and 21 wide, and is closely built up on either down thirds are built front and about two thirds are built if poundations. The remaining houses in this street are brick, the ground floors of some of them being occupied as shops. The houses on one side of Parneil street is nearly 200 yards long and 21 wide, and is closely built up on either and about two thirds are built front and about two thirds are built wo stores high, and about two thirds are built front and about waiting to take me to Tipperary, about three miles distant. The road was good, and the horse went along at a rattling pace. The streets were not lit up with gas, and, as most of the shops were closed, the town presented a dark and melancholy appearence. The police seemed to have the whole place to themselves; there are nearly four hundred of them—looking after Mr. Smith-Barry's interests! There were about twenty gentlemen living in the hotel, principally connected with the press; and at the time I arrived they seemed to be making arrangements for the following day's operations, but, of course, I was not taken into their confidence.

On Sunday I got up early to have a quiet look over the town and make observations. Main Street, on which this hotel is situated, is nearly a mile long, with many substantial stone buildings and three well appointed bank offices. The town dose—or, rather, did—contain apointed shops. In the Cantral Hall, apout 7000 inhabitants, of whom about which is a nigely laid with any laid as a nigely laid with a nigely laid with the press and at the time I artived they was laid to the chart and any of these would compare favourably described, while on the other side a range of themestal described, while on the ot appointed shops. In the Central Hall, which is nicely laid with concrete, the butter market is held, which is only second in importance to that of Cork. The shops are all let, and are mostly occupied by persons evicted by Mr. Smith Barry, and are well stocked with general groceries, ironmongery, drapery, millinery, china and glass ware, sewing machines, etc., etc., New Tipperary also possesses a large Streets, with large three-storey houses, did not seem to have a single occupant. The policemen occupy several of the houses as public weighing machine, for the use of policemen, not one could be seen in the New Town or its neighborhood. Over forty houses have also been built for evicted tenants in other parts of the town belonging to Mr. Stafford O'Brien. I was informed that the evictions in town and country are costing Mr. Smith Barry at the rate of £20,000 a year through loss of rent, while his property is going to

ruin To day, I attended the Court and heard To day, I attended the Court and heard the discussion on the Crown's application for a further adjournment of the trial of the charge sgainst Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Brien, and their colleagues. The Court-House resembles a cart shell more than anything else, the furnishing being of the most primitive and "ram-shackle" description. primitive and "ram-shackle" description. The sitting accommodation in the body of the Court was very limited, and was almost wholly taken up by the lawyers, defendants, and policemen. Every avail able space in the body of the Court was packed with policemen, to the exclusion of every other person. Owing to the small number of townspeople attending the Court, certain newspapers had drawn the inference that the public are apathetic, but it is not surprising that the natives but it is not surprising that the natives prefer to hold aloof rather than run the gauntlet of such a formidable array of policemen. The Mag'strates (Mesers. Irwin and Shannon) seemed to be gentle men of average ability, but it was apant and their counsel the same considera-tion which they showed the counsel for the Crown. When Mr. Ronan was addressthe Crown. When Mr. Ronan was addressing them, they kept nodding assent to
every suggestion he made, while the
defendands were very promptly pulled up
if they digressed in the least from the
point at issue. I was struck with the
appearance of Mr. Ronan, the Crown
counsel. His get-up contrasted unfavorably with what were accountermed. Father Humphreys was to preach at the 12 o'clock service, I remained in the church and secured a front seat so as to see and hear him. He is about thirty-five years of age, of medium height, active in his movements, while his manner is carnest and impressive. In his sermon he as on his back. He wore a light grev sait, which seemed to have been washed more than once. If he is slovenly in his some \$2,000,000 worth of property, all of attire, he is rough and vulgar in his man

per, and his conduct would not be tolerated in any Court in Britain. You and other Unionist papers have been denouncing boycotting in Ireland in all its modes and tenses, but I defy you or Mr. T. W. Russell, or any other per son, to produce a clearer evidence of boy cotting than that which took place at you own door and under your very nose a few months ago. The St. Nicholas Parochia Board advertised for a nurse, and, among others a lady applied who was not only the opportunity in the arterioon, which one damning objection which proved taking a walk, of secting a regular Irish fatal to her application. She was a funeral. Several conveyances with two Catholic! When that became known to the committee, eyebrows went up, shoulders were shrugged, whispers went round, and holy horror was depicted in every saint like face. It would be horrible, it wa his e isce. It would be not not as dee, an' hiv their een closed by a Papist!" It was in vain that the chairman of the Board-whose character is above suspicion —implored the committee to reverse their decision for the aske of the "puir cra-ters" bodies, and offered to go ball that

she would not interfere with their souls, People in the North-West

Know from experience that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the only remedy to be relied upon for the extraction of corns. This is the case everywhere throughout the Dominion. Be sure to get Putnam's sure pop corn cure. At dealers everywhere.

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Cussing Fatner Humppreys' sermon, some of them were inclined to criticise it adversely. "At all events," I said, "you will agree with him and follow his advice the poisonous taint which causes the disease, by taking Hood's Sarssparilla. by sending your children to school."

about which so much has been spoken and written. The portion built by the Tenants' Defence Association consists principally of Dillon and Parnell streets and the William O'Brien Mart. Dillon street is nearly 200 yards long and of wide, and is clearly 200 yards long and of wide, and is clearly 200 yards long and of continuous treets. people of all classes. No man of our century has been more highly honored, and to few has honor been more justly due. The following incident, which occurred daylog the legislation. curred during the last months of his life, comes to us from a friend in England, and

has never been published:
There is a large and highly respectable firm of Quakers-C. & Bro mingham, who employ a large number of workmen, among whom are more than a handred Catholics. The priest in charge of the parish to which these men belong discovered that they were accustomed to attend prayers at the establishment every morning before business began. He re monstrated with his people, assuring them that such a proceeding was against the law of the Courch; and they, in turn, assured him that they must either attend the prayers or lose their employment. This

was a sine qua non with all the employes.

Father h. went thereupon to the head of the establishment himself, to request that the Catholic workmen might be excused attendance. He was politely but firmly refused. Mr. C. said that he could not conceive that any large-minded eccles iastic, such as Cardinal Newman, for instance, would object to a workman saying a prayer to God before he began his day. He was sure, Father H. took an exagger- sted view of the matter—anyhow, it was the the universal law of the establishment ; he

he could not relax it. father H. then went to the Bishop of the diocese and laid the case before him, but only to get the answer he expected— "This must not be done. See Mr. C. again." With a heavy heart the good again." With a heavy heart the good priest determined to go to Cardinal New man, and tell him he had been referred to him by Mr. C.; that it was a serious matter to get a handred men thrown on of employment when work was scarce Perhaps His Eminence might suggest some thing. The Cardinal had no suggestion to make—the case was clear. The men could not continue doing what was plainly gainst the law of the Church. If Mr. C would not relent, they must seek employ ment elsewhere. The great hearted Car dinal was moved, but said nothing.

Nothing remained to be done now but to make another attempt to move the manufacturer. Father H. felt certain it would be a failure. Next day, however, when he paid his visit, he was received with the greatest affability, and, on repeating his request, it was immediately granted "In be frank with you," said Mr. O, "His Eminence Cardinai Newman was here last evening on this very bust ners. He was so condescending and so persuasive I couldn't resist him, and he persuasive I coment result into a different put the argument in quite a different light. He said: 'Will you, Mr. C., force these men to do what they think wrong, because it is against the law of their Church, or give up their employment, which is the bread of their wives and families?' And I answered: 'No, Your Eminence: I will not. The Catholics shall be excused from attendance.'"

Our correspondent continues: "So the dear old man of ninety, without saying a word to any one, had got into his carriage and driven straight to C.'s, where by his kindness, gentleness, and tact, he won the employer's heart, and by his skill put the question in the only light in which a conscientious Protestant could possibly grasp it. It was so like Cardinal New. man."-Ave Maria.

TO RENOUNCE HER WEALTH FOR GOD.

Baltimore, November 8, Miss Mary S Abell, daughter of the late Aranah S. Abell, of the Baltimore Sun, will take the white veil at the convent of Visitation in Georgetown in January. She entered as a postulant some time ago and for nearly a year has been preparing for the novitiate. Miss Abell, who is one world. It is understood that by her some \$2,000,000 worth of property, all of which is safely invested in real estate. Only the three sons—George, Eiwin and Walter—are interested in the newspaper. As the property was given direct, and is not held in trust, Miss Abell can dispose of it as she deems proper, and rumor has it that she has determined to emulate the example of Miss Catherine Drexel and give all her possessions to the Church. There are three other sisters, two of whom are married. One is the wife of a mer-chant named Brady, who is now in bus iness in the West, and the other married Col. Victor L Baughman, the present Comptroller of the Maryland State Treas-

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Dear Sirs, — My young sisters were attacked by croup so badly that we almost despaired and had little hope of curing them. At last we applied Hagyard's Yellow Oil and to our great joy it cured them perfectly, and they now enjoy the blessing of perfect health. Annie Johnston, Dalhousie, N. B.

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Election of Officers. Paris, Ont., 19th Nov., 1890.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—As our elections may be said to be practically over, I may as well report, since the newspepers lock for this information. We papers look for this information. We have no opposition for any of the offices, so the election at our next meeting on the 2nd December will be only a formal

Spiritual Adviser. Rev John Keough, P P President, John O'Neil Chancellor. Frank Fry First Vice-President, Michael Collins Second Vice President, Francis Cassady Treasurer. John J Moore Recording Scoretary, Jas Ryan Assistant Scoretary, Daniel O'Neail Financial Scoretary, Daniel O'Neail Marshal J P Kesveney Guard, John Maurer Treatess, during 1890 91, Timothy O'Brien and John C O'Neail; during 1891-92, Martin O Brien, Frank Fry and Thomas O'Neail. Our Branch is maintaining ground, Our membership now is thirty five all, in good standing as compared with thirty-three a year ago. Although there have been some changes, still we have no loss to report and no death to chronicle. In this respect we are duly thankful and inclined to believe that the "Wit" who said "Taat there was nothing like a death said "That there was nothing like a death to boom the C. M. B. A.," was making a very grim joke. Our society has cer-tainly boomed in Canada; but it is its ilanthropic principle that does the sming. It may or may not be passthrough a crucial stage at present; any institution that tends to but any institution that tends to inculcate fellowship, charity and religion must ultimately triumph while ability, tact and wisdom regulate its affairs. Mr. Editor, it is the source of much satisfaction to the brotherhood, llectively and individually, that its ip is increasing so rapidly and its branches spreading so widely over the whole continent. It is almost pardonable, in view of the success of the C. M. B. A. in Canada, as well as for the sake of economy, to look forward to other arrangements concerning the Grand Council, Branch representation and kindred matters. I trust it is not out of place to consider all means that tend to consolidate and perpetuate the use fulness of the C. M. B. A.

Yours fraternally, Jas. Ryan, Sec. Branco 14, Paris.

C. M. A. B. Social.

The seventh annual social of Branch No. 26, on the 12th, in the Queen's hall. Montreal, was a triumphant success and is generally allowed by all who have attended the former entertainments of the same character given by the Branch to have eclipsed them. The attendance was very large, one two hundred and fifty persons being prosent. All those sasociated with the second them the same that the being present seem to have clasted with the subject of the entertainment, and any special praise would be perhaps deemd invidious, but there seems to be general expression of thanks raised on tehal of Brother Singleton, who presided neargetic President, Mr. Nugeot, and to the energetic President, Mr. Nugeot, and the perhaps deemd the fiviled guess were Branch President Messrs, Dancelin, 41; Howison, 87; O'thelly, 41; Taylor, 74; Messrs, J. J. Gurran, M. P., Q. C.; P. M. Gee, Lacnine; Dr. Guein, D. Cadieux, E. P. Roman, B. Tansey and Mr. O'Neill, of Toronto. The reception committee was composed of Messra, J. P. Nugent, President; J. Meek, J. J. Kane, F. C. Lawlor, M. Smith. A. Martin was chairman of the general entertaining committee. Addresses were delivered by the President, Mr. Nugent, and Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P. C. M. A. B. Social.

Deceased Members. We wish to direct the attention of all branches of the C. M. B. A. to the good work of having offered up in the month of November each year a Requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of deceased members. We are pleased to note that Branch 54, of Montreal, had a Requiem Mass sung for this purpose in St. Mary's Caurch oo Wednesday of last week, by Rev. Father O'Donnell. The church was oraced in black for the occasion. There was a large congregation present.

Lecture on the C. M. B. A.

The following elequent lecture was recently delivered at St. Mary's Church St. Helen's parish, at the request of Branch No. 49, the members of which attended in a body. The rev. lecturer was listened to attentively by the large

alf. The life of our Divine Lord is a most perfect exemplification of that fraternal charity which is so pleasing to our heavenly Father. It was the practice of esociate with their more fortunate fellow. How could it be otherwise when by the love which they should have for and our neighbor as ourselves for His God and their fellow creatures? But a sake:

itive fervor of the Christians began to wane, and, as the nations became civil'zed, wealth and the evils which follow in its wake exerted their vicious inflaence over the hearts of men; a more worldly spirit was manifested, and of times those in power were prone to forget the rights of the weak, and might was often the synonym for right, and thus the nobility of the times frequently usurped the rights of the middle classes. To remedy this great evil, those great organizations of the middle ages, commonly called guilds, were established, sanctioned and protected by the Church. The guilds were a power in those days. Composed, as they were, of artisans of all classes, who were the bone and sinow of the nation, they exercise for the middle classes, who were the bone and sinow of the nation, they exercise for interesting the middle classes, who were the bone and sinow of the nation, they exercise another equally important object to fine association. One of the first questions asked in its ritual is this: "What to ther object has this association?" and the answer to be given is the following: "To encourage Catholic literature." How important, my dear brethere, it is to encourage good, sound Catholic literature. erted a great influence for good and were an effectual check to the tyranuy of the nobility. But the so-called Reformation destroyed all these; and, with them, fraternsi charity was suppressed, and poverty became rampact in the land. Before the Reformation there was no poverty, for the Church, in the person of the mones-teries and convents, took care of the needy and the distressed. These convents and monasteries were so many storehouses for supplies to which the poor and needy might apply with the certain hope of being assisted, and thus a pauper

authorities of the Church and numbers
Archbishope, Bishops and priests among its
members. Only those who are practical
Catholics—who attend Mass regularly and
have made their Easter duty and continue
to do so—can become members of this
association. No man who habitually uses
intoxicating liquors to excess can join its
ranks. It has no use for a man who does
not recognize the fact that he has a soul to
save, and that he should be a credit instead

The first
future years. Fathers and mothers should
save, and that he should be a credit instead

The first
future years. Fathers and mothers should
save, and that he should be a credit instead

The first
four and five dollars. The members
are assessed according to their age at the was listened to attentively by the large congregation present:

"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart and thy neighbor as there from the Gospel of St. Luke, 10th chap., 27th verse. There is no virtue more beautiful, or more practical or profitable to ourselves and others than profitable to ourselves and charity. To love the virtue of fraternal charity. To love the virtue of the sevent the sevent the same according to their age at the time of intitation. Thus a young man, the should encourage Catholic liter. They should place nothing in the hands of the young but that which is moral, good and pure. There are Catholic authors who country," and the saying tread. We should encourage Catholic liter. They should place nothing in the hands of the young but that which is moral, good and pure. There are Catholic authors who can present to join about 50 cents, and the whole costs per year would amount to about \$8. Were insured for \$2 000 he would pay on each twenty five years, and the whole costs per year would amount to about \$8. Were insured for \$2 000 he would pay on each twenty five years, would amount to about \$8. Were the insured for \$2 000 he would pay on each twenty five years, and the whole costs per year would amount to about \$8. Were the insured of \$2 000 he would pay on each twenty five years, would amount to about \$8. Were the insured of \$2 000 he would pay on each twenty five years, would amount to about \$8. Were the insured of \$2 000 he would pay on each twenty five years, would amount to about \$8. Were the insured of \$8. Now, no matter the see to this, should watch what the children these stringent regulations are acceled to the fracti the virtue of fraternal charity. To love our neighbor as ourselves, to show to him that consideration and charity which as a rational creature of God's he is deserving of, is a command of Almighty God Him and encouraging him as it does to continue of the social continue of t in the path of virtue, and developing in him what is best and noblest of his nature. perfect exemplification of that fraternal charity which is so pleasing to our heavenly Father. It was the practice of this virtue that so endeared Him to His followers, for we read that He went about doing good and working won derous miracles, to teach mankind, whom He called His bretbern, the wonders them. The doctrine of fraternal observable will show the proches are bound by fraternal affection, and the head for the members are bound by fraternal affection, derous miracles, to teach mankind, of a sick brother, or a brother's family in whom He called His brethern, the wonderful charity and love which He had for them. The doctrine of fraternal charity, by all the laws of their association, to as taught and practiced by our Saviour, assist the afflicted brother in so far as the charity, in the Christian sense, was almost a new one, for before His their means will allow. And if by chance time charity, in the Christian sense, was a problem word, a virtue which were was almost a new one, for before Histime charity, in the Christian sense, was an unknown word, a virtue which was seldom if ever practiced. Men lived for themselves and this world only, and thought nothing of their obligations towards their fellow men. If they know anything about a future life they thought little of it, and cared less about it. Selfish ness reigned supreme in the world, and as natural secuence horrible injustices such as this which is organized for Cathoa natural sequence horrible injustices such as this which is organized for Cathea natural sequence horrible injustices were practiced and the weak were always in the needy—those who had not an abundance of this world's goods—were looked upon with scorn and contempt; society had no place for them, and hence they were considered as outcasts, unworthy to worthy of all commendation and encourage worthy of all commendation and encourage and the state of the score agement. I think also the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, in doing these men knew not charity and thought not of things, is obeying most practically the God? when men measured each others command of Him, who is charity itself, worth by their wealth and power, and not and Who told us to love God before all,

learned, too, that the poor and neady—the miserable sfilted ones of earth—were near and dear to G-d, and that He set His only Son to redeam them, as well as those in higher stations of life. Man was those in higher stations of life. Man was the sum that he was not only to save his own soul, but he was to assist others in asving theirs; in a word, that he was to assist others in asving theirs; in a word, that he was to life. To easble such to provide go the Church religious communities sprang into each temmelves to God and worked for the salvation of their souls and the souls of those shout them; and the work began these soundards when the salvation of their souls and the souls of those shout them; and the work began the secondard when the souls placed and the souls of those shout them; and the work began the scottlength of the souls and the souls of those shout them; and the work began those shout them; and the work began the section of the society locked after, the temporal sfistre of the souls was closely locked after, the temporal sfistre of the soul was closely locked after, the temporal sfistre of the souls was closely locked after, the temporal sfistre of the souls and the work began the section of the society must all more person by their own Church, j-ined mixed society in the section of the society must all more person by their own Church, j-ined mixed society in the section of the society must all more person by their own Church, j-ined mixed society in the section of the society must all more person by their own Church, j-ined mixed society in the section of the society must all more person by their own Church, j-ined mixed society in the section of the society must all more person by their own Church, j-ined mixed society in the state was the section of the society must all more person by the son of the society must all more person by the society must al portant, my dear brethere, it is to en-courage good, sound Catholic literature. If there is one thing in this world of ours that will cause the rulnation or dampation of a soul, that will send it with fearful rapidity to hell, it is immoral reading. Many a young man or woman, many a boy and girl, who in the early days of their youth have given promise of a virtuous life have been ruined morally and physically by reading victous books. Fathers and mothers often wonder why it is that their chlidren in after life develop such evil qualities and inclinations. The declare that they were not taught such things at home, that in the home circle they were taught what was good and virhim in his efforts and struggles. encourage Catholic literature then, to increase its circulation, is another and the best object of the association, which I shall mention. The C. M. B. A., having in view all the objects which I have mentioned, has been extremely successful. Is it any wonder? It filled a long felt want in Oatholic circles, and therefore could not but attain success. During the fourteen but attain success. During the fourteen the increasing or decreasing. It may cost increasing or decreasing. It may cost encourage Catholic literature then, to invears of its existence it has paid out over \$2,000 000 in insurance. It has rescued net heartes, the rate atways remains, neither increasing or decreasing. It may cost possibly a little more one year than it will another, because there may be more assessments levied, but the rate of \$1 will never change. Of course the first year of membership costs more than any other, on men from spiritual dangers. It has been the means in many places of circulating good Catholic books. When it first started, branch with but few members. Now, in the United States alone it has about 400 membership costs more than any other, on account of the initiation tax, which is \$3, and other incidentals. branches and nearly 30,000 members, scat-tered throughout New York, Mchigan, branches and nearly 30,000 members, scattered throughout New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio. It was introduced into Canada at Windsor in the duced into Canada at Windsor in the year 1878 by His Grace Archbishop year 1878 by His Grace Archbishop Walsh, who is himself a member, and who has always proven himself to be a stanneh

there was but one branch organized ; now

regard to its expense, let me say that it is as ease as any mutual association existing. It is as ease as the law can make it, for it is incorporated in the State of New York and in the Province of Ontario, and it is our intention to have it incorporated by the Dominion Parliament at its pext sets ston. Financially it is sound. We have what is called a reserve fund, amounting now to over \$70.000 This reserve fund is made up of one-fifth of all the assessments leviced. It is the intention to run this reserve fund up to \$250.000, all of which, as is done now, will be invested in first-class securities yielding an interest from 4 to 6 per cent. per annum, and will thus place the organization on a more sound financial basis than it even stands on at present. There is still another consideration to be a looked at. The members is a branch of the C. M. B. A in the place to which he is going, or if there be not a branch, but only a member of the society, he is sure of a warm and hearty welcome. The right hand of fellowship will be extended to him, and his stav will be extended to him, and his stav will be med as pleasant as possible. Thue, you see there are many advantages connected with a membership in the organization. Now, my dear brethren, comes the question: Who should join this society? I answer that every Catholic man between the ages of eighteen and fifty should endeavor to affiliate bimself with it. A young man may tell me that he is healthy, that there is no need of his invention healthy, that there is no need of his invention healthy. this objection I have only to say that considering the care from a medical point of view, it would appear that the members of the C. M. B. A., being perfectly healthy when they joined, would be less liable to attacks of a plague than the great majority of those outside its ranks. When the la grippe visited us but few of our members were carried off by it, and our death rate did not increase over 1 per cent. If, however, a person fears to join the C. M. P. A. because they fear tout a plague would ruin our neighbor, we are more strictly bound to love those whom we have sworn before God and man to protect and cherish. True and practical love is proven by the manner in which we serve and protect them whom God has entrusted to our care. No one knows when God may call bim. Our Saviour tells us that He will come like a thief in the night; and how often whon, to all appearance were strong and cause they fear tout a plague would ruin cause they fear toat a plague would ruin it, let him put his fears in his pocket and much better than the majority of the inmake it financially sound. The association, as you are aware, is run on the assessment plan. Now, it is to the interest of each member not only to pay his assessment promptly but to see that his neighbor does the same. A person who does not pay his assessment within the time appointed stands suspended, and, while so suspended, should he die he would not be entitled to his insurance money. Suspension brings with it a cer hope of being assisted, and thus a pauper or beggar was an unknown person. Coming down to our own times, we find the spirit of organization which was manifested during the middle ages developing itself most rapidly among the people of this age, so much so that this century is, and will be, especially noted among future generations as the century of societies and organizations. Men find it necessary to organize, as they did in the days of old, the control of the present day seem to have lost allidear organizations of the times there is one which I think manifests most striking. The world is tending with an and will be accurated to a curse in the land. Many writers of the present day seem to have lost allidear of moral decency. Their books abound with immorality. They write works in which chastity is sneered at, in which an adulterer is one which I think manifests most striking is one which I think manifests most striking is one which I think manifests most striking in the days of old, the present day seem to have lost allidear of moral decency. Their books abound with immorality. They write works in which chastity is sneered at, in which an adulterer is the hero or an adultress the heroine. The very newspapers are scarcely fit to be a time as he is in a position to do so for himself, and repay what has been for himself, and repay what has been and after contain articles the readcourse there are cases where members are out of work or sick, or for some other M. B. A. I especially admire and I am just cause are not able to meet their assessments. In such a day the fraternal charity of the association is manifested, for his branch pays for him until such a time as he is in a position to do so for himself, and repay what has been amine the merits of the organization to the continuous for himself, and repay what has been amine the merits of the organization about which I have been speaking how long such a person might live, bis and catarrh, ever offered the people of Canada, affords a striking instance of cents, and on \$2 000 only \$1. There are the fact that popular opinion, for once, on an average about sixteen assessments at least, is wrong. From the outset its each year, and I venture to say that no insurance company will insure as reason-insurance company will be a second c

From the figures which I have quoted you may obtain a very clear idea of the expense attached to a membership in the Briefly stated, it stops the droppings briefly stated, it stops the droppings are strength or the breath you can insure yourself at such reasonable rates in the ordinary insurance companies. and faithful friend and adviser of the acciety. At the time of its introduction lose a moment in giving this remedy a we have 145 branches, composed of nearly 6,000 members of the C. M. B. A.; and let me say right here that the members of the association are among the best of our Catholic men. What a wonderful influence an association of this kind must have. There are other advantages about this organization which I might mention, but I will confine my remarks to one, and that is its social. It gives our Catholic men an opportunity of basic of the United Counties of Leeds and Greeville, says: "It would be impossible to speak too extravagantly of the wonderful curative properties of Nasal Event Mark of the Catholic men an opportunity of basic. The trouble is with us that we do not describe the use of suber awards of a month from a severe cold in the head, which, and the complex was also as the complex of the control of the United Counties of Leeds and Greeville, says: "It would be impossible to speak too extravagantly of the wonderful curative properties of Nasal Catholic men an opportunity of basic of the United Counties of Leeds and Greeville, says: "It would be impossible to speak too extravagantly of the wonderful curative properties of Nasal Catholic men an opportunity of basic of the United Counties of Leeds and Greeville, says: "It would be impossible to speak too extravagantly of the wonderful curative properties of Nasal Catholic men an opportunity of basic of the United Counties of Leeds and Greeville, says: "It would be impossible to speak too extravagantly of the wonderful curative properties of Nasal Catholic men and the counties of Leeds and Greeville, says: "It would be impossible to speak too extravagantly of the wonderful curative properties of Nasal Catholic men and the counties of the United C are paying from \$5 to \$10 more than they men banded together for the glory of God, their spiritual and temporal welfare, can not but wield an immense influence for God and their fellow creatures? But a new and a brighter era set in with the birth of our Divine Lord. His doctrine of fraternal love took a deep root in the hearts of men; selfishness gave way to charity, which exerted a benign and briffic or influence upon the hearts and minds of man. Men realized that this world was out a place of trial, their years of ille was out a place of trial, their years of ille was out a place of trial, their years of ille was out a place of trial, their years of ille was out a place of trial, their years of ille was out a place of trial, their years of ille was out a place of trial, their years of ille was out a place of trial, their years of ille was out a place of trial, their years of ille was out a place of trial, their years of ille was out a place of trial, their years of ille was out a time of probation, the goods of this sure their lives in the ordinary insurance earls but given them as a means of glorifying God and saving their souls. They

walk, and suffered very much. I called in our family physician; he pronounced in our family physician; he pronounced in our family physician; he pronounced it inflammation of the spine and recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT to be eighteen and fifty should endeavor to saffiliate bimself with it. A young man may tell me that he is healthy, that there is no need of his insuring his lift, that he has no wife depending near him that he has no wife depending upon him, that he has no one to leave his money to. But how long, I ask, will he remain healthy? how long will it be before he may have a wife depending upon him? and he may then regret that he did not join earlier in life. A young man should join if for 10 other reason than to receive the benefit of its moral influence and to encourage the good work. As to married men every one of them should be members of inally negligent who neglects to provide for his wife and children in case of his death. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," says our blessed Lord. And who is nearer to a man than his wife and family? If we are bound to love our neighbor, we are more strictly bound to love those whom we have sworn cause they fear toat a plague would ruin it, let him put his fears in his pocket and not allow them to stand in the way of his interests. I am inclined to believe that our society would stand such a visitation much better than the majority of the interest. before morning were corpses, of those who have arisen in the morning surance companies existing. There is another element which contributes to make it financially sound. The associated were carried home to their weaping set were carried home to their weaping the set were carried home to their weaping the set were carried home to their weaping the set were carried home. for the temporal welfare of those who may be depending upon us, and who, if we neglect to do so, may, todeed, be laft in sorrow and misery to the cold and hitter charity of a heartless and unsympasnd diegrace. Each man, then, in the C. M. B. A. is, in a certain sense, a sure and safe bank, always ready to pay out when he is legitimately called upon. Of course there are cases where cases are cases where cases are cases where cases about which I have been speaking I am sure but few will hesitate to join its ranks. In this large and flourshing parish of St. Mary's there should be a very large membership. You have a large and growing branch, and I may add, too, one of the best in the city, in your midst Those who are members of it deserve redit for the work which they have done. Tast they may continue doing in the future what they have done in the past, and that their efforts may be crowned with success, and that God may assist and bless them in their work, is my sincere and carnest wish.

A STARTLING CONTRADICTION.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record . DEAR SIR,-Toere is an old adage that stantly increasing. In evidence of this we offer testimonials from two Brockville gentlemen who are known through out the Daminio

D. Derbyshire, Esq., Mayor of Brock-ville and for the past two years Presi-dent of the Ontario Creamery Association, says: "Your Nasal Balm is truly a wonderful remedy. I may say that I was afflicted with a distressing case of catarra, accompanied by a number of its disagreeable symptoms. I had tried other remedies, but without avail, and well-nigh despaired of a cure, when I was induced to give Nasal Balm a trial. into the throat, sweetens the breath relieves the headsches that follow catarrh from catarrh in any of its stages sho

small size and \$1 large size bottle-by addressing FULFORD & Co., Brockville, Ont.

GENTS-My daughter had a severe cold and injured her spine so she could not MRS. N. SILVER.



I took Cold, I took Sick.

I take My Meals. I take My Rest, AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipion Constantion BUT BUILT

FLESH ON MY BONES AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK." Scott's Emulsion is put up only in Salmon color wrappers. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



Physicians Coulon't Cure Him.

Szdamsville, Hamilton Co., O., June, 1889.
One bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic and me entirely, after physicians had tried it rencessfully for 8 months to relieve me of nerma debility.

W. HUENNEFELD.

People can Hardly Believe it.

JERSEYVILLE, ILL., May 30th, 1888. JERSETVILLS, ILL, May 30th, 1888, I take pleasure to let you known that my boy is still all right, he has not had any of the spasms since about March 25th. The people can hardly seleve it from the fact that he had as many as 16t day or more. I believe he was a very nervous child all his life but did not show any signs of peams until last December, after which they came in regular succession, and I had 3 doctors attending who could do nothing for him, nor youn tell us what was the matter. I had despaired of his ever getting well, until I got Koenic's Nevre Tonic. After taking not quite a bottleful ne got quite well and has nothed the lenst sign of peams since. Respectfully Yoars,

MRS. E. LEYTON. I testify to the facts as stated above to be thictly true, JAS, HARTY, Pastor. Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

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

KOENIG MEDICINE CO., 50 West Medices, err. Ginter St., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Price \$1 per Hottle. 6 Bottles for \$5. Agents, W. E. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, Ontario.

PIANO FORTES

TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY, WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
BAITIMORE, 22 & 24 East Saturnore Street.
NEW YORK, 148 Fifth Avenue,
WASHINGTON, 817 Market Space.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dormitory, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.," will be received at this office until Friday, 12th December, 1889, for the several works required in the erection of Dormitory Building, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

Specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of Messrs, Power & Son, architects, Kingston, on and after Friday, 21st Nov., 1890, and tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be foreited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fall to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to see

tender be not accepted the chief turned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. GOBEIL,

Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 19th November, 1890.

BUILDERS' HARDWAGE. GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, ETC. AT BOTTOM PRICES. ALSO FRENCH BAND SAWS.

JAMES REID AND COMPANY, 118 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

VOLUME XIII.

Catholic Record

London, Sat., Dec. 6th, 189 EDITORIAL NOTES.

THIRTY-TWO Bishops of Spain, who we present at the great Catholic Congre of Saragossa, have sent a petition to t Regent, Queen Christina, requesting t Spanish Government to interfere to p a stop to the unjust and harsh treatme to which the Pope is subjected. T Queen replied stating that she has place the petition in the hands of her respo sible ministers, recommending them give the subject their earnest attention Notwithstanding Signor Crispi's con dence in the permanency of the prese condition of affairs, the Roman question must be sooner or later settled by the Catholic powers in such a way as secure the independence of the Ho Father.

STANLEY, the great explorer, is now e gaged in a lecturing tour in Canada. Whi all are willing to admit that he is a mo remarkable man, and that his exploi were of a very daring character, a lar number will hold to the opinion that ciilization will profit very little indeed b his achievements in what is calle "Darkest Africa." The Globe of last Sat urday put the case in a very concise shape "The saddest thing about the attempt t open up Africa is the fact that the torc of civilization is kept burning from th bung of a rum barrel." And we may ad that another strange thing connected wit this and like enterprises is the fact the England, which sends out missionarie by the thousand, and Bibles by the mil Hop, seeking to bring the heathen int the fold of Christ, is also the nation which supplies nearly all the barrels above referred to.

By a telegraphic despatch from New York it is learned that the vote ordered by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1888 to be taken on the admission of women a delegates to the Conference has been closed, and it is thought that the women have won. The Conference has hitherte been composed of ministers and lay delegates, but this new decision wil admit women to an equality in the body which legislates for the Caurch. There is nothing now, surely, to prevent women from occupying the Episcopal office. There have been already many who have enjoyed the title of Reverend, preaching and administering the sacraments, etc. As bishops they will be empowered to ordain, also, we presume. Nor is this denouement beyond the probabilities; for only a short time ago one of the Bishops of the West being asked about the eligibility of women to the Episco pate replied that if duly elected there would be no obstacle to their appointment to the office. As the Methodists, professedly, rely entirely on Scriptural teaching whereon to base their practices would be interesting to learn from what part of Scripture they have learned this new departure. St. Paul prohibits women from the office of the Christian ministry, but we suppose the Confer. ences, which have voted on the subject. know better than St. Paul what befits the Methodist Church. It did not need this new departure to show tast St. Paul was not a Methodist. In Boston the vote in favor of admitting women to seats in the Confer. ence stood ninety-one to one! In other parts of the New England States the vote was very decisive the other way. Boston is full of strong minded elderly single women who are prominent in the Women's Rights movement. We presume this accounts for the influences which brought out so decisive a vote in that city.

Sovernment of Signor Crispi are in great gles because the Ministry were sustained at the recent Italian elections. But when it is considered that the Catholic vote was not tendered, inasmuch as the Holy Father expressly demanded that good Catholics should stay away from the polls, it will be seen that the elections are no test of the popularity of the Government, It was much to be pre ferred that the Holy Father's wishes should be carried out, as the Catholic sentiment of the country cannot make itself felt in the present condition of affairs. Yet it does not follow that the Catholic programme, which includes the restoration of independence, is an impossible one. The Catholic programme would restore independence to the Pope, while preserving to the people that true liberty which does not merge ate license. And, notwithstanding the that religion is still under persecuthere are signs of the times

SYMPATHIZERS with the anti religious